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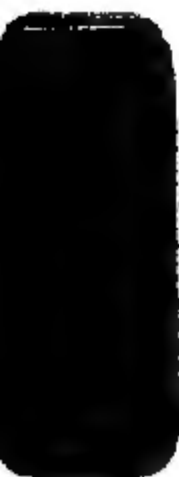
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LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS,
SUBMITTED TO THE
THIRTEENTH
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

WHICH CONVENED AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 10, 1870.

SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR.
MADISON M. WALDEN, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT OF THE
SENATE.
ED WRIGHT, SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN A. ELLIOTT, AUDITOR OF STATE.
SAMUEL E. RANKIN, TREASURER OF STATE.
CYRUS C. CARPENTER, REGISTER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.
ABRAHAM S. KISSELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
AYLETT R. COTTON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

VOLUME II.

DES MOINES :
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

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2. **Ninth Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Vinton, Benton county.**
3. **Eighth Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Iowa City,**
4. **Report of Commissioners for the erection of buildings for a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Council Bluffs.**
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6. **Report of Commissioners for the erection of buildings for an Insane Asylum at Independence.**
7. **Third Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College and Farm.**
8. **Report of the Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society for the year 1869.**
9. **Report of the Superintendent of the Orphan's Home at Cedar Falls, to the Board of Trustees.**
10. **Report of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, for the two years ending November 1st, 1869.**
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12. **Biennial Report of the Warden of the Penitentiary of the State.**
13. **Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Curators of the Iowa State Historical Society for the two years ending December 1, 1869.**
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15. **Special Message of the Governor in reference to the Des Moines River Lands.**
16. **Special Message of the Governor in relation to the proposed removal of the National Capital.**
17. **Special Message of the Governor in reference to the proposed Improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.**
18. **Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the State University.**

19. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the State Agricultural College and Farm.
20. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the Institution of the Blind at Vinton.
21. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Iowa City.
22. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs.
23. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Davenport.
24. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Cedar Falls.
25. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood.
26. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the Insane Asylum, located at Independence.
27. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the Insane Hospital, located at Mt. Pleasant.
28. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the State Penitentiary, at Fort Madison.
29. Report of the Joint Committee appointed to visit the State Reform School.
30. Report of the Census Board on plans for a new Capitol Building.
31. Statement of the Auditor of State in relation to the payment of State Funds through National Banks.
32. Report of the Auditor of State of the losses to the Permanent School Fund.
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SECOND REPORT

OF

JOHN N. DEWEY,

COMMISSIONER

**TO ADJUST WITH THE UNITED STATES CERTAIN CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF
THE REBELLION, THE DEFENSE OF THE BORDER, AND
THE FIVE PER CENT. ON THE SALES
OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.**

DECEMBER 15, 1869.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

[No 10.]

REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 15TH, 1869.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR:

In accordance with the provisions of the law providing for the settlement by the undersigned of the claims of the State of Iowa against the General Government, I beg to submit the following statement as my report:

ENTIRE AMOUNT CLAIMED.

The entire amount of claims assumed and filed against the United States, up to the present time, is as follows, viz.:

<i>First Installment</i> :—On account of payments made to the officers and men of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, filed February, 1862.....	\$30,824.51
<i>Second and Third Installments</i> :—On account of expenses incurred in raising, &c., of troops for the Federal Government, to aid in suppressing the rebellion, filed March, 1862	616,739.27
<i>Fourth Installment</i> :—On account of expenses incurred on the northern border, in 1857–8, known as the “Ink-pa-du-tah” raid, filed in 1860, subsequently withdrawn, and re-filed November 26th, 1867.....	18,988.84
<i>Fifth Installment</i> :—Same character as the second and third, filed January 7th, 1869.....	166,574.51

<i>Sixth Installment</i> :—On account of military expenses incurred on the northern and southern borders of the State, from 1861 to 1864, inclusive, in defending the same from Indians, rebels, and bushwhackers, filed, under special act of Congress, April 24th, 1869.....		229,848.23
<i>Seventh Installment</i> :—On account of payments made to the officers and men of the 1st Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, filed December 14th, 1869.....		27,779.42
Total		<u>\$1,090,754.78</u>

AMOUNT COLLECTED.

Of this amount there has been collected upon special settlements, made with the treasury department, as follows, viz.:

On account of 1st Installment.....	\$29,279.72
On account of 2d and 3d Installments...	590,437.52
On account of 4th Installment.....	18,117.00
On account of 6th Installment.....	229,827.39— \$867,661.63

ACCOUNTED FOR AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

Amount advanced by the United States to the State of Iowa, Sept. 25th, 1861...		\$80,000.00
Amount advanced by the United States to the State of Iowa, April 7th, 1862.....		20,000.00
Direct tax (15 per cent. commission off)		384,274.80
Cash paid to Governor, January, 1868...		135,442.44
Cash paid to Governor, June, 1869.....		18,117.00
Cash paid to Governor, July, 1869.....		229,827.39— \$867,661.63

BALANCE REMAINING UNPAID.

There still remains as "suspended and disallowed," on the books at the treasury department, on account of the

First Installment.....	\$1,544.79
Second and Third Installment	26,301.75
Fourth Installment.....	871.84
Sixth Installment	20.84— \$28,739.22
Fifth and Seventh Installments, in pro- cess of settlement.....	194,353.93—\$223,093.15

Of the amount "suspended and disallowed," but a small proportion, perhaps not exceeding ten per cent., will be recovered. As to the 5th and 7th installments, I am unable at this stage of their adjustment to predict results. Being the last of our accounts, they embrace all kinds of expenditures, made necessary, it is true, by reason of the rebellion, yet, many of them of a character not recognized by the General Government, and which, up to this time, they have steadily refused to reimburse to any of the States. If, at the close of this commission, there shall not remain unpaid a sum exceeding ten per cent. of the *gross amount* of our military expenses, running through a period of eight or nine years, the State will have little cause of complaint against the General Government, for unjust discriminations in its settlements, as compared with that of any other State in the Union. Judging from the experience of the past three years, I think it not impossible to reach that point.

Up to the present time, but little has been done towards a settlement with the United States on account of the alleged deficiency in the payment of the five per cent. on the sales of the public lands lying within the State. I am promised, on the part of the proper officer of the Government, a statement of this account, brought down to the close of the last fiscal year, (June 30th, 1869,) which, when obtained will show all that is acknowledged as due to us from that source. This amount being five per cent. on such sales of the public lands as are made only for cash, during the last few years, is insignificant when compared with what, in the opinion of many, we are entitled

to receive, viz. : five per cent. on *all lands* disposed of by the Government, whether paid for in cash, or by military bounty land-warrants. Any construction of this law justifying the latter proposition, has thus far been persistently resisted by the accounting officers of the Government, and there is but slight probability that it will ever be otherwise, unless by special Act of Congress, of which, I venture to say, there would be equally slight probability.

I have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

J. N. DEWEY, Commissioner, &c.

HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor of Iowa.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

LOCATED AT VINTON, BENTON CO.,

TO THE

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1869.

DES MOINES:

F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1869.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

TRUSTEES.

HON. JAMES McQUINN, PRESIDENT.
REV. S. A. KNAPP, SECRETARY.
HON. SAMUEL H. WATSON, TREASURER.
HON. C. H. CONKLIN.
HON. JOSEPH DYSART.
GEN. JOHN HODGDON.
HON. WM. G. DONNAN.

SUPERINTENDENT.

REV. S. A. KNAPP.

MATRON,

MRS. S. C. LAWTON.

TEACHERS:

Literary Department.

MRS. H. M. KNAPP,
MISS JENNIE L. WILSON,
MISS LIZZIE KIDDOO,
MR. GEORGE W. TANNIHILL.

MUSIC.

PROF. D. S. WILKINSON.

MECHANICS,

JOHN CISNA.

BRAD-WORK, ETC.

MISS LORANA MATTICE.

PHYSICIAN.

WM. P. LATHROP, M. D.

ASSISTANT PUPILS.

FRANCIS M. HICKOK, MATHEMATICS.
JAMES W. MOORE, MUSIC.
EDWARD WITHERELL, MUSIC.

[No. 11.]

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA :

The Board of Trustees, in pursuance of the requirements of the statute, would respectfully submit the following report : .

Since the last session of the General Assembly, some changes have been made in the organization of the board, including a change in the important position of superintendent. This change occurred at the commencement of the present term. The present incumbent of that office, Prof. S. A. Knapp, brings to the discharge of its duties an extensive experience in the management of similar educational institutions, and a reputation for ability and devotion to his profession which, with the evidences already given of his adaptedness to the place, leaves no doubt in the minds of the other members of this board, that his administration of the affairs of the institution will prove a most decided and gratifying success.

It has been found necessary, or, at least, every way desirable, to intrust the financial as well as educational and general control of the institution in the hands of the superintendent, thus demanding a combination of qualities in that officer not readily attainable. We have tried the experiment of employing a steward separate from the superintendent, but we have not found this course at all satisfactory. If the number of pupils were twice what it now is, that course would then, perhaps, become a necessity ; and in that event, by fixing such a salary as would command the requisite experience and ability, the finances would be well managed. But the amount we are permitted to pay to a steward, will only command moderate or inferior capacity, and we find by experience that it is more economical, and generally

more satisfactory, that the superintendent should discharge the duties of both positions, thus casting upon him the entire responsibility of the success of the institution. We need not add that this combination of duties renders the position a laborious one, and requires a comprehensive capacity as well as untiring industry. The position is by no means a sinecure.

Another change occurred on the resignation of Hon. James Chapin. This gentleman had been a member of this board from the time the institution was removed to this place, and during the entire time had filled the office of treasurer. His position, as local member of the board, has occasioned an unusual draft upon his time, and it is due to him to say that he has ever labored untiringly and devotedly for the best interests of the institution and its inmates, and has endeared himself to all connected with it, whether as its manager or the recipients of its benefactions. We feel that his resignation was a serious loss.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by the statute, the board appointed Samuel H. Watson, Esq., of Vinton, to fill the vacancy thus occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Chapin. Mr. Watson was also elected treasurer, and, after giving the requisite bonds, entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office, which he still fills.

Rev. G. G. Truesdell, who was elected by the last General Assembly a member of this board, being about to remove from the State, also resigned his position; and thereupon the board appointed Hon. Wm. G. Donnan, of Independence, to fill the vacancy.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The sum of five thousand dollars, hitherto appropriated by the State to pay salaries of officers, teachers and employes of this institution, also to meet current expenditures for library, apparatus, musical instruments, furnishing, repairs and incidentals, is found entirely insufficient. For obvious reasons it requires a teaching force to instruct the blind much larger than that for a seeing school.

Such a large number of pupils receive instruction in music, that this department alone, including tuning and repairs, can not be sustained at much less than two thousand dollars per annum; while the

demand upon the above appropriation to meet expenses, which could not be foreseen, and for which, of course, no provision was made, amounts in the aggregate to a large item.

After the most careful analysis of the expenses of this institution, for the two years included in this report, we are convinced that it will require eight thousand dollars annually, to meet the expenses arising from the various sources enumerated above. We, therefore, recommend that in addition to the five thousand dollars, the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated annually for the department of music and one thousand dollars for furnishing, repairs and contingencies.

The treasurer's report shows that the institution is indebted to the amount of two thousand four hundred and two dollars and ninety one cents for current expenses, which amount has been accumulating for several years. This deficit is due to facts above stated, that the annual appropriations were not sufficient to meet the necessary current expenses. It is vitally important to the interests of the institution that some provision be made by your honorable body, to meet this deficiency at an early day.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The contract for the erection of the south wing was awarded to Messrs Franklin and Lovelace of Iowa City, for the sum of twenty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

The foundation of the building was laid in the fall of 1868, and a portion of the material for the main structure was collected. The present season the superstructure has been erected. It is a substantial building of cut stone 32 x 60 feet with a rear projection 19 x 48 feet, the whole three stories above the basement.

It is constructed of the best material, thoroughly painted and covered with slate roof. The work has been prosecuted during a season unusually inclement, with commendable vigor, and has been completed in a manner highly creditable to the contractors and eminently satisfactory to the trustees.

The amounts appropriated by the Twelfth General Assembly for work shop, rear veranda, library and apparatus, painting and repairs,

furnishing, improving grounds and musical instruments, have been expended, to the best of our judgment, in accordance with the design of the appropriations, and to the best interests of the institution.

For the several items and balances we refer you to the treasurer's exhibit accompanying this report.

HEATING APPARATUS.

Two years since the General Assembly appropriated the sum of 5,000, to furnish the main asylum building with a new heating apparatus, the old having been found totally inadequate. At a subsequent meeting of the board of trustees, Messrs Finkbine and Chapin were appointed a committee to investigate the best methods of warming buildings of this character. After a thorough investigation the committee made the following report :

VINTON, Jan. 6th 1868.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE IOWA ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned, appointed by resolution of your body, to examine and report upon the best method of heating the asylum buildings, would report, That we have, in the execution of the trust confided to us, visited a number of public buildings in this State, together with both public and private buildings in Illinois, which are heated by furnaces and steam by both direct and indirect radiation. As the result of our investigation we would recommend that the system of heating by steam, with indirect radiation, combined with a fan driven by an engine, be adopted. The leakage of pipes either from corrosion or bursting, or any other cause, is not attended with danger. It does not require the heat to be shut off and the use of rooms to be dispensed with until repairs can be made.

It is less expensive than any other method and affords an equal amount of heat. We have examined the various plans presented by different parties, and would recommend that, when adopted, the board require the contracting parties to guarantee that the apparatus shall afford a uniform heat of not less than 65° Farenheit, to each and all the rooms heated, during the coldest weather.

In regard to the cost we have been unable to ascertain the exact

amount, but the lowest figures we could obtain from responsible parties, agreeing to guarantee a uniform temperature, were \$9,000, which includes engine, fan, pipes, and registers, of sufficient capacity for heating the main asylum building.

For the wing it will require a larger engine, boiler and fan than for the main building alone, which additional cost, together with the necessary pipes and registers, will be about \$5,000. The above does not include the alterations and repairs to the main building to adapt it to this system of heating.

For construction of air chambers, repairs to floor, plastering and painting, we approximate the additional sum of \$1,000.

In order to secure the greatest amount of safety, the furnace, engine and boiler should be in a separate building, situated in the rear of the main asylum building. The engine-house should be of brick with stone foundation, and covered with metal or slate roof. It should have a smoke-stack of brick, extending above the asylum building, in order to insure safety and a good draught. This building should either be two stories in height or sufficiently large on the ground to furnish a wash and drying-room, where the steam and power could be used for laundry purposes. The cost of such a building, with the smoke-stack, will be \$4,000. Making a total cost for the necessary building and heating apparatus, of \$19,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. S. FINKBINE,
JAMES CHAPIN,
Committee.

The board of trustees adopted this report, and voted to use only so much of the appropriation of five thousand dollars as was necessary for repairs, until the whole subject could be referred to the General Assembly for consideration.

We respectfully urge that an additional appropriation of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars be made to enable us to carry out the design contemplated in the above report. A portion of the above estimate is for heating the wing, for which no appropriation has been made. The wing has been constructed with registers opening into

each room, on the hypothesis that the General Assembly would deem it advisable to make the additional appropriation requested.

We again urge the imperative necessity of removing the furnaces now in use, and substituting some more improved heating apparatus, for the following reasons :

1. They are very unsafe. The institution has caught fire from them several times the past year.

2. They heat only a small portion of the building, and even that insufficiently except in mild weather.

3. They constantly emit smoke, and frequently in large quantities which irritates the already inflamed eyes of the pupils.

4. They consume an extraordinary amount of fuel for the amount of heat produced.

It will require about one thousand dollars, in addition to the above, to remove and reconstruct out-buildings.

DRAIN.

The institution has long felt the want of a drain to conduct the waste water from the kitchen, laundry, etc. Other pressing wants of the institution have hitherto restrained us from presenting the subject for your consideration ; but we do not feel warranted in further delay, for, unless suitable drainage is provided soon, the surface soil will become so impregnated with impurities as to materially affect the well-water.

The services of a competent engineer were secured to survey the ground and report a plan of drain with estimates. He reported in favor of an arch stone drain, with concrete bottom, at a total estimated cost of four thousand and thirty five dollars.

The cost of the drain is augmented by the fact of the large amount of excavation necessary to sink it below the basement floor.

BATHING.

The institution is entirely destitute of apparatus and conveniences for bathing ; a matter of the utmost importance to persons with diseased eyes. We recommend that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for a cistern, pumps and apparatus for two bathing rooms.

We also recommend that the sum of two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for furnishing the wing and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to purchase two pianos and a fire proof safe for institution records, these being the estimates made by a competent committee appointed for that purpose.

We estimate the sum of twelve hundred dollars necessary to replace fences and improve grounds.

SLATE ROOF.

The sum of fifteen hundred dollars, appropriated for the purpose of slating the roof of the main asylum building, was found insufficient, and we ask that the further sum of two thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-two cents be appropriated. This amount includes an estimate for replacing the tin gutters and for painting and shading the belfry and cornice, which have not been re-painted since the construction of the building. For all of the above appropriations we have had itemized estimates made.

In the discharge of the trusts confided to us, we have thus endeavored to represent the condition of the Institution for the Blind at the present time, its wants and its necessities, all of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES McQUINN,
C. H. CONKLIN,
JOSEPH DYSART,
JOHN HOGDON,
SAM'L H. WATSON,
WM. G. DONNAN.

Members of the Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA:

SIR:—I have the honor to present the Ninth Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Blind.

It affords me pleasure to be able to add this chapter to the history of an institution that holds such a conspicuous position among the noble benefactions of the people of this great State; an institution that will be one of the most enduring monuments of the enlightened policy and philanthropy of this generation.

It is a source of congratulation that the years embraced in this report have been marked by such success as to entitle the Iowa Institution for the Blind to the most favorable consideration of the public and to demonstrate, beyond question, that the funds appropriated to it were worthily bestowed and have been judiciously expended. It is a matter of devout thanksgiving to an Allwise Being, that this period has been one of healthfulness to the inmates of the institution, and has been free from calamity of every kind.

LOCATION.

The institution is situated upon an elevation of land on the western border of the city of Vinton, commanding a fine view of the city and the country which stretches far away toward the sky, an ever-varying field of verdure, dotted with farm-houses and groves, and interlined with silvery streams.

Here a portion of the rolling prairie, about a mile in width, extends through the bluffs that line the southwestern bank of the Cedar, and the noble river sweeps around in a grand curve of miles, as if

eager to afford its clear waters an out-look upon the fair fields through which they flow. Perhaps few more picturesque locations could be found in this most beautiful State.

Vinton has attained a celebrity for healthfulness and for the moral tone and character of its inhabitants scarcely inferior to that for the beauty of its scenery; thus vindicating its selection as the location of a benevolent institution.

The early completion of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad to this place, now rendered certain, will remove a serious embarrassment under which the institution has so long labored, viz: that of being remote from railroad communication.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The main building is a substantial structure of cut stone, 108 feet long, 63 feet wide and three stories high above the basement. The basement is used for culinary and laundry purposes; the first floor is devoted chiefly to public and officers' rooms; the second floor to recitation and teachers' rooms; the third floor to dormitories. The south wing, just completed, is 60 feet long and 32 feet wide, with a rear projection 48 x 19 feet; is three stories high. In architecture and material it is in structure similar to the main building. It is devoted to sitting-rooms and dormitories for the male pupils.

The plan of the wing could scarcely have been improved, and the structure meets a want long felt in the economy of the institution. The broom-shop, 21 x 46, two stories, is situated near the south-west corner of the wing.

The grounds contain forty acres, divided into ten acre lots. That on which the buildings are located, is ornamented to some extent with shrubbery; the other lots are devoted to meadow and pasture.

HISTORY.

In the year 1853, this institution was established at Iowa City, largely through the unwearied efforts of Mr. Samuel Bacon. Mr. Bacon's long experience as an instructor of the blind, enabled him to inaugurate measures that have contributed largely to the prosperity of the school, and have, in no small degree, commended it to the

fostering care of the State. In the month of August, 1862, the institution was removed from Iowa City to Vinton, Benton county, and has continued until the present time in uninterrupted prosperity under the able management of its board of trustees and a wise and liberal policy of legislation by the General Assembly.

The following gentlemen have consecutively held the position of superintendent: Samuel Bacon, Esq., Rev. O. Clark, Rev. Reed Wilkinson, and Gen. James L. Geddes. The present incumbent entered upon his duties, July 1st, 1869.

The number of blind who have enjoyed the advantages of this institution since its establishment, is one hundred and eighty-six.

The causes of blindness of the pupils since the establishment of the institution are the following:

Inflammation.....	60
Bad treatment.....	3
Small Pox.....	9
Scrofula.....	9
Neuralgia.....	8
Fever.....	9
Conjunctiveness.....	1
Unknown.....	3
Ophthalmia.....	1
Accidents.....	40
Congenital.....	24
Opacity.....	4
Measels.....	7
Cataract.....	6
Cancer.....	1
Amaurosis.....	5
Water on the brain.....	1

A complete report of the number of blind in the State of Iowa would doubtless show that there are about six hundred. Of this number, at least one hundred and twenty-five should be pupils of this institution: and, in my judgment, all that prevents is the lack of information, by the parties interested, in regard to the character of the institution.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

This embraces a course of instruction in the branches usually taught in common schools and seminaries.

The pupils are taught to read in embossed books, to write with a pencil in common and legible letters, to understand topographical geography by feeling outline maps, and to cypher upon metal frames with movable type instead of slate and pencil. The Braille system is also taught. The main instruction is oral. The apparatus in some instances is not sufficient to enable the teacher to convey the necessary information. The want is mostly felt in geography.

The principal instructors in this department are Mrs. M. H. Knapp, Miss. Jennie L. Wilson, Miss Lizzie Kiddoo, and Mr. George W. Tannihill. All teachers of energy, suavity, culture and large experience. Under their competent instruction the pupils have made great progress, and every day evince a greater love of study. The character and tone of the department is all that could be desired.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

Aims to give a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of that important branch of education. The value of music to the blind can not be measured by dollars and cents. Confined mostly to one place by the loss of sight, precluded from society, and at the same time deprived of the privilege of reading popular literature or current news, without education how could they spend their hours of solitary leisure but in moody silence? Music meets this want more perfectly than any other branch of education.

This department is under the direction of Prof. D. S. Wilkinson, a gentleman of thorough musical education and considerable experience in teaching. As a performer upon the flute he has few equals in the land, but he gives instruction with almost equal skill upon the various instruments taught in the institution.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The male industrial department is under the direction of Mr. John Cisna—a blind man of excellent judgment and character. The fact that he has retained this position from the founding of the institution is a sufficient testimonial of his worthiness and competency.

The female industrial department is now in charge of Miss Lorana Mattice, a lady educated in this school, and appointed to that position on the resignation of Miss M. A. Rittgers.

No more judicious selection could have been made. She is a blind lady of remarkable skill, can sew both by hand and on a sewing-machine, knit, and makes nearly all kinds of fancy work; in addition, she possesses all the qualifications essential to a good teacher.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

It is the design of the institution, as far as practicable, to meet the conditions of a home in its domestic economy. Some of the pupils have no other home. This design modifies, to some extent, every department and gives to the school at times the character of a family. Everything is very satisfactory in this department under the direction of Mrs. S. C. Lawton, who discharges the difficult and onerous duties of matron in a manner very commendable and well calculated to secure and retain the respect of every inmate of the institution.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Vigorous health should be cultivated as a part of education. Much dependence is placed upon regular and appropriate exercise in the open air, upon bathing and diet, to secure and maintain perfect health.

Our efforts in this direction have been quite successful, but much more might be accomplished if increased facilities for bathing could be provided.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The following is the order of exercises for each day of the week :

Six o'clock—rise.

Six and a half o'clock—breakfast.

Seven and three-quarters o'clock—prayers.

Eight to nine o'clock—mental and written arithmetic.

Nine to ten o'clock—grammar and geography.

Ten to eleven o'clock—algebra, raised print, penmanship, and general history.

Eleven to twelve o'clock—history, geography, and orchestra.

Twelve o'clock—dinner.

One to two o'clock—geometry.

Two to four o'clock—industrial departments.

Four to five o'clock—choir.

Five and a half o'clock—supper.

Six and a half to eight o'clock—history, reading current news, and spelling.

Nine o'clock—retire.

Literary exercises on Saturday forenoon, bathing and preparation for the Sabbath in the afternoon.

Sunday morning the pupils are expected to attend church in the city; in the afternoon services are held in the institution.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The methods of instruction in the education of the blind are similar to those employed in schools where the pupils can see. An advance lesson is read to the class by the teacher, each day, and memorized. The general arrangements do not differ materially from such as are found in well-regulated boarding schools.

From the experience of the most eminent teachers of the blind, the following deductions may be drawn in regard to their capability of education as compared with those that can see :

1. The blind have a stronger desire for knowledge.
2. They pay more strict attention to the subject in hand, and as a result, their memories are better disciplined.
3. Their method of studying produces the best mental culture. After hearing the lesson once read, they review it mentally, instead of repeatedly reading it over, as those that can see are inclined to do, thus their education is critical rather than superficial, while their constant dependence for knowledge of the world upon the relation of things, instead of vision, cultivates the logical to the highest point.

Dr. Howe justly observes of the blind: "They are precocious thinkers. Some persons do not discover, until years after leaving school, that the lessons which they committed to memory, and the rules of grammar or logic which they recited glibly, really have a

deep meaning; but blind scholars generally go down to the root of the matter, and understand the meaning of whatever they learn."

If the education of the blind was limited only by possible attainments, I apprehend there are but few branches that could not be taught with success. It is wonderful what persistent effort can accomplish.

There are scholars in this institution well versed in mathematics, history, literature and philosophy. They apprehend forms, geometrical figures and degrees of latitude and longitude with remarkable precision. By means of the Braille system of writing, the blind can correspond with each other, keep their own accounts, write and read music, &c. Two pupils are making complete copies of "Richardson's Method" in Braille, for future use.

It is not in the acquiring of knowledge that the greatest obstacles are to be overcome by the blind. It is when they attempt to make that knowledge remunerative. Here they are brought in competition with persons that can see. If the fostering care of the State could in some manner be extended beyond the time that the pupils are retained here, and assist them in securing remunerative situations in life, it would be a great blessing.

GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Within a few years machinery has revolutionized the methods of manufacture, and has rendered unprofitable many branches of handicraft, or reduced the profit to a mere pittance.

Dr. Howe, in his report of 1868, to the legislature of Massachusetts, says:

"It is becoming more and more difficult for blind workmen to support themselves by handicraft, owing to the inventions and improvements which supersede the use of the hand. Twenty years ago our workmen could earn fair wages at brush-making, now they can hardly earn their salt.

"Five years ago they made and sold at good profit, thousands and thousands of door mats; to-day a machine has been contrived which does in a few hours what a blind man could do in a week.

"The sharpened competition for livelihood by simple handicraft,

such as making mats, brooms and the like; the increase of foreigners, especially Germans, whose wives and children work in the evenings, and at odd hours, upon such trades, and the invention of machinery, superseding the hand, are still further narrowing the already small circle of occupations by which the blind could earn their bread."

In view of these facts I would respectfully suggest that there be a thorough investigation of the industrial department by a competent committee, appointed by the Governor or General Assembly, and such changes instituted as will meet the conditions of the case.

I would call your attention to the importance of establishing at an early day an industrial home for the blind.

Perhaps all those who have completed their course and need a home could, for the present, be accommodated in the institution, and under judicious restrictions, be employed in the work-shops. The following are some of the reasons for the above request:

1. They can do more work, realize larger profits, and enjoy themselves better in a permanent home together. They perform their work in a manner peculiar to themselves and, hence, can labor to much greater advantage under the direction of persons who understand them.

2. Some of the blind pupils are orphans, and have had no home, from childhood, but the institution, and hence have gained but little practical knowledge of men and things, belonging to the outside world, which is so necessary to success in life. They can work well but need supervision.

3. A few of the blind are too frail to earn more than a partial support; removed from judicious supervision they could earn nothing. To educate such and send them out for the counties to support is a refinement of cruelty.

Several instances have recently come to my knowledge where a parent has refused to send a blind child to this school because the expenses would be too great, thus evincing total ignorance of the fact that board and instruction are free.

If some plan were devised by which the name and post-office address of every blind person in the State of Iowa would be forwarded to this institution, it would be a great blessing. Circulars

with full information could then be issued directly to the parties. Perhaps the county school superintendents could obtain this information better than any other person.

Allow me to call your attention to that portion of the report of the trustees which refers to improvements and repairs. An adequate appropriation for these objects is of pressing necessity, and without it the institution will be seriously crippled in its work.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The following tables exhibit the financial condition of these departments from November 1st, 1867, to September 1st, 1869, as it appears in the books of the institution :

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Received for brooms and brushes.....	\$815,57
Expended for material.....	
Proceeds.....	

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

Received for bead and worsted work.....	\$136,25
Expended for materials.....	51,30
	<hr/>
Proceeds.....	\$84,95

CURRENT EXPENSES.

By reference to the treasurer's report it will be seen that the institution is indebted to the amount of \$2,402.91; which indebtedness obliges the steward to purchase mostly on credit, and thus largely prevents taking advantage of the markets, to the serious detriment of the interests of the State. As to the cause of this indebtedness, it is due to the fact that there has been no contingent fund in the hands of the trustees. Thus every improvement, not foreseen at the time of the session of the General Assembly, is charged to current expense account. Let any one keep an exact account of repairs and improvements upon buildings, fences, grounds, wells, pumps, etc., etc., that are necessarily made upon a homestead

in a single year, and he will have some conception of the amount required for such a property as this.

The question arises, can the corps of instructors be materially diminished? In my judgment it cannot, and for the following reasons:

1. Much of the labor which the pupil accomplishes in other schools must be done by the teacher in a school for the blind. The teacher must read the lesson to the pupil, as well as explain it, and hear it recited. Letters for the younger pupils must be written to parents. Music, letters received, current news and general literature must be read; work arranged, etc., etc.

2. Anything like a complete classification of pupils in their studies is impossible, from the fact that pupils are in attendance from various ages from eight to fifty-six years. Some when admitted have a fair English education, others none at all. Thus the instruction ranges from the alphabet to the higher branches of a college course.

The question may arise why the blind are not employed to do all this teaching. They do a portion of it, and possibly could do more, but there is a limit. About so many pairs of good eyes are as necessary in a school for the blind as in any other.

The amount of current expenses, including salaries and clothing furnished pupils, from November 1st, 1867, to November 1st, 1869, are as follows:

Salaries for officers and teachers.....	\$7040.45
Salaries of employes	2814.00
Clothing furnished pupils	416.08
Boarding department and contingent accounts	18,930.37
* Total	\$29,200.90

Amount expended for improvements from special appropriation account	\$44324.59
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The abstracts and vouchers accompanying this report will exhibit the various articles purchased, and the treasurer's report, the expenditure and cash received.

Allow me, in submitting this report, to return my thanks to the trustees for the uniform courtesy with which they have treated me,

* NOTE.—This includes only amounts audited and paid within that period.

and for their cordial co-operation in every effort to promote economy or thoroughness in the management of the affairs of the institution.

The integrity and ability of the board are a guarantee to the State that the finances of the institution will be managed with the strictest economy, and in a way to promote the greatest good of the pupils.

I feel deeply indebted to the officers and teachers for the entire harmony that has prevailed, and for the unanimity with which they have labored for the common good.

In conclusion, I desire to commend the interests of this institution and its inmates to the fostering care of the State. Some pupils have special claims; they have been soldiers, or are the orphaned children of soldiers; but all have claims upon a common humanity as the children of misfortune.

Respectfully submitted.

S. A. KNAPP, *Superintendent.*

VINTON, Benton Co., Iowa.

STATISTICS OF PUPILS ENROLLED DURING THE PERIOD EMBRACED IN THIS REPORT.

MALE MEMBERS.

6	NAME	RESIDENCE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	HOW LONG BLIND.	DATE OF ENTRANCE.
1	Briggs, Hiram.....	Marion County.....	Indiana.....	Accidental.....	One year.....	September 4, 1867.....
2	Bristow, Kelley D.....	".....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	From infancy.....	September 1, 1868.....
3	Bristow, Arthur C. G.....	".....	Kansas.....	Congenital.....	From infancy.....	September 1, 1868.....
4	Bowman, Samuel, Jr.....	".....	Iowa.....	Accident.....	.....	October 28, 1862.....
5	Bonesteel, Jack.....	".....	Vermont.....	Inflammation.....	Partially blind.....	January 22, 1865.....
6	Boyce, Nicholas H.....	".....	New York.....	Granulation of the Lids.....	One year.....	September 7, 1868.....
7	Burgess, Benj. F.....	".....	New York.....	Inflammation.....	Three years.....	September 23, 1868.....
8	Carpenter, Miles P.....	".....	Illinois.....	Ophthalmia.....	From infancy.....	October 1, 1862.....
9	Craver, Jessie.....	".....	.....	Anaurosis.....	From infancy.....	September 18, 1867.....
10	Cress, James A.....	".....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Six years.....	September 1, 1868.....
11	Christian, John L.....	".....	Tennessee.....	Small Pox.....	One year.....	September 10, 1865.....
12	Cisna, John.....	".....	Pennsylvania.....	Small Pox.....	.....	October 29, 1853.....
13	Crowley, John.....	".....	Virginia.....	Inflammation.....	Eleven years.....	November 10, 1868.....
14	Ernest, Elbert.....	".....	Indiana.....	Small Pox.....	Four years.....	October 9, 1868.....
15	Ferreby, Ashbel C.....	".....	New York.....	Cataract.....	Six years.....	September 22, 1865.....
16	Fruch, Caspar.....	".....	Germany.....	Inflammation.....	From infancy.....	..... 3, 1858.....
17	Hanchet, J. C.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	1865.....
18	Hawkins, John W.....	".....	Virginia.....	Inflammation.....	Four years.....	17, 1863.....
19	Hickok, Francis M.....	".....	.....	Small Pox.....	Two years.....	..... 1865.....
20	Horrax, Wm. H.....	".....	Illinois.....	Scarlet Fever.....	Two years.....	..... 1865.....
21	Hollenbeck, Henry.....	".....	Iowa.....	Inflammation.....	From infancy.....	..... 1861.....
22	Lacy, Poleman.....	".....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	From infancy.....	..... 1869.....
23	Lingenfelt, Adam.....	".....	Ohio.....	Acute Conjunctivitis.....	Four years.....	..... 1865.....
24	.....	".....	Illinois.....	Typhoid Fever.....	Six months.....	..... 1863.....
25	..... ford.....	".....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	From infancy.....	..... 1862.....
26	.....	".....	Iowa.....	Accident.....	Ten years.....	..... 1863.....
27	.....	".....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	Six years.....	..... 1863.....
28	..... J.....	".....	New York.....	Accident.....	One year.....	..... 1867.....
29	Nelson, James Newton.....	".....	Iowa.....	Unknown.....	Four years.....	..... 1867.....
30	Northrup, Cyrus W.....	".....	Ohio.....	Inflammation.....	Five years.....	..... 1867.....
31	Patterson, Geo. W.....	".....	Ohio.....	Casualty in late War.....	Two years.....	..... 1865.....

LIST OF MALE MEMBERS—CONTINUED.

LIST OF FEMALE PUPILS.

1 Bay, Elphreda.....	14 Johnson County ..	Iowa City ..	Measles.....	Five years.....	August 25th, 1865.....
2 Blackman, Hattie	19 Linn	Iowa	Scrofula.....	Three years.....	September 1st, 1860.....
3 Bailey, Anna Mary.....	16 Polk	Switzerland ..	Small Pox.....	Thirteen years.....	September 23d, 1868.....
4 Barnhart, Amanda	17 Marion.....	Indiana.....	Fever .....	.....	September 26th, 1859.....
5 Clark, Millie.....	13 Dallas.....	Iowa	Congenital.....	From infancy.....	September 26th, 1866.....
6 Clary, Margaret Ann.....	17 Linn.....	Penn'a.....	Neuralgia	Eight years.....	October 26th, 1869.....
7 Cumberland, Mary Ann.....	24 Wayne.....	Indiana	Inflammation ..	Sixteen.....	September 15th, 1859.....
8 Davis, Julia E.....	24 Chickasaw.....	Illinois.....	Inflammation ..	From infancy.....	October 1st, 1862.....
9 Downs, Eliza P.....	8 Linn	Iowa	Scrofula	Three years.....	April 16th, 1869.....
10 Eagan, Kittie E.....	17 Muscatine.....	Ohio	Inflammation ..	Ten years.....	September 1st, 1863.....
11 Gardner, Mary E.....	14 Fayette	Penn'a.....	Accident	Four years.....	Annat 31st 1865.....
12 Gearhart, Sarah Bell.....	13 Jones	Iowa	Small Pox.....	Four years.....	0th, 1863.....
13 Gore, Arabella E.....	25 Fremont.....	Missouri	Typhoid Fever.....	Twenty-three years.....	, 1869.....
14 Guthrie, Elizabeth J.....	15 Cedar	Penn'a.....	Congenital.....	From infancy.....	.....
15 Hardin, Louis A.....	16 Winneshiek.....	New York.....	Inflammation ..	Four years.....	November 8th, 1868.....
16 Holt, Rosanna P.....	16 Fayette	Canada West.....	Measles.....	Two years.....	October 15th, 1868.....
17 Hyley, Sarah Ann.....	13 Johnson	Iowa	Inflammation ..	Three years.....	September 23d, 1868.....
18 Imbody, Lavinia E.....	18 Linn	Indiana	Inflammation ..	Four years.....	March 2d, 1863.....

Year	County	Penn.	Inflammation	Three years
1844	Lee	Penn.	Inflammation	.....
1845	Fayette	Iowa	Capacity	.....
1846	Van Buren	Iowa	Inflammation	.....
1847	Clinton	Prussia	Not known	.....
1848	Clinton	Prussia	Not known	.....
1849	Allamakee	Indiana	.....	.....
1850	Clinton	New York	.....	.....
1851	Delaware	Ohio	.....	.....
1852	Fremont	Indiana	.....	.....
1853	Linn	Iowa	.....	.....
1854	Keokuk	Tenn.	.....	.....
1855	Johnson	Iowa	.....	.....
1856	Polk	Ohio	.....	.....
1857	Decatur	Iowa	.....	.....
1858	Louis	Iowa	.....	.....
1859	Marshall	Ohio	.....	.....
1860	Story	Canada East	.....	.....
1861	Lee	Indiana	.....	.....
1862	Washington	Ohio	.....	.....
1863	Des Moines	Iowa	.....	.....
1864	Marion	Ohio	.....	.....
1865	Linn	Ohio	.....	.....

LIST OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE DURING THE TERM COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

MALE MEMBERS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Bowman, Samuel.....	Eldora, Hardin Co.....
Bonesteel, Jack... ..	Eden, Benton Co.....
Bristow, Riley D.....	Pleasantville, Marion Co....
Bristow, Arthur C. G.....	Pleasantville, Marion Co....
Carpenter, Miles P.....	Vinton, Benton Co.....
Christian, John L.....	Muscatine, Muscatine Co....
Cress, James A.....	Lafayette, Linn Co.....
Cisna, John.....	Palestine, Johnson Co.....
Crowley, John.....	Black Walnut, Palo Alto Co.
Ferriby, Ashbel.....	Marion, Linn Co.....
Fruch, Caspar	Franklin Center, Lee Co....
Hanchet, J. C.....	Tripoli, Bremer Co.....
Hawkins, John W.....	Hopewell, Mahaska Co.....
Hickok, Francis M.....	Fairfield, Jefferson Co.....
	Leren, Isaac.....
	Lingenfelt, Adam.....
	McClellan, Bradford.....
	Moore, James W.....
	Nelson, James Newton.....
	Patterson, Geo. W.....
	Pifer, James W.....
	Smith, James D.....
	Tannihill, Geo. W.....
	Tate, Hugh K.....
	Weaver, Charles A. L.....
	Witherell, Edward.....
	Wright, Harvey.....
	Vinton, Benton Co.....
	Davenport, Scott Co.....
	Burlington, Des Moines Co..
	Brighton, Washington Co....
	Andrew, Jackson Co.....
	Kossuth, Des Moines Co....
	Center Point, Linn Co.....
	Lewis, Cass Co.
	Winterset, Madison Co.....
	Talleyrand, Keokuk Co.....
	New Sharon, Mahaska Co....
	Lisbon, Linn Co.....
	Aplington, Butler Co.....

FEMALE MEMBERS.

Bay, Ella.....	Iowa City, Johnson Co.....
Barnhart, Amanda.....	Newburn, Marion Co.....
Cisna, Josephine P.....	Palestine, Johnson Co.....
Cumberland, Mary Ann.....	Genoa, Wayne Co
Clary, Margaret Jane.....	Marion, Linn Co.....
Downs, Eliza P.....	Center Point, Linn Co.....
Davis, Julia E.....	Jacksonville, Chickasaw Co..
	Eagan, Kittie E.....
	Gardner, Mary E.....
	Gore, Arabella C.....
	Guthrie, Elizabeth J.....
	Hardin, Lewis A.....
	Holt, Rosanna P.....
	Hyer, Sarah Ann.....
	Muscatine, Muscatine Co....
	Dudley, Fayette Co.....
	Sidney, Fremont Co.....
	Mechanicsville, Cedar Co....
	Burr Oak, Winneshek Co....
	Fayette, Fayette Co.....
	Palestine, Johnson Co.....

FEMALE MEMBERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Imbody, Lavina E.....	Western, Linn Co.....	Ruckel, Mary E.....	Danforth, Johnson Co.....
Jay, Mary Augusta.....	Strawberry Point, Clayton Co.	Shinn, Laura Alice.....	Leon, Decatur Co.....
Langford, Martha E.....	Keosauqua, Van Buren Co..	Shipman, Lydia Alice.....	Wapello, Louisa Co.....
Lemberg, Christina.....	Clinton, Clinton Co.....	Tillotson, Carrie.....	Cambridge, Story Co.....
Lewis, Anna M.....	Decorah, Winneshiek Co....	Trimble, Mary.....	Sandusky, Lee Co.....
Paul, Margaret Ann.....	Plum Hollow, Fremont Co...	Williams, Eliza J.....	Waubeek, Linn Co.....
Rath, Mary.....	Vinton, Benton Co.....		

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the Iowa Institution for the Blind, from
November 1st, 1867, to November 1st, 1869.*

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

To amount of over draft on treasurer last report.....	\$ 291.25
To paid J. L. Geddes, principal, warrant 263.....	268.00
To paid Mrs. N. A. Morton, matron, warrant 264.....	125.00
To paid S. H. Price, teacher, warrant 265.....	125.00
To paid Miss J. L. Wilson, teacher, warrant 266	87 50
To paid Miss L. Kiddoo, teacher, warrant 267.....	87.50
To paid Miss A. M. Rittgers, teacher, warrant 268.....	37 50
To paid John Cisna, teacher, warrant 269	100 00
To paid Geo. W. Tannihill, teacher, warrant 270.....	25.00
Order 271 included in Eighth Biennial Report.....	
To paid T. S. Slaughter, teacher, warrant 272.....	87.50
To paid J. L. Geddes, bills, warrant 273.....	1,048.80
To paid J. L. Geddes, salary, warrant 274....	200 00
To paid Mrs. N. A. Morton, salary, warrant 275....	125 00
To paid S. H. Price, salary, warrant 276.....	125.00
To paid Miss J. L. Wilson, salary, warrant 277.....	87.50
To paid Miss L. Kiddoo, salary, warrant 278....	87 50
To paid Miss A. M. Rittgers, salary, warrant 279.....	37.50
To paid Mr. John Cisna, Salary, warrant 280....	100.00
To paid Mr. Geo. W. Tannihill, salary, warrant 281.....	25 00
To paid J. L. Geddes, current bills, warrant 282.....	2,475.91
To paid J. L. Geddes, expenses to Des Moines, warrant 283	68.80
To paid James McQuin, mileage, warrant 284.....	30.00
To paid James Chapin, mileage, warrant 285.....	21.00
To paid James Dysart, mileage, warrant 286,.....	21.00
To paid C. G. Truesdell, mileage, warrant 287.....	25.00
To paid John Hodgdon, mileage, warrant 288.....	25.00
To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage, warrant 289.....	18.00
To paid J. L. Geddes, salary, warrant 290.....	200.00
To paid Miss J. L. Wilson, salary, warrant 291.....	87.50

To paid Miss L. Kiddoo, salary, warrant 292.....	87.50
To paid Geo W. Tannihill, salary, warrant 293.....	25.00
To paid John Cisna, salary, warrant 294.....	100 00
To paid Mrs J. Cisna, salary, warrant 295.	88.88
To paid Miss L. Mattice, salary, warrant 296.....	25.00
To paid Miss A. M. Kittgers, salary, warrant 297 ..	12.50
To paid James McQuin, mileage, warrant 298.....	5.00
To paid C. G. Truesdell, mileage, warrant 299.....	25.00
To paid John Hodgdon, mileage, warrant 300.	25.00
To paid J. L. Geddes, salary, warrant 301.....	200.00
To paid J. L. Geddes, current bills, warrant 302.....	209.40
To paid J. L. Geddes, current bills, warrant 303..	668.48
To paid J. L. Geddes, current bills, warrant 304.....	462.82
To paid Wm. P. Lathrop, M. D., salary, warrant 305	56.66
To paid Miss J. L. Wilson, salary, warrant 306.....	87.50
To paid Miss L. Kiddoo, salary, warrant 307.....	87.50
To paid John Cisna, salary, warrant 308.....	100.00
To paid Geo. W. Tannihill, salary, warrant 309... ..	25.00
To paid Miss L. Mattice, salary, warrant 310.....	87.50
To paid John Cisna, use of piano, warrant 311.....	50.00
To paid C. G. Truesdell, mileage, warrant 312	25.00
To paid James McQuin, mileage, warrant 313.....	5.00
To paid G. W. Patterson, canvassing for pupils, warrant 314	55.25
To paid S. H. Price and wife, salary, warrant 315.....	88.82
To paid J. L. Geddes, current bills, warrant 316.....	8,921.71
To paid J. L. Geddes, current bills, warrant, 317	204 16
To paid J. L. Geddes, clothing for pupils, warrant 318.....	79.84
To paid J. L. Geddes, clothing for pupils, warrant 319... ..	128.02
To paid Mrs. J. L. Geddes, salary as matron, warrant 320	208 83
To paid J. H. Shutts, wood, warrant, 321.....	50.00
To paid J. S. Patterson, grain, warrant 322.....	22.87
To paid James Chapin, wood, warrant 323	282.87
To paid C. H. Sanderson, produce, warrant 324	50.80
To paid Root & Cady, music, warrant 325.....	18.22
To paid Wm. Geddes, coal, warrant 326.....	25.00
To paid T. S. Talmage, beef, warrant 327,.....	19.06
To paid J. L. Geddes, salary, warrant 328	250.00
To paid D. L. Wilkinson, salary, warrant 329.....	250.00
To paid Mrs. L. A. Berry, salary, warrant 330.....	125.00
To paid John Cisna, salary, warrant 331.....	112.50
To paid Mrs. J. Cisna, salary, warrant 332.....	50.00
To paid Miss L. Kiddoo, salary, warrant 333.....	87.05
To paid Miss J. L. Wilson, salary, warrant 334.....	87 50
To paid G. W. Tannihill, salary, warrant 335.....	87.50
To paid Miss L. Mattice, salary, warrant 336	87 50

To paid J. L. Geddes, sundries for labor, warrant 337.....	292.00
To paid Wm. G. Lathrop, salary, physician, warrant 338.....	44.25
To paid Henry Palmer, stationery, warrant 339.....	21.25
To paid Wm. M. Marsh, milk, warrant 340	58.45
To paid Wm. M. Loree, groceries, warrant 341	417.40
To paid Lew Quin, groceries, warrant 342.....	111.53
To paid J. S. Patterson, grain, warrant 343.....	24.56
To paid T. S. Palmer, drugs, warrant 344.....	9.35
To paid M. L. Webb, meat, warrant 345.....	287.69
To paid Watson & Smock, beef, warrant 346.....	24.71
To paid Young & Utley, flour, warrant 347.....	159.07
To paid J. M. Caldwell, harness repairs, warrant 348 ..	12.95
To paid J. A. Bills, postal, warrant 349.....	12.15
To paid E. A. Hews, papers, etc., warrant 350.....	33.75
To paid S. R. Hamilton, groceries, warrant 351.....	84.95
To paid Crandall and Sutton, blacksmithing, warrant 352.....	96.10
To paid Stedman Bros., groceries, warrant 353.....	321.73
To paid C. D. Taylor, clock and repairs, warrant 354.....	19.75
To paid J. L. Geddes, salary, warrant 355.....	250 00
To paid J. L. Geddes, pupils clothing, warrant 356	104.20
To paid Wm Dyer, labor, warrant 357.....	10.20
To paid J. H. Ricket, washing machine, warrant 358. ..	10.00
To paid S. R. Bart, broom corn, warrant 359.....	15.00
To paid Wm. Dyer, labor, warrant 360	9.60
To paid Wm. Dyer, labor, warrant 361	5.40
To paid Mr. Johnson, labor, warrant 362.....	8.94
To paid Mrs. A. Dowell, warrant 363.....	25.00
To paid Prof. D. S. Wilkinson, salary, warrant 364.....	250 00
To paid Mrs. L. A. Berry, matron, salary, warrant 365.....	125.00
To paid John Cisna, teacher, salary, warrant 366.....	112 50
To paid Mrs J. Cisna, teacher, salary, warrant 367.....	50 00
To paid Miss L. Kiddoo, teacher, salary, warrant 368.	87.50
To paid Miss J. L. Wilson, teacher, salary, warrant 369.....	87.50
To paid G. W. Tannihill. salary, warrant 370.....	87.50
To paid Miss L. Mattice, salary, warrant 371	87.50
To paid J. L. Geddes, sundries labor, warrant 372.....	287.66
To paid Wm. P. Lathrop, M. D., services, warrant 373 ...	57.75
To paid S. H. Watson, paid bill of coal, warrant 374.....	180 00
To paid Mat. Stedman, groceries, warrant 375... ..	498.97
To paid T. S. Palmer, stationery, warrant 376.....	32.00
To paid S. R. Hamilton, groceries, warrant 377.....	181.94
To paid Crandall & Sutton, blacksmithing, warrant 378.....	53.80
To paid Stookey & Patterson, meat, warrant 379.....	84 45
To paid Young & Utley, flour, warrant 380.....	106.12
To paid Lew Quin, groceries, warrant 381.....	150.84

To paid Stick & Matthews, groceries, warrant 382.....	132.73
To paid Mark Webb, beef, warrant 383.....	298.88
To paid Wm. A. Loree, groceries, warrant 384	638.88
To paid Hanford & Holt, printing, warrant 385	43 80
To paid Marsh & Son, milk, warrant 386.....	111 44
To paid J. McQuin, mileage, warrant 387.....	5 00
To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage, warrant 388.....	3.00
To paid Jas. Chapin, mileage, warrant 389.....	3 00
To paid C. H. Gillett, ice, warrant 390	26.00
To paid Isband Noble, wood, warrant 391.....	270.00
To paid J. C. Marsh, wood, warrant 392 ...	66.00
To paid Mrs. L. A. Berry, salary matron, warrant 393.....	42 00
To paid C. G. Truesdell, mileage, warrant 394	50.00
To paid J. McQuin, mileage, warrant 395	5.00
To paid Jas. L. Geddes, salary, warrant 396 ...	250 00
To paid Jos. Dysart, mileage, warrant 397.....	6.00
To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage, warrant 398 ...	6.00
To paid S. H. Watson, mileage, warrant 399.....	3.00
To paid Parmenter & Walton, dray, warrant 400.....	7.50
To paid H. C. Wolfe, one coffin, warrant 401	27.00
To paid A. H. Brown, blanks, warrant 402.....	4 00
To paid S. L. Geddes, sundries, warrant 403	50.00
To paid Prof. D. S. Wilkinson, salary, warrant 404.....	250.00
To paid Mrs. J. L. Geddes, salary, warrant 405.....	88.00
To paid John Cisna, salary, warrant 406	112.50
To paid Miss L. Kiddoo, salary, warrant 407.....	87 50
To paid Miss J. L. Wilson, salary, warrant 408.....	87.50
To paid Mrs. J. Cisna, salary, warrant 409 ...	50.00
To paid G. W. Tannihill, salary, warrant 410.....	37.50
To paid Miss L. Mattice, salary, warrant 411.....	37.50
To paid J. L. Geddes, sundries for labor, warrant 412.....	329.00
To paid Watson & Ravenscroft, groceries, warrant 413.....	11.72
To paid Stookey & Patterson, beef, warrant 414....	225.12
To paid I. E. Haight, harness, warrant 415.....	80.00
To paid Wm. P. Lathrop, M. D., warrant 416.....	49.50
To paid N. L. Williams, groceries, warrant 417	222.00
To paid T. S. Palmer, drugs and stationery, warrant 418.....	51.60
To paid S. R. Hamilton, groceries, warrant 419.....	70 20
To paid E. M. Stedman, groceries, warrant 420 ..	683.44
To paid Tuttle & Skinner, livery, warrant 421	6.00
To paid Mark Webb, wood, warrant 422.....	213.75
To paid Jones & Becket, meat, warrant 423.....	176.58
To paid Wm. M. Loree, groceries, warrant 424	511 56
To paid John A. Bills, postage, warrant 425.....	6.11
To paid Webb & Scott, flour, warrant 426.....	117.41

To paid C. G. Truesdell, mileage, warrant 427.....	5.00
To paid John Hodgdon, mileage, warrant 428.....	25.00
To paid John Dysart, mileage, warrant 429.....	3.00
To paid Jas. McQuin, mileage, warrant 430.....	6.00
To paid S. H. Watson, mileage, warrant 431.....	3.00
To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage, warrant 432.....	3.00
To paid John Hodgdon, mileage, warrant 433	25 00
To paid Jos. Dysart, mileage, warrant 434.....	3.00
To paid James McQuin, mileage, warrant 435.....	6.00
To paid S. H. Watson, mileage, warrant 436.....	3.00
To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage, warrant 437.....	3.00
To paid J. L. Geddes, salary, warrant 438	251.00
To paid Wm. Marsh, milk, warrant 439	121.00
To paid Griffin & Carpenter, drugs, warrant 440 ..	8.55
To paid Divine & Donelaw, groceries, warrant 441.....	60.97
To paid Stick & Matthews, groceries, warrant 442.....	28.80
To paid Geo. Horridge, hardware, warrant 443	126.98
To paid J. L. Geddes, hogs, warrant 444.....	24 00
To paid D. I. Stookey, meat, warrant 445.....	21.92
To paid John Reiss, bread, warrant 446.....	2.20
To paid John Miller, meat, warrant 447	9.51
To paid S. H. Hall, grain, warrant 448	8.98
To paid Stick & Matthews, groceries, warrant 449	123.35
To paid E. M. Stedman, groceries, warrant 450.....	43.14
To paid Wm. M. Loree, groceries, warrant 451.....	135 92
To paid C. Ellis & Bro's., lumber, warrant 452.....	20.89
To paid W. H. H. Callen, labor, warrant 453 ..	32.50
To paid J. B. McCaslin, cemetery lot, warrant 454	13 25
To paid E. C. George, milk, warrant 455.....	46.63
To paid T. S. Palmer, furniture and drugs, warrant 456.....	123.85
To paid Sundries for labor, warrant 457	73 50
To paid, Thomas Wright, labor, warrant 458.....	22.00
To paid L. S. Patterson, grain, warrant 459.....	2.40
To paid L. Ralyea, livery, warrant 460.....	12.00
To paid Hanford & Holt, printing warrant 461.....	27.35
To paid Matten & Parmenter, drayage, warrant 462... ..	12.00
To paid S. D. Redfield, store hogs, warrant 463.....	25 00
To paid I. A. McDaniels, pupils' clothing, warrant 464.....	109.02
To paid John Hodgdon, mileage, warrant 465....	25 00
To paid James McQuin, mileage, warrant 466.....	6.00
To paid C. H. Conklin, mileage, warrant 467.....	3.00
To paid Samuel H. Watson, mileage, warrant 468.....	3.08
To paid William G. Donnan, mileage, warrant 469.....	10.00
To paid F. Keagle, labor, warrant 470.....	6.00
To paid Geo. W. Tannihill, salary, warrant 471....	37.50

To paid O. C. Isbell, tuning pianos, warrant 472.....	15.00
To paid Miss L. Kiddoo, teacher, warrant 473.....	87.50
To paid Miss J. L. Wilson, teacher, warrant 474.....	87.50
To paid Prof. D. S. Wilkinson, teacher, warrant 475.....	250.00
To paid Miss L. Mattice, teacher, warrant 476.....	87.50
To paid Dr. W. P. Lathrop, salary and medicine, warrant 477	32.75
To paid T. S. Palmer, repair furniture, warrant 478... ..	35.75
To paid S. A. Knapp, bills paid, warrant 479.....	24 98
To paid Barnum Bro's, beads, etc., warrant 480	46.95
To paid Smart & Parrott, book, warrant 481	7.50
To paid J. H. Lawrence, wood, warrant 482.....	45.00
To paid Young & Utley, flour, warrant 483.... ..	68.63
To paid Stedman Bros., groceries, warrant 484.....	105.06
To paid L. & R. H. Quinn, crockery, warrant 485.....	42.80
To paid Mr. Rohl, repair horns, warrant 486.....	8.00
To paid L. W. Mickey, onions, warrant 487.....	12.00
To paid Stick & Matthews, groceries, warrant 488.....	448.71
To paid John Cisna, teacher, warrant 489.....	112.50
To paid Mrs. J. Cisna, teacher, warrant 490.....	50.00
To paid Mrs. C. S. Lawton, matron, warrant 491	113.56
To paid D. S. Wilkinson, violin strings, etc., warrant 492... ..	20.85
To paid J. M. Caldwell, harness repairs, warrant 493... ..	4.90
To paid Warner & Felix, broom material, warrant 494.....	45.41
To paid D. J. Stookey, meat, warrant 495.....	18.70
To paid Ed. A. Hews, stationery, warrant 496	20.65
To paid sundries for labor as per voucher, warrant 497.... ..	134.66
To paid Boggs & Son, grass-seed, warrant 498	1.06
To paid B. W. Jones, meat, warrant 499.....	32.34
To paid Thomas Wright, labor, warrant 500.....	2.75
To paid John F. Pyne, one cow, warrant 501.....	30.00
To paid J. N. Stewart, oats, warrant 502.....	28.00
To paid N. T. Reed, one cow, warrant 503.....	40.00
To exchange on drafts.....	75
To bills paid by steward to July 1st, 1869, per vouchers.....	803 92
	<hr/>
	\$29,308.82
Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 1st, 1869.....	89.08
	<hr/>
	\$29,397.82

Nov. 19, 1867.—By State appropriation one quarter.....	3,250.00
Feb. 19, 1868.—By State appropriation one quarter.....	3,370.00
Feb. 19, 1868.—By State appropriation, pupils' clothing...	202.86
May 19, 1868.—By State appropriation, one quarter.....	3,450.00
Aug. 19, 1868.—By State appropriation, one quarter.....	3,410.00

Nov. 19, 1868.—By State appropriation, one quarter.....	8,290.00	
Dec. 9, 1868.—By State appropriation, pupils' clothing .	104.20	
Feb. 19, 1869.—By State appropriation, one quarter.....	8,610.00	
May 19, 1869 —By State appropriation, one quarter.....	8,650.00	
Aug 19, 1869.—By State appropriation, one quarter.....	8,650.00	
Aug. 19, 1869.—By State appropriation, pupils' clothing..	109.02—	\$28,096.08
By balance of special appropriation, 1867..	196.95—	196.95
July 1, 1869.—By amount of produce sold to date.....	153.00	
By products of industrial department to Sept.	951.82	1.104.82
Total.....		\$29,397.85

SAMUEL H. WATSON,
Treasurer.

NOTE.—The above Treasury report does not give the present (Nov. 1st, 1869) financial condition of the institution, as quite a number of accounts have matured which have not been audited, and for which warrants have not been issued. I therefore, append a report of all accounts against the institution, matured; also a statement of the material on hand, showing the exact indebtedness at this date.

SAMUEL H. WATSON,
Treasurer.

TREASURER'S EXHIBIT OF BILLS MATURED.

To Bills Matured Nov. 1st, 1869.

To Crandell & Sutton, blacksmithing, voucher 6.....	\$	14.10
To O. H. Gillet, drawing wood, voucher 7.....		5.00
To Divine & Donelan, butter, voucher 8.....		6.75
To A. K. Watson, ice, voucher 9.....		3.50
To C. C. & W. C. Lawton, white-washing, voucher 10... ..		3.00
To John Stanley, corn, voucher 11		5 95
To Smart & Parrott, blank books, voucher 12.....		27.50
To Matthew Gillespie, beef, voucher 13.....		14.82
To James Johnson, potatoes, voucher 14.....		6 25
To St. Louis Asylum, Braille paper, voucher 15.....		23.25
To W. D. Armstrong, sour kroust, voucher 16.....		6.00
To Chas. V. Mount, spoons, etc., voucher 17.....		25.25

To Hyman & Colton, blacksmithing, voucher 18.....	83.45
To J. F. Pyne, repair of harness, voucher 19.....	3.50
To L & R. H. Quinn, groceries, voucher 20	154.08
To Joseph Moss, wood, voucher 21.....	100.00
To George Horridge, hardware, voucher 22.....	128.10
To E. M. Stedman, groceries, voucher 23.....	158.41
To S. Williams, dry-goods, voucher 24.....	16.89
To T. S. Palmer, cement and drugs, voucher 25.....	95.00
To J. M. Colwell, harness, etc., voucher 26	11.45
To C. Ellis & Bro., lumber, voucher 27.....	49.22
To Ed. A. Hews, stationery, voucher 28	15.25
To N. B. Kneass, magazine blind, voucher 29	8.50
To D. I. Stookey, meat, voucher 30.....	64.81
To J. A. Bills, postage, voucher 31.....	9.53
To Watson & Ravenscroft, pcsta, voucher 32.....	6.25
To W. S. Hall, groceries, voucher 33.....	20.88
To Young & Utley, flour, voucher 34.....	71.98
To Stick & Matthews, goods and groceries, voucher 35.....	211.49
To J. A. McDaniel, dry-goods, voucher 36	7.65
To Thomas Wright, cabbages, voucher 37.....	5.80
To Jonathan Urmy, beef, voucher 38,.....	6.41
To Stick & Matthews, wood, voucher 39.....	120.00
To Frank W. Ball, broom corn, voucher 40.....	250.00
To Frank W. Ball, broom corn, voucher 41.....	62.40
To Chant & Jackson, repair organ, voucher 42.....	109.56
To F. P. Dukes, butter, voucher 43.....	16.81
To Samuel Voris, broom corn, voucher 44....	52.40
To S. S. Seburn, wood, voucher 45.....	63.75
To Nathan Dunn, pump, voucher 46.....	25.50
To Samuel Voris, broom corn, voucher 47.....	80.60
To S. A. Knapp, bills paid, voucher 48.....	18.00
To amount due teachers Nov. 1st.....	866.66
To amount due employes.....	241.00

Total amount of bills matured Nov. 1, 1869..... \$3,216.54

By material on hand Nov. 1st.....	\$478.40	
By articles manufactured in the Industrial Department, not reported.....	250.20	
By balance in hands of Treasurer	89.08	812.68
Total indebtedness of the Institution for the Blind, Nov. 1st, 1869.....		<u>\$2402.91</u>

**SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 94.**

August	1	5	To paid Spear, Prince & Holbrook, carpets, oil cloth and mats.....	\$215.70
August	8	9	" Henry Liebenteln, iron bedsteads, mattresses and pillows....	261.00
August	14	15	" B. Kendall, papering rooms....	55.00
August	20	21	" T. S. Palmer, furniture.....	331.10
August	20	26	" Spear, Prince & Holbrook, carpets.....	269.98
Sept.	5	28	" H. O. Hutchinson & Co., signs for doors....	82.00
Sept.	8	31	" White & Gerbrich, wall-paper.....	20.98
Sept.	10	32	" Eming & Co., furniture.....	188.00
Sept.	12	33	" Butler & Evans, carpet.....	85.05
Sept.	12	34	" Wm. B. Van Horn, wall-paper.....	74.97
Sept.	12	40	" Ross & Withrow, one sewing machine....	72.10
Sept.	23	43	" Eaton & McGuire, chandeliers and lamps....	61.21
October	9	58	" C. G. White, sundries for furnishing.....	68.40
October	9	59	" J. A. McDaniels, bed-comforts.....	125.65
October	16	60	" Barr & Freeman, repairing furniture.....	20.58
October	16	61	" Stedman Bros., merchandise for bead department.....	46.60
Nov.	13	66	" Eming & Co, furniture....	53.50
Nov.	20	68	" Jacob Willy, woolen blankets	28.00
Nov.	23	69	" T. S. Palmer, two doz'n chairs	22.00
Nov.	23	72	" Lew. Quin, crockery	82.85
Nov.	25	73	" J. A. McDaniels, sheeting....	154.15
Nov.	30	74	" Stedman Bros, for Ross & Creamer, twenty pair blankets	181.50
.....	.....	.....	To balance carried to contingent account.....	1.78
.....	.....	.....		\$2 400 00
.....	.....	.....	By appropriation	2,400.00

**SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 94.**

1868.	Voucher	Order.	APPROPRIATION FOR LIBRARY—SEC. III.	Amt. \$1500.00
August	8	1	To paid J. A. Bancroft & Co, books.....	\$ 26.42
August	8	2	" J. B. Lippincott & Co., books.....	258.88
August	8	3	" Pennsylvania Institute for Blind, books in raised print.....	87.75
August	8	4	" W. G. McAllister, philosophical and astro- nomical apparatus.....	214.20
August	8	5	" John Krider, museum of birds.....	60.00
August	8	6	" Geo. Dall & Co., assorted papier mache ani- mals.....	15.60
Sept.	12	7	" Stedman Bro's., McAllister's bill and freight.	52.90
Sept.	12	8	" N. B. Knears, Jr., library in raised print...	137.00
October	20	9	" R. E. Hall, analysis of the Bible.....	7.75
Nov.	21	10	" Stedman Bro's., 6 Braille slates, and express.	20.60
Nov.	21	11	" Stedman Bro's., McAllister's bill and ex- press.....	30.80
February	1	12	" T. S. Palmer, bill of school-books.....	44.78
February	1	13	" Ed Hewes, apparatus.....	23.75
March	15	14	" Ed. Hewes, sundries, for music department.	38.68
April	30	15	" Asher & Adams, map of Iowa.....	12.00
May	8	16	" Ed. Hewes, apparatus.....	10.10
May	26	17	" Mat. Stedman, apparatus.....	37.25
May	31	18	" Henry Palmer, school books.....	17.20
.....	.....	.....	To balance carried to contingent account.....	410.84
.....	.....	.....		\$1,500.00
.....	.....	.....	By appropriation.....	1,500.00

**SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 94.**

1868.	Voucher	Order.	APPROPRIATION FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.	Amt. \$2,500.00
Sept.	23	1	To paid Hall & Rowels, freight, on organ.....	\$ 42.50
Sept.	24	2	" H. W. Chant, advance on organ.....	700 00
Sept.	30	3	" Marquardt, for pianos and freight.....	978.00
Sept.	30	2	" H. W. Chant, balance on organ.....	626.00
Sept.	30	2	" H. W. Chant.....	25.00
Nov.	30	4	" H. W. Chant, for tuning and regulating organ	53 50
Dec.	10	5	" Traer & White, for flute, &c.....	23.75
Jan.	2	6	" F. Hickock, for violin.....	10.00
May	5	7	" Traer & White, sundries, for music.....	23.06
.....	.....	.....	To balance carried to contingent account.....	18.19
.....	.....	.....		\$2,500.00
.....	.....	.....	By appropriation.....	2,500 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 94.

1868.	Voucher	Order.	APPROPRIATION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.	Amt. \$700.00
August 31	1	25	To paid Cole & Bro's, water pump.....	\$ 19.00
Sept. 26	2	44	" B. Kendall, work on grounds..	58.50
Sept. 31	3	47	" James Chapin, bill improving grounds....	182 75
October 21	4	64	" B. Kendall, improving grounds	30.00
1869.				
May 8	5	100	" Geo. Horridge, for sundries.....	302 81
July 6	6	106	" M. W. Parker, work on grounds.....	24.00
.....	..	..	To balance carried to contingent account.....	82.94
.....	..	..		\$700.00
.....	..	..	By appropriation.....	700.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 94, SEC. III.

1868.	Voucher	Order.	FOR PAINTING AND REPAIRS.	Amt. \$2,000.00
August 8	1	13	To paid R. B. Milholland, painting.....	119.25
August 11	2	14	" P. S. Shockley, painting.....	75.00
August 14	3	16	" Geo. Horridge, hardware.....	188.11
August 14	4	17	" A. Sanderson, carpenter-work.....	549 47
August 15	5	18	" S. Stickney, lumber	26.63
August 15	6	19	" R. B. Milholland, painting.....	97.50
August 20	7	20	" C. C. & C. W. Lawton, plastering, white- washing, &c.....	317.70
August 22	8	22	" R. B. Milholland, painting.....	94.50
August 29	9	23	" R. B. Milholland, painting.....	79.50
Sept. 5	10	29	" R. B. Milholland, painting ...	79 50
Sept. 7	11	30	" Griffin & Carpenter, paints and oils.....	85.35
Sept. 12	12	35	" Wm. B. Van Horn, paints and oils.....	53.05
Sept. 12	13	37	" Wm. M. Loree, paints and oils	110.93
Sept. 12	14	39	" T. S. Palmer, psints and oils.....	129.55
Sept. 30	4	52	" A. Sanderson, carpenter-work.....	100.00
Sept. 30	15	56	" James B. Locke, mason-work.....	28 58
.....	..	..		\$2,134.62
.....	..	..	To balance carried to contingent account.....	89.78
.....	..	..	By appropriation.....	2,000.00
.....	..	..	By balance, rear veranda account.....	224.40
.....	..	..		\$224 40

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 94, SEC. III.

1868.	Voucher	Order.	HEATING APPARATUS.	Amt. \$5,000.00
June 6	1	1	To paid R. S. Finkbine, expenses to Chicago to in-	
			vestigate the best method of heating.....	\$ 52.30
June 6	2	2	" James Chapin, expenses to Chicago to in-	
			vestigate the best method of heating.....	52.30
Sept. 30	3	50	" Finkbine & Lovelace, repairing furnaces...	252.86
1869.				
Sept. 14	4	118	" Geo. Horridge, one stove... ..	200.00
October 26	5	120	" Finkbine & Lovelace, registers	99 00
.....				
.....				\$656 46
.....			Balance of appropriation not drawn.....	4,343.54
.....				
.....				\$5,000 00
.....			By appropriation.....	5,000.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1868.	Voucher	Order.	APPROPRIATION FOR REAR VERANDA.	Amt. \$1,500.00
October 28	1	65	To paid Finkbine & Lovelace, for building veranda..	\$1,260.00
1869.				
April 17	2	96	" A. Sanderson, benches shop.....	15.60
.....				
.....			Total.....	\$1,275.60
.....			Balance of appropriation carried to account of paint-	
.....			ing and repairs.....	224.40
.....				
.....				\$1,500.00
.....			By appropriation...	1,500.00

**SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 94, SEC. IV.**

1868.	Voucher	Order.	APPROPRIATION FOR WORKSHOP.	Amt. \$8,000.00
Nov 30 1869.	1	75	To paid Finkbine & Lovelace, building workshop..	\$2,925.00
Jan. 23	2	87	" S. H. Watson for Allen & Woodruff, bill of freight.....	70.80
.....	.....	.....	Balance carried to contingent account.....	4 20
.....	.....	.....		\$3,000 00
.....	.....	.....	By appropriation.....	8,000 00

**SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 94.**

SLATING ROOF.	Amt. \$1,500.00
.....	
....., for slating a portion main building.....	\$ 68.18
used.....	1,481.87
.....	\$1,500 00
.....	1,500 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 94, SEC. IV.

1868.	Voucher	Order.	SOUTH WING.	Amt. \$30000.00
July	23	1	3 To paid Finkbine & Lovelace, for plans and specifications.	\$ 550.00
August	8	2	4 " Finkbine & Lovelace, for material.....	1000.00
Sept.	5	3	27 " " " "	2000.00
Sept.	26	4	45 " " " "	2000 00
Sept.	30	5	53 " Hanford & Frost, printing proposals..	13.00
October	17	6	62 " Finkbine & Lovelace, material.....	1000.00
Nov.	16	7	67 " " " labor and material ...	1000.00
Dec.	17	8	84 " " " "	1500.00
1869.				
Jan.	4	9	85 " " " " " "	250.00
Jan.	21	10	86 " " " " " "	250.00
Jan.	29	11	88 " " " " " "	500 00
Feb'y	13	12	91 " " " " " "	500 00
March	13	13	92 " " " " " "	500.00
March	20	14	94 " " " " " "	500.00
April	10	15	95 " " " " " "	500.00
April	30	16	98 " " " " " "	2000.00
May	25	17	101 " " " " " "	2000 00
August	10	18	113 " " " " " "	5000 00
Sept.	10	19	117 " " " " " "	2500 00
Nov.	9	20	121 " " " " " "	4000.00
Nov.	10	21	122 " " " " " extra work, window,&c	48.50
Nov.	10	21	123 " " " " " plastering..	150.00
Nov.	10	22	124 " " " " " balance of contract...	2160.00
.....	.....	.....	Balance of appropriation unexpended.....	78.50
.....	.....	.....		\$30000.00
.....	.....	.....	By appropriation.	30000.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 94.

1868.	Voucher	Order.		
August	8	1	11	To paid Stedman Bros., express.....
August	8	2	12	" S. H. Watson, exchange.....
Sept.	30	3	48	" J. L. Geddes, expenses to Boston.....
Sept.	30	4	54	" First National Bank, Exchange st., warrant.
Sept.	30	5	51	" Mr. Wheeler, freight on carpet.....
Sept.	30	6	55	" Sundries.....
Dec.	9	9	81	" C. G. Truesdell, mileage....
Dec.	9	10	82	" Joseph Dysart, mileage....
Dec.	9	11	80	" Jas. Chapin, services on committee....
Dec.	9	12	79	" C. H. Conklin, services on committee.....
Dec.	9	13	77	" C. H. Conklin, drawing bonds ...
Dec.	9	14	78	" James McQuin, mileage
1869.				
August	10	15	109	" John Hodgdon, mileage.....
August	10	16	110	" James McQuin, mileage.....
August	10	17	111	" S. H. Watson, mileage.....
August	10	18	112	" C. H. Conklin, mileage.....
August	8	19	107	" E. Howard, one cow.....
August	5	20	108	" A. W. Boggs, one cow.....
August	10	21	114	" J. B. Locke, well, &c
August	10	22	115	" J. B. Locke, labor on cellar.....
August	10	23	116	" Finkbine & Lovelace, labor on drain....
Sept.	26	24	119	" A. Hyman, one wagon.....
.....	
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	By balances of appropriations not otherwise ex-
.....	.....	.....	.....	pended.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	By balance on appropriation for furnishing.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	By balance on library and apparatus.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	By balance on musical instruments.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	By balance on grounds and fences.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	By balance on painting and repairs.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	By balance on rear veranda.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	By balance on work-shop.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	By balance on south wing.....
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Total balances
.....	.....	.....	.....	Amount in hands of the treasurer....

SAMUEL H. WATSON, *Treasurer.*

SUMMARY

OF AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED BY THE TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 94, AND EXPENDED BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

	Amt. Exp'nded	Amt. Appr' ted.
Furnishing as per vouchers.....	\$ 2,398 22	\$ 2,400.00
Library and apparatus.....	1,089.66	1,500 00
Musical instruments.....	2,481.81	2,500.00
Improving grounds.....	617.06	700.00
Painting and general repairs.....	2,134.62	2,000.00
Heating apparatus.....	656.46	5,000 00
Rear veranda.....	1,275 60	1,500 00
Work-shop.....	2,995 80	3,000 00
Slating roof of main building.....	68.13	1,500.00
South wing.....	29,921.50	30,000 00
Contingent expense account.....	641.92	
Total amount expended.....	\$44,280.78	\$50,100.00
Balance in the treasury.....	48.81	
Balance of appropriation for heating, in State treasury....	4,343 54	
Balance of appropriation for slate roof, in State treasury...	1,431.87	
	\$50,100.00	\$50,100.00
To orders 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, on auditor, in favor of treasurer, to November 10, 1869.....	\$44,324.59	
Total amount expended.....	44,280.78	
In hands of treasurer	48.81	

SAMUEL H. WATSON, *Treasurer.*

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

This school is strictly educational, and not for the treatment of disease. The annual term commences the first Wednesday in September and closes the fourth Wednesday of June, giving July and August as a vacation in which the pupils visit their homes and friends.

Scholars from Iowa, of a suitable age and capacity for education and who conform to the regulations of the Institution, will receive their boarding and instruction at the expense of the Institution. Their friends will be expected to furnish them with a suitable supply of clothing, and to be at the expense of their traveling to and from the Institution.

Pupils may be admitted from other States upon payment of \$170 per annum.

Applications should be addressed to S. A. Knapp, Principal, Vinton, Benton county, Iowa, and should contain answers to the following questions :

1st. What is the name, age, residence, nativity and cause of blindness of the applicant? Who is the nearest friend, and to what post-office should the reply be sent?

2d. Is the applicant of sound mind, free from contagious diseases, and of sufficient physical strength to receive an education?

3d. Is he or she totally blind? If not, is the degree of blindness such as to prevent the acquirement of an education in a school for the seeing?

4th. How has the applicant been heretofore employed? What instruction has he or she received, and at what age did he or she become blind?

5th. Who will provide clothing for the applicant, and take charge of him or her during vacation?

Upon proper answers to the foregoing questions, parties interested will be notified as to the result of the application.

NOTE.

The thanks of the teachers and pupils of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Blind, are hereby tendered to the proprietors of the following newspapers: "Iowa State Register," "Cedar Rapids Times," "Vinton Eagle," Benton County Journal," "Iowa Homestead," "Iowa Temperance Standard," "Belle Plaine Union," "Des Moines Bulletin," and "Soldiers' Friend," for a copy of each sent weekly and gratuitously to the Institution.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
IOWA INSTITUTION
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB,
AT
IOWA CITY,
TO THE
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
FOR THE YEARS 1868, AND 1869.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1869.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

HON. SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR, EX-OFFICIO,
HON. ED WRIGHT, SECRETARY OF STATE, EX-OFFICIO,
HON. A. S. KISSELL, SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, EX-OFFICIO,
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BENJAMIN TALBOT, M. A.

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MRS. MARY E. VANDERBURGH.

PHYSICIAN.

T. S. MAHAN, M. D.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. }
IOWA CITY, December 4, 1869. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA:

The Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb of the State of Iowa, at the close of another biennial period, would submit to your Excellency, as the law requires, their report upon this most interesting public charity that has been under their charge.

We can say, in general, that the institution has been highly prospered. A remarkable degree of health attests the faithfulness of those in charge. The over-crowded state of the building renders sanitary regulations difficult, and demands extra care, which has evidently been given. The officers and teachers are laborious and devoted to their work, and only need proper facilities to attain the best results of which the unfortunate class under their charge are capable.

The appropriation made at the last session of the Legislature for repairs on the building was expended to the best possible advantage, and the building was thereby rendered comfortable:

The appropriation for current expenses has been ample. On the first of November there was in the treasury \$4,818.76. This was subject to salaries for the current quarter, ending January 1st, \$987.50, and current expenses for November and December (including rents due December 1st), estimated at \$2,250; in all \$3,237.50, leaving an estimated balance, January 1st of \$1,581.26.

So long as the Institution remains at this place, the present rate of appropriation is abundant; but we would ask the special attention of the General Assembly to its prospective needs, on its removal to

Council Cluffs. The matter of the building and its furnishing is committed to other hands. We would only urge in their behalf that they be afforded sufficient means to make it comfortable at first. This will be far better economy than partial work, which will render the building uncomfortable for a time, and require a larger sum in the end than for thorough work at first.

We would ask that ample means be furnished for the removal and for current expenses at the new location. It will cost much more to run the Institution there than here. The size of the building will make increased expense. Fuel will be a heavy item. It is better to give liberal provision, which in the hands of prudent men will be safe, rather than have the Institution suffer for lack of means.

We refer to the full and able report of the superintendent for particulars respecting the institution, and for suggestion of improvements in modes of educating this interesting class of persons. We trust his suggestions in reference to mechanical pursuits will receive full attention from the proper parties. When provided with suitable facilities, we expect to see the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Iowa take rank with the foremost in the land.

Respectfully submitted,

N. H. BRAINERD, President.

By order of the Trustees,

BENJ. TALBOT, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

In the discharge of my official duty, as Superintendent of the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, I have the honor to submit to you, for transmission to the Legislature, the Eighth Biennial Report.

In so doing, it becomes me to testify, with sincere gratitude, that a kind and merciful Providence has blessed the work of the institution during the past two years with so much success; and that so little has occurred to mar the happiness, or hinder the progress, of those gathered here for instruction.

Fifteen years have just passed, since Mr. Ijams, (who had been a teacher in the Illinois institution), opened a school for the deaf-mutes in Iowa City, as a private enterprise; in the hope that the next General Assembly would make it a State Institution. This hope was speedily realized, by the passage of "An Act to establish a State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb;" approved, January 24th, and made valid by publication, January 31st, 1855. The formal organization and opening of the Institution took place on the third of February, with twenty pupils, most or all of whom had belonged to the private school above mentioned.

From this promising beginning, the Institution has advanced to its present degree of prosperity; retarded only by the lack of suitable buildings, and such other drawbacks as are necessarily found in a young State like Iowa. Two hundred and forty-five pupils have here found mental quickening, and moral and religious instruction; have laid up stores of wisdom, both earthly and heavenly; and have thus been fitted, in part at least, to meet the duties of life and the solem-

nities of eternity. To most of them the institution has been a pleasant and a profitable home; and they will ever cherish grateful recollections of the kind care and useful knowledge here received through the bounty of the State.

One hundred and twenty-five of these pupils entered the Institution under Mr. Ijams, and one hundred and twenty since his retirement. The present superintendent has had under his charge one hundred and eighty-three of the deaf and dumb children of Iowa.

Among these there has of course been great diversity in disposition and mental capacity, but we believe that even the dullest and worst disposed have received some profit from their stay here; that those of average intellect have gained or are gaining a fair education; and that some bright minds have been here developed, which would have remained for all time shrouded in darkness, but for the efforts put forth under our guidance. This belief goes far towards rewarding the officers and teachers for all their care and toil and anxiety; and warrants still further and more liberal expenditure on the part of the State in behalf of this unfortunate portion of its youth.

Only two changes have been made in the corps of officers since the date of the last report—one among the teachers and one among the supervisory officers. Mrs. Askew, the assistant-matron, was constrained by ill health to resign her duties in November, 1868; and, after months of suffering, departed to a better world, June 21st, 1869. Her associates here can do no less than thus publicly express their high appreciation of her worth, and their hearty sympathy for her friends; especially for her orphan daughter, then and now a pupil in this school. Mrs. Askew's place was happily filled, after proper inquiry, by the appointment of Mrs. Mary E. Vanderburg, of Marion, Linn county, who entered upon her duties in February of the present year.

To the vacancy in the corps of teachers, occasioned by Mrs. Turton's resignation, which took effect, October 1st, 1869, the trustees appointed Mr. John C. Hummer, of Johnson county, a young man of promise, who besides his seven year's stay in this Institution has spent two years in the National Deaf-mute College, at Washington, D. C.

The session which opened in September, 1868, witnessed an extraordinary increase in the number of pupils ; and, since that time, the buildings have been crowded to their utmost capacity,—perhaps even beyond the limit which prudence would dictate. At the date of the last report two years ago, there were sixty-six pupils in attendance, which was but a trifle above the average of the previous year. Our enrollment last year reached the unprecedented number of ninety-one pupils, who came from thirty-seven different counties ; and we have this year received ninety, from thirty-nine counties. For the two sessions embraced in this report, the aggregate number is one hundred and twelve, from forty-two different counties. The new admissions were twenty-six last year, and fifteen this session. We have been obliged both sessions to refuse several applicants for want of room. The number thus excluded this year amounts to more than a dozen.

In addition to the crowding to which we have been subjected, we have also suffered much inconvenience, with some risk of the health of the pupils, from the deficient supply of water on our premises. For the last three years, our well has failed us about half the time, and the cisterns have not afforded water enough for all the uses of the household. We have supplied the lack in part, by hauling water and ice from the river, thus obtaining, at considerable expense and much inconvenience, a tolerable supply of one of our greatest wants.

Notwithstanding these two great evils, the lives and health of the pupils have been mercifully and wonderfully preserved. Only a single epidemic has reached the institution ; an irruption of the mumps in March last, which ran its course with some thirty-three of the pupils, with no alarming effects. Two or three cases of serious and protracted illness have occurred, but by the blessing of God on the faithful attention of the physician, and the careful nursing of the matrons, we have been spared the pain of witnessing any fatal termination. It is a matter of great rejoicing to those in charge of the institution, that they are permitted to make so favorable a report of the health of those under their care.

The repairs authorized by the last General Assembly were very timely, and as the result has proved, were absolutely indispensable.

Without them we could not have used all the rooms of the upper story, and consequently could not have lodged so many pupils as we have been enabled to do by this wise appropriation of the public funds. The money has all been expended, and has added much to our comfort, as well as to the decent appearance of the house.

Appended to this report will be found the usual detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, the list of salaries and the catalogue of pupils in attendance for the current two years, with the information required by law in regard to them. There is also added, to make this report as nearly as possible a complete historical record of the results of the institution to the present time, a full list of all the officers and pupils from the beginning of the school.

The following tables, taken from the records of the institution, possess more or less interest, either local or scientific, and are substantially, if not entirely correct :

TABLE I.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Congenital	91	Measles.....	5
Scarlet fever.....	34	Chicken-pox.....	1
Congestion of the brain.....	5	Mumps.....	1
Inflammation of the brain...	5	Whooping-cough.....	3
Brain fever.....	3	Cholera-infantum.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	4	Convulsions.....	1
Congestive fever.....	3	Spinal affection.....	1
Spotted fever.....	8	Apoplexy.....	1
Lung fever.....	3	Tetanus	1
Bilious fever.....	1	Debility in infancy.....	1
Winter fever and quinine...	1	Sickness (unspecified).....	11
Rheumatic fever.....	1	Use of quinine.....	3
Fever (unspecified).....	9	Falls....	4
Dropsy of the brain.....	3	Bee-stings.....	1
Influenza.....	2	Grain in the ears.....	1
Cold in the head.....	2	Malformation (dumb only)..	1
Severe cold.....	1	Unknown	19
Gatherings in head and ears	12		
		Total	245

TABLE II.

SUPPOSED TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF DEAFNESS.

At birth.....	91	At seven years.....	6
Under two years old.....	40	At nine years.....	1
At two years and over.....	30	At ten years.....	1
At three years.....	17	At eleven years.....	2
At four years.....	16	Unknown or unreported.....	26
At five years.....	9		—
At six years.....	5	Total	244

TABLE III.

AGE AT ADMISSION.

7 years old.....	1	17 years old.....	9
8 years old.....	3	18 years old.....	12
9 years old.....	11	19 years old.....	7
10 years old.....	49	20 years old.....	7
11 years old.....	24	21 years old.....	6
12 years old.....	30	22 years old.....	7
13 years old.....	26	23 years old.....	2
14 years old.....	16	25 years old and over.....	7
15 years old.....	12	Unknown.....	4
16 years old.....	12		—
		Total	245

TABLE IV.

RESIDENCE OF PUPILS ADMITTED BY COUNTIES.

Appanoose.....	5	Clarke.....	5
Benton	5	Clayton.....	7
Black Hawk.....	4	Clinton	10
Bremer	1	Crawford.....	1
Buchanan	4	Dallas	6
Cedar	6	Davis	3
Cerro Gordo.....	1	Decatur.....	5

Delaware	3	Marion	9
Des Moines	6	Marshall	2
Dubuque	6	Monroe	8
Franklin	1	Muscatine	11
Greene	1	Polk	2
Hancock	1	Portawattamie	4
Hardin	2	Poweshiek	6
Harrison	1	Scott	10
Henry	5	Story	2
Howard	1	Tama	5
Iowa	5	Union	2
Jackson	9	Van Buren	3
Jasper	3	Wapello	7
Jefferson	5	Warren	5
Johnson	19	Washington	9
Jones	9	Winneshiek	3
Keokuk	10	Unknown	2
Kossuth	1	State of Nebraska	1
Lee	7	State of Illinois	1
Linn	6	Canada	1
Louisa	4		—
Lucas	3	Total (deducting those who	
Madison	3	have resided in two or	
Mahaska	4	more counties)	245

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PUPILS ADMITTED.

Iowa	73	Maine	1
Illinois	17	New Mexico	1
Wisconsin	5	Canada	4
Michigan	1	New Brunswick	4
Indiana	29	At sea	1
Ohio	39	Ireland	1
Kentucky	2	England	2
Tennessee	2	France	3
Virginia	6	Switzerland	3

West Virginia.....	1	Germany.....	5
Pennsylvania	13	Bohemia	2
New York.....	13	Prussia	3
Massachusetts.....	1	Norway.....	1
Vermont	2	Unknown	9
New Hampshire.....	1		
		Total	245

I am happy to say that the pupils, almost without exception, are making a faithful and diligent use of the privilege here afforded them ; and, under the patient and careful instruction of their teachers, are progressing as well as can reasonably be expected. There has been the past two years a marked improvement in punctuality and promptness in returning to school at the beginning of the session ; stimulated, perhaps, by the knowledge that those who should come late in the term would find no room for them. If this temporary pressure should be the means of securing a like punctuality in the future, it will have been of great service.

At the beginning of each term, the pupils are arranged in classes as nearly as possible according to their capacity and attainments, The present classification of pupils, and the studies they are expected to pursue this year, are shown in the following programme.

FIRST CLASS.

Herbert B. Bryant	Sarah C. Edwards
Albert Gifford	Sarah F. Games
Francis M. Hollaway	Dicy Jessee
William H. Johnson	Adaline Newby
Gustave Levi	P. Almira Pettit
George M. Teegarden	Elizabeth Schneider
Sylvester Ward	Roby J. Watenpaugh
John Weygandt	

Studies.—Berard’s History of the United States ; Goodrich’s Pictorial Natural History ; arithmetic ; parsing by grammatical symbols ; weekly lectures on science ; and Sabbath lessons from the Gospel by Duke.

MR. TURTON, *Teacher.*

SECOND CLASS.

Newton Anderson
 Albert A. Boldan
 Oliver W. Brown
 Richard B. Dixon
 Winfield S. Kelly
 Malcolm Mac Farland
 James C. Moore
 Edward Murray
 Stephen Nicholson
 Mathew Taylor

Nancy J. Gilbreth
 Sarah Agnes Gravat
 Nettie Israel
 Mary J. Kennedy
 Margaret Kopp
 Esther J. Stewart
 Mary A. Stewart
 Elizabeth Surber
 Mary I. Tracy

Studies.—Peet's Elementary Lessons, part III; Goodrich's Child's Pictorial History of the United States; Camps Intermediate Geography; arithmetic; penmanship; and bible lessons from the Acts.

MR. SOUTHWICK, *Teacher.*

THIRD CLASS.

James Q. Adams
 Carlos Bratt
 William F. Ezelstine
 William F. Gould
 Dillon H. Hockett
 Albert Jessup
 George Kinney
 William H. Lynch
 Thomas O'Donnell
 Samuel H. Trout

Emma M. Askew
 Mena Bausch
 Amanda Bird
 Mary Mc Cusker
 Jane Mac Farland
 Florence E. Myers
 Rebecca E. Surber

Studies.—Sanders' Union Reader, No. II; Camp's Primary Geography; arithmetic; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. ZORBAUGH, *Teacher.*

FOURTH CLASS.

Selah Thomas Booth
 Samuel S. Price
 Harry L. Culbertson
 Fred Davis
 John A. Hendryx
 Louis Herbold
 James S. Holtom
 William A. Nelson
 Alonza De L. Osborn
 Alonzo J. Porch

George W. Ramsey
 Jacob A. Reinier
 Emil A. J. Schattle
 Andrew T. Surber
 John Weikert.
 Selma Ahrens
 Roselia J. Hancock
 Mary E. Henderson
 Eliza E. Osborn
 Lavina Surber

Studies.—Peet's Elementary Lessons, Part I; addition, subtraction and multiplication; penmanship and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MR. HUMMER, *Teacher.*

FIFTH CLASS.

Adolphus M. Akers
 Robert W. Dixon,
 William Douthart
 Franklin Gall
 William F. Hall
 Eugene Jump
 Perry Miles
 Lester W. Pound
 Francis S. Trisler
 Frank V. Worrall

Lizzie A. Alter
 Ellen A. August
 Jennie Freeborn
 Margaret Geiger
 Catharine Jackson
 Alice M. Kennicott
 Elizabeth Klingensmith
 Mary M. Staley
 Martha J. Surber

Studies.—Pett's Elementary Lessons, Part I; exercises in counting and in addition; penmanship; and Peet's Scripture Lessons.

MISS ISRAEL, *Teacher.*

The above classification is as good as can be made with our present number of teachers. If we had an additional teacher, the higher classes could be re-arranged in such a way as to make their instruction more efficient, and their progress proportionately greater. A very slight increase in the attendance of pupils would abundantly warrant such a step, but our limited accommodations here imperatively forbid it.

Religious instruction is given, as heretofore, by daily chapel exercises, and by longer services on the Sabbath, in which we endeavor to explain the word of God, and to impress and enforce the duties which we all owe to Him and to our fellow-men. Due respect is paid to the views of different denominations, and the wishes of parents are carefully regarded, that no sectarian bias or prejudice may be given to their children.

In addition to the studies specified in the schedule above, all the pupils in each class are exercised largely during school-hours in written composition, that they may gain a good and correct use of the English language. Without this, their education would be comparatively useless. Even if they should, from explanation by their teachers, get a fair understanding of their text-books and of the studies pursued, it would do them no good beyond the mere pleasure of knowledge in itself, unless they were able to put their ideas and knowledge into written language, and thus communicate them to their more fortunate friends and associates. The common language of daily life is what our pupils most need ; and, being debarred by their infirmity for the most part from the use of spoken language, they must repair the deficiency so far as possible by writing. With this use of language, and a fair knowledge of the common branches of education, they can make their way through life ; of course at a disadvantage, no greater, however, than what falls to the lot of the weaker everywhere in this wicked world.

But many of the deaf and dumb are capable of acquiring a higher education than this ; as has been abundantly shown in the attainments of the so-called high classes in our larger institutions, both East and West. Besides those who can profit only by a common-school education, there are in every school for deaf-mutes those for whom further advance is both possible and profitable, and for such every well-equipped institution should provide.

Hitherto it has not seemed advisable or expedient for this institution to undertake much higher instruction ; but, with our removal to a more spacious and convenient home, it will be the duty of the State to furnish these increased facilities, if we are to give the deaf and dumb of Iowa all that they may fairly expect, and place them on

a level with those in other states. Those desiring this higher education ought not to be subjected any longer to the trouble and expense of seeking it in other institutions : but should here be fitted, if need be, to enter the national college for deaf-mutes, established by the general government in connection with the Columbia Institution at Washington.

It may be proper to introduce here the resolution on this subject passed unanimously by the Conference of Principals, which it was my privilege to attend in May, 1868, at the national capital.

Resolved. That this conference recommends the establishment of high classes in all the institutions where these do not now exist, at as early a day as practicable.

Resolved. That we recommend that the course of study in these high classes be, as far as possible in harmony with the course required for admission to the National Deaf-Mute College, that those students who desire it may be prepared for the college classes.

Such a high class would be of great value to our institution, by holding out an additional stimulus to diligence in study on the part of the younger pupils, and by keeping with us a larger number of those who would give character and dignity to the school. Its members, by their higher attainments, greater maturity, and more gentlemanly deportment, would furnish good examples to those below them and would greatly promote the best interests of the institution as a whole and of the individual pupils.

The Conference of Principals, alluded to above, gave much attention to the subject of articulation as a means of educating the deaf and dumb, and its proper place in the course of instruction. In going to the conference, with the consent of the trustees, I paid a short visit to one of the articulating schools, the Clarke Institution, at Northampton, Mass., in company with the principals of the Illinois and Wisconsin institutions.

We were cordially received by the president of the institution, and the principal and her assistants ; who offered us every facility for examining their system and its results. We were highly pleased with their energy and zeal, and were much surprised at the extent to which

they had carried their pupils in oral language. Our previous opinions were greatly modified as to the practicability of teaching articulation and lip-reading to those born deaf, and to those who have been deprived of their hearing so early or so completely as to have lost the power of speech by natural consequence. The exercises we witnessed, and the distinctness of utterance, even some of the most difficult sounds in our language, satisfied us all that even congenital deaf-mutes could by patience and perseverance be taught to articulate distinctly. In fact some that were born deaf succeeded better than some of the semi-mutes, and made better progress in the acquisition of speech. This is easy to be explained, however, by the supposition that in these cases there may be greater flexibility of the vocal organs, and a more acute power of observation, and a higher degree of the imitative faculty.

Our visit to the institution at Northampton enabled us to report intelligently to the conference at Washington, and the whole subject was very thoroughly discussed by the gentlemen there assembled; among whom were the oldest and ablest instructors of deaf-mutes in the country. The result of this discussion, and the views of the conference were expressed in the adoption of the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved.* That the American system of deaf-mute education, as practiced and developed in the institutions of this country for the last fifty years, commends itself by the best of all tests, that of prolonged, careful, and successful experiment, as in a pre-eminent degree adapted to relieve the peculiar misfortune of deaf-mutes *as a class* and restore them to the blessings of society.

2. *Resolved.* That, in the opinion of this conference, it is the duty of all institutions for the education of deaf and dumb to provide adequate means for imparting instruction in articulation and in lip reading, to such of their pupils as may be able to engage with profit in exercise of this nature.

3. *Resolved.* That, while it is desirable to give semi-mute and semi-deaf children every facility for retaining and improving any power of articulate speech which they may possess, in our judgment it is not profitable, except in promising cases, discovered after fair experiment, to carry congenital mutes through a course of instruction in articulation.

4. *Resolved.* That, to attain success in this department of instruction, an added force of instructors will be necessary; and this conference hereby recommends to boards of directors of institutions for the deaf and dumb in this country that speedy measures be taken to provide the funds needed for the prosecution of this work.

In all these resolutions, which may be taken as the sense of the profession generally, I most heartily concur, and hope to see them carried into practice in this institution. There are here, as in every school of the kind, quite a number, (often from one tenth to one fifth of the whole), who still have a greater or less degree of hearing or who lost the use of this sense after having learned to speak; whose speech might be improved by proper training and patient exertion. All such ought to have thorough and careful instruction in articulation and lip-reading; and such others also as may be fair subjects for this training

But this would require an increase of teaching-force, which it has not yet been feasible for us to make. With the additional facilities required for such teachers, we would gladly undertake the work; expecting, from what we know of others, to see it crowned with at least reasonable success. Any expenditure of time and means, that will alleviate in any degree the misfortune of our pupils, should be cheerfully made.

As in most other institutions, we have always endeavored so to classify the pupils as to have those possessing any degree of speech under the care and instruction of a hearing teacher; and to require them, so far as possible, to communicate *orally*. This year, the teacher of the primary class has, in addition to the usual school exercises, one for the especial benefit of the semi-mutes and semi-deaf; which will prove a great help to them in retaining and improving the powers they still possess, if she is able to keep it up through the term.

It is proper here to remark, that the instruction of some, or even of all, in articulation, is a very different thing from instruction *by* articulation; and this difference is plain in every institution which receives all deaf and dumb applicants, of whatever grade of intellect and capacity. The acknowledged results reached in the schools of England and Germany, forbid our adopting articulation as the *only*

means of communicating with our pupils, and of imparting instruction to them. By so doing, we should exclude many a feeble mind from all the blessings of education, and should condemn them to life-long ignorance. And the progress and attainments of many others, of sluggish temperament, dull intellect, and limited powers of observation and imitation, would undoubtedly be much less than now, if they were shut up to the use of articulation exclusively.

Semi-mutes, and such others of this class as are capable, should receive instruction in articulation, as an accomplishment, or an addition to their other education; that they may be better able to communicate with those who are too ignorant, too lazy, or too impatient, to read and write for them; but instruction by signs cannot be given up in our institutions, till we are ready to take the responsibility of saying to many of these unfortunate persons that they shall have no share in the bounty of the State.

All here, both officers and pupils, are looking forward, with much interest and some impatience, to the completion of the new building at Council Bluffs, which will mark a new era in the history of the institution. We regret most sincerely that it should have been so seriously retarded by the unfavorable weather of the past season; but we hope that the well known energy of the superintendent and builders will hasten the work to an early completion.

Our leases here all expire on the 1st of October, 1870, the time fixed by the General Assembly for finishing the building; and it will not be at all desirable to renew them for a part, or even the whole of another year. It would therefore seem proper that the Legislature should do everything in its power to expedite the work on the new building, consistent with its thoroughness and with the public good. Even deferring for a month or two the opening of the school, (if, as seems probable, the building cannot be finished by the time specified) would be better for us than remaining another year in our present crowded condition.

We shall hope, if the proper means are furnished us, to commence instruction in trades soon after the removal of the institution. The education of the deaf and dumb is nowhere considered complete without the knowledge of some form of handicraft; and we have omitted to press this matter upon the attention of the Legislature,

in former years, only because it was evident to all, that we had not the room to spare for this purpose. The trades most likely to be profitable to the institution, and to the pupils, are shoe-making, tailoring and dress-making, carpenter and cabinet work, and broom-making. We shall of course carry on farming and gardening to a certain extent, and it may be found best to adopt only a part of the trades mentioned. The last named will be especially adapted to our new location, as we can easily raise our own material, as well as manufacture it. Every pupil of proper age should receive some training in this direction while in school; and it is most earnestly hoped that early provision will be made for such instruction.

With these statements as to the history and the present condition of the institution, and these suggestions for the future, we again cheerfully submit its interests to the authorities of the State; believing that the Legislature will deal fairly by its wants, and will grant us all that is needful for its highest prosperity and success.

BENJAMIN TALBOT, *Superintendent.*

IOWA CITY, Dec. 1, 1869.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following papers and magazines are sent gratuitously to the institution, for which the editors and publishers will please accept our hearty thanks. They are distributed weekly among the more advanced pupils, who read them with pleasure and profit.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Editors and Proprietors.</i>
Albia Union.....	Val Mendel.
American Messenger.....	American Tract Society.
Anamosa Eureka.....	E. Booth and Son.
Annals of Iowa.....	State Historical Society.
Bellevue Journal.....	W. Pollock.
Buchanan County Bulletin.....	William Toman.
Cedar Falls Gazette.....	C. W. & E. A. Snyders.
Cedar Rapids Times.....	Ayers Brothers.
Child's Paper.....	American Tract Society.
Clayton County Journal.....	Joseph Eiboeck.

Council Bluffs Bugle.....	C. H. & L. W. Babbitt.
Deaf-Mutes' Friend.....	Sweet, Chamberlain & Co.
Delaware County Union.....	Lyman L. Ayers.
De Witt Observer.....	S. H. Shoemaker.
Dubuque Times.....	Barnes and Ryan.
Fort Madison Plaindealer.....	J. G. Wilson.
Gate City.....	J. B. Howell.
Indianola Journal.....	E. W. Brady.
Iowa City Republican.....	N. H. Brainerd.
Iowa State Register.....	Register Printing Company.
Iowa Tribune.....	Ballard and Huff.
Iowa Voter.....	Sperry and Barker.
Loyal Citizen.....	M. M. Walden.
Maquoketa Excelsior.....	W. S. Belden.
Montezuma Republican.....	O. H. P. Grove and Brother.
Mount Pleasant Journal.....	Frank Hatton.
Muscatine Courier.....	Barnard Brothers and Witmer.
Muscatine Journal.....	Mahin Brothers.
Pella Blade.....	H. G. Cartis.
Progressive Republican.....	Speering and Crenshaw.
State Press.....	Jno. P. Irish.
Vinton Eagle.....	Hanford and Holt.
Washington County Press.....	H. A. Burrell.
Waverly Republican.....	Scott and Fichthorn.
Weekly Lyons Mirror.....	Beers and Eaton.
West Union Gazette.....	Charles H. Talmadge.

The following contributions of public documents and other valuable books have been made to the Institution, for which our thanks are tendered to the donors :

Hon. J. W. Grimes.....	16 volumes.
Hon. James Harlan.....	6 volumes.
Hon. Henry Barnard.....	1 volume.
E. Southwick.....	14 volumes.
B. Talbot.....	9 volumes.
W. E. Ijams.....	22 volumes.

Mr. Ijams has testified his continued interest in the Institution, by sending from his Eastern home, in addition to this generous donation of books, a first-class "Student's Microscope," a valuable spy-glass, and thirty colored engravings of Scripture scenes.

Further contributions are respectfully solicited from any who feel able and willing to make them.

Our thanks are also due and are hereby tendered to the managers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, for their kindness in passing our pupils at reduced rates.

BENJ. TALBOT,

Supt. of the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE SESSIONS COMMENCING SEPT. 1863 AND SEPT. 1869.
MALES.

NAMES.	ADMITTED.	RESIDENCE.		SCHOOL-YEAR.	
		Age.	Residence.		
James Q. Adams	October, 1867	18	Jackson County	Congenital	Second
Adolphus M. Akers	October, 1867	13	Decatur	Congenital of the brain	Third
Newton Anderson	November, 1868	10	Johnson	Fever	Seventh
Carl Bandow	September, 1865	13	Clayton	Congenital	Fourth
John Beck	November, 1861	13	Muscantine	Sickness	Seventh
Albert A. Boldan	September, 1864	18	Delaware	Congenital	Sixth
S. Thomas Booth	September, 1868	12	Clarke	Bee-stings	Second
Carlos Bratt	September, 1865	11	Muscantine	Scarlet Fever	Fourth
Samuel S. Brice	September, 1862	16	Henry	Congenital	Fifth
Oliver W. Brown	October, 1866	11	Johnson	Congenital	Fourth
Herbert B. Bryant	September, 1865	11	Jackson	Scarlet Fever	Fifth
Zadoc Chidester	September, 1866	10	Monroe	Spotted Fever	Third
Nathan J. Cowkendall	September, 1868	21	Clinton	Dropsy on the brain	First
Fred Davis	September, 1868	12	Scott	Measles	Second
Richard B. Dixon	September, 1868	11	Scott	Scarlet Fever	Second
Robert W. Dixon	September, 1866	10	Poweshiek	Congenital	Fourth
William Douthart	September, 1869	10	Poweshiek	Congenital	First
William F. Ezelstine	September, 1869	12	Van Buren	Grain in the ears	First
Adolphus T. Fleenor	September, 1867	11	Cerro Gordo	Congenital of the brain	Second
Franklin Gall	October, 1860	10	Jasper	Dropsy on the brain	Seventh
Albert Gifford	September, 1869	10	Cedar	Fever	First
William F. Gould	October, 1868	9	Warren	Inflammation of the brain	Seventh
William F. Hall	September, 1867	10	Iowa	Measles	Third
Gilbert Halvorson	September, 1869	15	Clarke	Measles and scarlet fever	First
John A. Hendryx	October, 1867	11	Clayton	Congenital	Second
Louis Herbold	September, 1868	13	Linn	Sickness	Second
Dillon H. Hockett	September, 1868	11	Jasper	Congenital	Second
Francis M. Holloway	September, 1864	10	Warren	Gatherings in the head	Fifth
James B. Holton	September, 1867	14	Appanoose	Spotted Fever	Third
Frederic R. Huston	September, 1868	21	Madison	Use of quinine	Second
	October, 1859	10	Dallas	Congenital	Sixth

Albert Jemup.....	September, 1866.	10	Henry	County	Iowa	.....	Fifth
John W. Johnson.....	September, 1868.	13	Jefferson	"	Ohio	.....	First
William H. Johnson.....	December, 1861.	12	Cedar	"	Ohio	.....	Sixth
Eugene Jump.....	September, 1868.	12	Appanoose	"	Iowa	.....	Second
Winfield S. Ke'ly.....	September, 1865.	10	Des Moines	"	Indiana	.....	Fifth
George Kinney.....	September, 1867.	10	Clinton	"	Massachusetts	.....	Third
John H. Lamme.....	January, 1867.	21	Clarke	"	Illinois	.....	Third
Gustave Levi.....	October, 1865.	12	Dubuque	"	France	.....	Fifth
William H. Lynch.....	October, 1867.	28	Dallas	"	Ohio	.....	Third
Malcolm McFarland.....	September, 1864.	10	Benton	"	Canada	.....	Sixth
Perry Miles.....	September, 1863.	10	Iowa	"	Iowa	.....	First
James C. Moore.....	September, 1863.	12	Wapello	"	Ohio	.....	Fifth
Davis F. Morgan.....	September, 1867.	24	Davis	"	Indiana	.....	Second
Mathew G. Morris.....	September, 1862.	22	Marion	"	Indiana	.....	Seventh
Edward Murray.....	October 1865	18	Cedar	"	Ireland	.....	Fifth
William A. Nelson.....		3	Johnson	"	Iowa	.....	Second
Stephen Nicholson.....		3	Jackson	"	Iowa	.....	Seventh
Thomas O'Donnell.....		17	Iowa	"	New York	.....	Third
Alonzo De L. Osborn.....		3	Washington	"	Iowa	.....	Second
George W. Parker.....		10	Dubuque	"	Virginia	.....	Sixth
Alonzo J. Porch.....		3	Clarke	"	Illinois	.....	Second
Lester W. Pound.....		3	Greene	"	New York	.....	First
George W. Ramsey.....		3	Poweshiek	"	Illinois	.....	Second
Jacob A. Reiner.....		3	Keokuk	"	Iowa	.....	Second
Christopher Rennau.....		3	Kossuth	"	New York	.....	Second
Emil A. J. Schattle.....		3	Linn	"	Canada	.....	Second
Andrew T. Surber.....		3	Keokuk	"	Indiana	.....	Second
Matthew Taylor.....		7	Buchanan	"	New Brunswick	.....	Seventh
George M. Teegarden.....		3	Appanoose	"	Pennsylvania	.....	Second
Francis S. Trisler.....		3	Decatur	"	Iowa	.....	First
Samuel H. Trout.....		3	Polk	"	Iowa	.....	Third
John H. Walford.....		26	Wapello	"	Pennsylvania	.....	Third
Sylvester Ward.....		10	Hancock	"	Iowa	.....	Sixth
John Weikert.....		20	Muscatine	"	Iowa	.....	Second
John Weigandt.....		3	Howard	"	Ohio	.....	Seventh
Frank V. Worrall.....		3	Muscatine	"	Iowa	.....	First
Charles G. Worts.....		3	Linn	"	Pennsylvania	.....	First

*Age at admission.

LIST OF PUPILS—FEMALES.

NAME.	ADMITTED.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	DISORDER.	SCHOOL YEAR.
Selma Ahrens.....	September 1868.....	12	Clinton county.....	Scarlet Fever.....	Second.....
Lizzie A. Alter.....	September 1869.....	8	Lee.....	Spotted Fever.....	First.....
Elma M. Askew.....	September 1865.....	9	Henry.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.....
Ellen A. August.....	September 1869.....	10	Jefferson.....	Congenital.....	First.....
Augusta Bandow.....	October, 1867.....	10	Clayton.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
Mena Bausch.....	September, 1867.....	11	Jackson.....	Sickness.....	Third.....
Amanda B. Bld.....	December, 1865.....	11	Decatur.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.....
Sarah C. Edwards.....	September, 1862.....	10	Monroe.....	Scarlet Fever.....	Seventh.....
Jennie Freeborn.....	September, 1869.....	11	Polk.....	Spotted Fever.....	First.....
Sarah Frances Games.....	October, 1864.....	17	Davis.....	Sickness.....	Sixth.....
Margareth Giger.....	September, 1868.....	20	Des Moines.....	Unknown.....	Second.....
Nancy Gilbreth.....	September, 1866.....	14	Crawford.....	Sickness.....	Fourth.....
Julia Gool.....	September, 1865.....	12	Muscataine.....	Scarlet Fever.....	Third.....
Sarah Agnes Gravet.....	September, 1866.....	17	Marion.....	Ulcers in the ears.....	Fourth.....
Rosella J. Hancock.....	October, 1869.....	14	Clinton.....	Scrofulous sores in ears.....	Second.....
Mary E. Henderson.....	September, 1866.....	18	Benton.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
Maria Louisa Hepp.....	October, 1865.....	12	Harrison.....	Gatherings in the head.....	Fourth.....
Eather L. Howard.....	September, 1866.....	11	Sarpy.....	Scarlet Fever.....	Third.....
Nettie Israel.....	September, 1866.....	9	Washington county.....	Fal.....	Fourth.....
Catherine Jackson.....	September, 1869.....	10	Clinton.....	Congenital.....	First.....
Dicy Jence.....	October, 1862.....	14	Marion.....	Scarlet Fever.....	Seventh.....
Mary J. Kennedy.....	September, 1865.....	12	Muscataine.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.....
Allice M. Kennicott.....	September, 1869.....	10	Black Hawk.....	Congenital.....	First.....
.....	September, 1868.....	13	Cedar.....	Chickenpox.....	Second.....
.....	September, 1866.....	10	Muscataine.....	Fall.....	Fourth.....
.....	October, 1867.....	16	Winneshiek.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
.....	September, 1865.....	10	Benton.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.....
.....	September, 1866.....	10	Wapello.....	Unknown.....	Fourth.....
Adaline Newby.....	October, 1863.....	13	Lee.....	Scarlet Fever.....	Seventh.....
Eliza E. Osborn.....	September, 1868.....	10	Washington.....	Congenital.....	Second.....
Phoebe Almira Pettit.....	September, 1864.....	13	Appanoose.....	Congenital.....	Sixth.....
Catherine G. Sandercock.....	September, 1864.....	21	Delaware.....	Congenital.....	Fifth.....

Elizabeth Schneider.....	September, 1868.	12	Muscatine.....	".....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
Mary M. Staley.....	September, 1869.	12	Appanoose	".....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	First.....
Esther J. Stewart	September, 1866.	10	Monroe	".....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.....
Mary A. Stewart.....	September, 1866.	12	Monroe	".....	Ohio.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.....
Elizabeth Surber	September, 1865.	19	Keokuk	".....	Indiana.....	Measles	Fourth.....
Lovina Surber.....	October, 1868....	19	Keokuk	".....	Indiana.....	Gatherings in the head ..	Second.....
Martha J. Surber	September, 1869.	11	Keokuk	".....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	First.....
Rebecca E. Surber	October, 1866....	11	Keokuk	".....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Third.....
Sarah C. Terry	October, 1860....	10	Scott.....	".....	Vermont.....	Congenital.....	Seventh.....
Margaret Thomas.....	September, 1862.	10	Johnson	".....	Virginia.....	Convulsions	Seventh.....
Mary I. Tracy	September, 1866.	11	Benton	".....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	Fourth.....
Roby J. Watenpugh.....	September, 1864.	10	Bremer.....	".....	Iowa.....	Whooping-cough.....	Sixth.....

Whole number, 112—viz: Males, 68; Females, 44. Present, December 1, 1869—Males, 50; Females, 37. Total, 87.
* Age at admission.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand November 4, 1867.....	\$ 3,487.89
Cash from the State (regular appropriations).....	28,020.00
Cash from the State (for repairs).....	2,000.00
Cash from the State (for clothing bills).....	130.66
Cash from Nebraska.....	351 25
Cash from counties and friends of pupils.....	525.44
Cash for board.....	157.00
Cash for sundries.....	34.34
Total	\$34,706.58

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Fresh beef, 16,362 pounds.....	\$ 2042.57
Corned beef, 2,410½ pounds.....	176.37
Other meats, 1,821¾ pounds	172.67
Poultry	77.03
Fresh fish.....	9.10
Salt fish.....	18.12
Bread and breadstuffs.....	2248.41
Rice and corn-starch, 94½ pounds.....	13.55
Sugar, 8,095 pounds.....	1218.87
Molasses, 645½ gallons.....	420.64
Syrup, 18¾ gallons.....	20.75
Honey, 42¾ pounds.....	10.13
Eggs, 1,000¾ dozen.....	146.42
Milk, 13,048 quarts.....	560.38
Butter, 4,619½ pounds.....	1365.66
Cheese, 297 pounds.....	61.71

Lard and suet, 875 pounds...	122.74
Salt, 630 pounds.....	9.00
Soda and cream tartar, 35 pounds.....	9.40
Vinegar, 177½ gallons.....	59.44
Spices and flavors.....	38.00
Coffee, 578 pounds.....	157.35
Chocolate, 29½ pounds.....	14.45
Tea, 94½ pounds.....	136.30
Lemonade.....	6.35
Apples and pears, 260 bushels.....	407.77
Dried apples, 470½ pounds	59.89
Dried and canned peaches, 392 pounds.....	49.58
Fresh peaches, 8 baskets.....	9.40
Small fruits, 12½ bushels.....	23.65
Prunes, 166 pounds.....	30.00
Berries, 805 quarts.....	30.11
Grapes, 470 pounds.....	46.80
Raisins, currants and citron, 92½ pounds.....	20.60
Cabbage and pickles.....	95.71
Tomatoes.....	38.20
Potatoes, 734½ bushels.....	346.98
Turnips, 33 bushels.....	9.90
Beans, 14 bushels.....	35.05
Other vegetables.....	120.01
Ice.....	33.50
Soap, 1912½ pounds,.....	193.16
Soft soap, 519 gallons.....	127.50
Starch and soda, 161 pounds.....	18.20
Indigo, 3½ pounds.....	5.10
Castile and toilet soap, 39½ pounds.....	11.19
Total.....	\$ 10877.21

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS.

Bedsteads, Beds and bedding.....	\$ 409.65
Chamber furniture.....	57.80
Carpeting, oilcloth and binding.....	288.58

Chairs, 4½ dozen.....	51.50
Clock.....	6.00
Stoves, pipe, zinc &c.....	118.60
Tinware and mending.....	44 45
Kitchen ware.....	23.50
Stone ware.....	3.03
Glass ware.....	8.09
Fruit jars, corks, and cement.....	14.35
Crockery.....	57.68
Table linen and oil cloth.....	24.52
Table cutlery.....	39.20
Butter-knives, spoons and casters.....	21.65
Curtains and fixtures.....	50.35
Crash and toweling, 201 yards.....	38.41
Brooms, mops, &c.....	51.15
Brushes,—scrub, dust and shoe.....	19.45
Barrels, boxes and baskets.....	20.52
Washing machine and clothes-wringers.....	31.25
Laundry furniture.....	20.08
Pails, 2 dozen.....	7.10
Candlesticks, lamp-chimneys and lantern.....	3.45
Axes, handles, saws and filing.....	21.10
Wedges and maul.....	3.00
Tacks and carpet stretcher.....	5.55
Hoe and rake.....	1.95
Carpenters' tools.....	5 35
Shears and scissors.....	2.60
Repairs on pumps and cisterns.....	30.20
Sinks and repairs.....	12.50
Well-buckets, rope, &c.....	12.55
Repairing and varnishing furniture.....	102.43
Lumber and carpenter work.....	118 83
Builders' hardware.....	43.26
Glass, glazing, painting and papering.....	54.13
Whitewashing and plastering.....	61.65
Gas-burners and fittings.....	24.30

No. 12.]	DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.	31
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Picture frames and nails.....	28.97
Repairs of wood-house.....	20.50
Total.....	<u>\$1959.23</u>

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

New roof, as per contract.....	773.45
Tin-work.....	172.72
Lumber, hardware and carpenter work.....	414.24
Brick-work.....	112.15
Plastering and cleaning.....	240.98
Painting.....	119.16
Paper and papering.....	187.34
Paving sidewalk.....	55.57
Total.....	<u>\$2075.61</u>

CLOTHING.

Boots and shoes, 60 pair.....	139.90
Hose, 23 pairs	9.21
Yarn	3.91
Shoe laces, 5 gross.....	4.10
Shoe-blackening.....	1.90
Shoe-mending, leather and findings.....	150.07
Shirts, three.....	3.75
Coats, twenty.....	38.75
Vest	1.75
Pantaloon, 9 pairs.....	19.25
Cottonade, cassimere, jeans and trimmings.....	8.52
Suspenders, 8 pair.....	3.20
Hats and caps, 31.....	15.35
Muslin, 100½ yards.....	18.76
Stuff for girls' dresses, 273 yards.....	50.89
Trimming for dresses.....	5.37
Shawl	3.00
Hats and millinery.....	18.15
Parasol and fan.....	1.85
Handkerchiefs, collars and scarf.....	4.35

Gloves and mittens, 21 pair.....	14.70
Hoop-skirts, 20.....	22.30
Pins, needles, thimbles and thread.....	29.28
Combs and tooth-brushes.....	15.15
Buttons.....	4.80
Indelible ink and clothes-markers.....	8.00
Trunk	3.25
Total	<u>\$ 594.51</u>

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Superintendent, two matrons and physician.....	\$3226.35
Five teachers.....	3895 84
Wages of domestics.....	1599.88
Total.....	<u>\$8722.07</u>

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Wood, 270½ cords.....	\$1732.17
Gas, 143900 feet.....	897.20
Candles, 137½ sets.....	27.20
Oil 5 gallons.....	4.25
Matches.....	4.13
Total.....	<u>\$2664.95</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rents.....	1843.00
School books and apparatus.....	121.43
Slates, pencils, etc.....	33 69
Copybooks	30.65
Stationery.....	36.83
Postage stamps and envelopes.....	89.20
Box-rent and newspaper postage.....	20.98
Binding reports.....	11.60
Printing and advertising.....	5.00
Stereoscopic views	25.00
American Annals.....	60.00

Map and books for library.....	85.00
Traveling expenses of pupils.....	37.15
Traveling expenses of superintendent.....	116.16
Express charges and drayage.....	8.90
Hauling ice and water.....	160.95
Carting away slopwater.....	92.50
Horse hire.....	8.50
Expenses of Trustees.....	3.30
Insurance on furniture and provision.....	66.25
Medicines, etc.....	115.15
Sewing machine and attachments.....	73 00
Total.....	<u>\$2994 24</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts.....	\$34706.58
Total disbursements, viz :	
For groceries and provisions.....	\$10877.21
For furniture and repairs.....	1959.23
For special repairs.....	2075.61
For clothing.....	594.51
For salaries and wages.....	8722.07
For fuel and lights.....	2664.95
For miscellaneous items.....	2994.24
Amount	<u>29887.82</u>
Balance, cash on hand Nov. 1, 1869.....	<u>\$ 4818.76</u>

SALARIES PAID TO OFFICERS AND TEACHERS, NOV. 1, 1869.

B. Talbot, superintendent.....	\$1000 per annum.
E. Southwick, teacher.....	650 per annum.
C. S. Zorbaugh, teacher.....	550 per annum.
Miss E. J. Israel, teacher.....	300 per annum.
H. A. Turton, teacher.....	500 per annum.
J. C. Hummer, teacher.....	200 per annum.
Mrs. M. B. Swan, matron.....	400 per annum.
Mrs. M. E. Vanderburgh, assistant matron.....	250 per annum.
T. S. Mahan, physician.....	100 per annum.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION 1855-1870.

TRUSTEES.

[Note. The law establishing the institution makes the Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction members of the Board of Trustees, *ex-officio*. The Superintendent of the Institution, for the time being, is also a Trustee. The following list includes only the regularly appointed Trustees:]

	Appointed.	Retired.
William Penn Clarke.....	1855	1860
John C. Culbertson.....	1855	1858
Rev. F. A. Shearer.....	1855	1860
William Crum.....	1855	1860
J. P. Wood.....	1858	1865
Henry Murray, M. D.....	1860	1868
Thomas J. Cox.....	1860	1864
H. D. Downey.....	1860	1861
George H. Jerome.....	1861	1866
N. H. Brainerd.....	1863	
Thomas M. Banbury.....	1864	1868
J. Howard Branch.....	1866	1867
M. B. Cochran, M. D.....	1866	1868
Thomas J. Cox.....	1867	
J. T. Turner.....	1868	
J. C. Shrader, M. D.....	1868	

SUPERINTENDENTS.

William E. Ijams.....	1855	1868
Benjamin Talbot.....	1863	

TEACHERS.

	Appointed.	Retired.
Perry Barnes	1855	1858
DeWitt Tousley	1856 and 1859	1858 and 1860
Edwin Southwick.....	1858	
J. H. H. Ijams.....	1858	1863
Sue McClure, (now Mrs Zorbaugh)...	1858 and 1863	1859 and 1866
Mrs. W. E. Ijams.....	1862	1863
Dana F. Stone.....	1862	1866
Conrad S. Zorbaugh.....	1865	
Ellen J. Israël.....	1866	
Lou J. Hawkins, (now Mrs. Turton).....	1866	1869
Henry A. Turton.....	1866	
John C. Hummer.....	1869	

MATRONS.

Mrs. M. A. Ijams.....	1855	1863
Mrs. Mary B. Swan.....	1863	

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

Mrs. C. E. Stone.....	1863	1865
Mrs. Mary M. Askew.....	1865	1868
Mrs. Mary E. Vanderburgh.....	1869	

PHYSICIANS.

Henry Murray, M. D.....	1855	1856
M. B. Cochran, M. D.....	1859	1861
T. S. Mahan, M. D.....	1861	

Carline Brett.....	Muscatine.....	years.....	None.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Samuel S. Brice.....	Henry.....	.....	None.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Jacob D. Brower.....	Kenkuk.....	ain at 8 mo.....	None.....	7 years.....	.....
Oliver W. Brown.....	Johnson.....	.....	None.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Samuel J. Brown.....	Pottawattamie.....	1/2 years.....	.....	4 1/2 mo.....	.....
William Bryan.....	Iowa.....	years.....	None.....	4 years.....	.....
Herbert B. Bryan.....	Jackson.....	years.....	None.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Horatio A. Bull.....	Dubuque.....	.....	.....	2 1/4 yrs.....	.....
John W. Canine.....	Mahaska.....	.....	.....	7 1/2 yrs.....	Drowned while a pupil, in 1867.
James Cary.....	Clinton.....	.....	.....	7 years.....	.....
Cyrus Chambers.....	Henry.....	2 years.....	None.....	2 years.....	.....
Zadoc Chidester.....	Monroe.....	years.....	4 cousins of father.....	3 years.....	.....
William J. Corning.....	Johnson.....	10 years.....	.....	1 1/2 yrs.....	.....
Nathan J. Coykendall.....	Clinton.....	in at 2 years.....	None.....	1 year.....	.....
Isaac Cross.....	Keokuk.....	n at 4 years.....	.....	7 years.....	Married a deaf-mute
Charles Cubberly.....	Van Buren.....	years.....	.....	8 years.....	A gunsmith.....
Harry L. Culbertson.....	Scott.....	years.....	None.....	1 yr 1 m.....	.....
Fred. Davis.....	Scott.....	years.....	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Henry Davis(?).....	.....	.....	2 sisters.....	2 years.....	Items correct if boys' name is Henry Davis. A wait.
Lydia C. Decker.....	Clinton.....	ears.....	None.....	3 1/2 yrs.....	.....
Dennis A. Dewey.....	Johnson.....	.....	.....	5 years.....	.....
Mary E. Dicken.....	Marion.....	ain at 10 mo.....	1 cousin of mother.....	4 years.....	Married a deaf-mute
Samuel Dickerson.....	Jones.....	.....	None.....	1 year.....	.....
Richard B. Dixon.....	Poweshiek.....	.....	8 brothers.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Robert W. Dixon.....	Poweshiek.....	.....	8 brothers.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
William Dixon.....	Poweshiek.....	.....	8 brothers.....	7 years.....	.....
Julia Donohue.....	Johnson.....	years.....	.....	7 1/2 yrs.....	Married a deaf-mute
Catharine Donnel.....	Marion.....	aths.....	None.....	7 years.....	Married a deaf-mute, Died in 1869.
William Douthart.....	Van Buren.....	at 8 years.....	None.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Sarah C. Edwards.....	Monroe.....	years.....	None.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Charles E. Emond.....	Jones.....	years.....	None.....	2 years.....	.....
William F. Ezabstine.....	Cerro Gordo.....	brain at 2 yr.....	None.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Nancy J. Evans.....	Des Moines.....	at 4 years.....	.....	1 1/2 yr.....	Died in the Institution of measles.....

Roseella J. Hancock ..	Clinton ..	1808 14 N. York	Scrofulous gath's at 18 mos.	.....	.....	.....	Now a pupil.
Harriet A. Harrington ..	Clinton ..	1867 18 Indiana.	Use of quinine at 8 years.	.....	None	3 mos.	.....
William H. Harrison ..	Jefferson ..	1853 10 Iowa	Animal affection at 4 years.	.....	.....	7 years.	.....
Juliana Hauk ..	Johnson ..	.....	.....	.....	None	2 years.	.....
Columbus Henderson ..	Washington ..	.....	.....	.....	1 brother, 4 cousins	1 year.	Married a deaf-mute.
James Henderson ..	Washington ..	.....	.....	.....	1 brother, 4 cousins	3 mos.	Married a deaf-mute.
Mary E. Henderson ..	Benton ..	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	Now a pupil.
John A. Hendryx ..	Linn ..	.....	the ..	.....	.....	.....	Now a pupil.
Maria Louise Hepp ..	Harrison ..	.....	d in infancy	.....	None	4 years.	.....
Louis Herbold ..	Jasper ..	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	Now a pupil.
Dillon H. Hockett ..	Warren ..	.....	d at 8 mos.	.....	1 third cousin	.....	Now a pupil.
Julia M. Holcomb ..	Marshall ..	.....	3 ..	.....	None	8 years.	.....
Francis M. Holloway ..	Appanoses ..	.....	1 years.	.....	None	.....	Now a pupil.
James S. Holton ..	Madison ..	.....	2 1/2 years	.....	1 sister.	.....	Now a pupil.
Eather L. Howard ..	Nebraska ..	.....	years	.....	None	8 years.	.....
Mary Hughes ..	Jones ..	.....	3 ..	.....	1 brother.	6 years.	Married.
Alfred Hulka ..	Tama ..	.....	.....	.....	1 brother.	7 years.	.....
John Hulka ..	Tama ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 1/2 yrs.	.....
Sarah Hulversen ..	Clayton ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years.	.....
Elizabeth Hummer ..	Johnson ..	.....	.....	.....	1 brother.	7 years.	Married a deaf-mute.
John C. Hummer ..	Johnson ..	.....	.....	.....	1 sister.	7 years.	Teacher in this Inst.
Burnetta Huston ..	Dallas ..	.....	.....	.....	3 brothers, 1 sister	3 mos.	{ Died in the Insti- tution in 1863, of diphtheria.
David Huston ..	Dallas ..	.....	.....	.....	3 brothers, 3 sisters	6 1/2 yrs.	Married a deaf-mute.
Frederick R. Huston ..	Dallas ..	.....	.....	.....	2 brothers, 3 sisters	5 years.	{ Grandfather, grand mother & cousins; tend'cy early deaf- ness in their child'n
George D. Huston ..	Dallas ..	.....	.....	.....	2 brothers, 2 sisters	7 years.	.....
Sarah S. Huston ..	Dallas ..	.....	.....	.....	3 brothers, 1 sister	5 1/2 yrs.	Now a pupil.
Antoinette Israel ..	Washington ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Now a pupil.
Catharine Jackson ..	Clinton ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benjamin F. James ..	Jones ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dicy Jesse ..	Marion ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 mos.	.....
Albert Jessup ..	Henry ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Now a pupil.
John W. Johnson ..	Jefferson ..	.....	at 20 mos.	.....	None	1 year.	Now a pupil.
William H. Johnson ..	Cedar ..	.....	year	.....	None	.....	Now a pupil.
Eugene Jump ..	Appanoses ..	.....	years.	.....	None	.....	Now a pupil.

LIST OF PUPILS—CONTINUED.

Charles Matthews.....	Des Moines..	.....	5 years.	.....	.....	Died of c'mp't'n '64
Elizabeth Matthews..	Washington .	.....	5 years.	.....	.....	{ Teacher in this In-
George Matthews....	Canada West.	.....	4 years.	.....	.....	stitute, married a
Susannah McClure...	Louisia	None.....	8 years.	.....	.....	deaf mute.....
John McCusker.....	Winnebiek .	1 sister.....	4 years.	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Mary McCusker.....	Winnebiek .	1 brother.....	7 years.	.....	.....	.....
Sarah McGuire.	Johnson....	None.....	8 years.	.....	.....	{ Teacher in Amer-
Alice L. Mell.....	Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	ican Asylum, mar-
Jacob J. Middleton..	Washington .	None.....	6 years.	.....	.....	ried.
Charles Miedke.....	Scott.....	1 brother.....	6 years.	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Perry Miles	Iowa	1 second cousin.	1 year	.....	.....	.....
William P. Millerman	Delaware....	.....	in infancy	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
James C. Moore.....	Wapello	None.....	.....	.....	.....	Dead.....
John W. Moore.....	Keokuk.....	1 sister.....	4 years.	.....	.....	.....
Mary J. Moore.....	Keokuk.....	1 brother.....	6 years.	.....	.....	.....
Davis F. Morgan.....	Davia.....	None.....	2 years.	.....	.....	Married.....
Melessa Morgan.....	Franklin....	None.....	7 years.	.....	.....	.....
Matthew G. Morris...	Marion.....	.....	6 years.	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Edward Murray.....	Cedar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Florence Emily Myers	Wapello ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
William H. Neal.....	Marion.....	.....	8 years.	.....	.....	.....
William A. Nelson...	Johnson....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Adaline Newby.....	Lee.....	None.....	.....	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Joahus B. Nicholson .	Johnson....	.....	4 years.	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Stephen Nicholson...	Jackson....	None.....	.....	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Thomas O'Donnell...	Iowa	None.....	.....	.....	.....	{ Father has one
Alonzo De L. Osborn	Washington .	1 sister.....	.....	.....	.....	cousin deaf and
Eliza E. Osborn.....	Washington .	1 brother.....	.....	.....	.....	dumb.....
Angeline Packwood..	Wapello	None.....	5 years.	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....
Francis Taylor Palmer	Clayton ....	.....	6 years.	.....	.....	.....
George W. Parker....	Dubuque.....	.....	6 years.	.....	.....	.....
Phebe Almira Pettit..	Appanose ..	.....	6 years.	.....	.....	Now a pupil.....

Andrew T. Surber . . .	Keokuk	1868	16	Ind . . .	Gatherings in head at 4 years.	Father, 8 sisters . . .	Now a pupil; one sister & 2 nephews of the father of this family deaf & dumb. Perhaps other relatives, as there are deaf mutes of the name in Ohio and Indiana
Elizabeth Surber . . .	Keokuk	1865	19	Ind . . .	Measles at four years	Fth'r, 1 bro., 2 sis'tr	Now a pupil
Lovina Surber	Keokuk	1868	19	Ind . . .	Gatherings in head at 8 years.	Fth'r, 1 bro., 2 sis'tr	Now a pupil
Martha J. Surber . . .	Keokuk	1869	11	Iowa . . .	Scarlet fever at five years . . .	Fth'r, 1 bro., 2 sis'tr	Now a pupil
Rebecca E. Surber . . .	Keokuk	1266	11	Iowa . . .	Congenital	Fth'r, 1 bro., 2 sis'tr	Now a pupil
George Taylor	Buchanan	1856	18	N. B . . .	Congenital	2 brothers 1 sister.	Married a deaf-mute.
James Taylor	Buchanan	1856	20	N. B . . .	Fever at three years	2 brothers 1 sister.	Married a deaf-mute.
Matthew Taylor	Buchanan	1856	7	N. B . . .	Congenital	2 brothers 1 sister.	Now a pupil. The parents of these four Taylors were first cousins
Sarah Taylor	Buchanan	1856	10	N. B . . .	Congenital	8 brothers	6 years
Zachariah Taylor	Black Hawk	1859	12	Ind . . .	Congenital	8 brothers	2 years
George M. Teegarden . . .	Appanoose	1868	16	Penn . . .	Spotted fever at eleven years.	8 brothers	Now a pupil
Sarah C. Terry	Scott	1860	10	Vt . . .	Congenital	8 brothers	7 years
Margaret Thomas	Washington	1862	10	Va . . .	Convulsions at six months . . .	8 brothers	7 years
Albert L. Tingley	Linn	1858	10	Ohio . . .	Unknown	8 brothers	1 year
Mary I. Tracy	Benton	1866	11	Iowa . . .	Congenital	8 brothers	Now a pupil
Francis S. Trisler	Decatur	1869	12	Iowa . . .	Gatherings in the head	8 brothers	Now a pupil
Samuel H. Trout	Polk	1867	10	Iowa . . .	Typhoid fever at 5½ years . . .	8 brothers	Now a pupil
John Trutig	Muscatine	1856	12	Swit z'd . . .	Unknown	8 brothers	7 years
John Tschuddy	Des Moines	1862	14	Swit z'd . . .	Unknown	8 brothers	7 years
Sarah J. Vernon	Marion	1859	14	Ohio . . .	Fever at six years	8 brothers	4 years
John H. Walford	Wapello	1866	26	Penn . . .	Congenital	8 brothers	Married a deaf-mute.
Sylvester Ward	Hancock	1863	10	Illinois . . .	Scarlet fever at 4½ years . . .	8 brothers	3 years
Roby J. Watenpaugh . . .	Bremer	1864	11	Iowa . . .	Whooping-cough at 1½ years . .	8 brothers	Now a pupil
Imogene Waters	Marshall	1860	16	Ohio . . .	Scarlet fever in infancy	8 brothers	Now a pupil

LIST OF PUPILS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	RESIDENCE— NAME OF COUNTY.	ADMITTED.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	DEAF AND DUMB RELATIVES.	TIME IN SCHOOL.	REMARKS.
Jasper Webb	Monroe	1856	12	Indiana.	Congenital	3 sisters	7 years.	These 4 Webbs are all the children of the family; no known reason for their deafness.
Jullana Webb	Monroe	1856	13	Indiana.	Congenital	1 brother, 2 sisters.	6 years.	
Lucinda Webb	Monroe	1856	10	Iowa	Congenital	1 brother, 3 sisters.	7 years.	
Mary J Webb	Monroe	1858	9	Iowa	Congenital	1 brother, 2 sisters.	7 years.	
John Wickert	Muscataine	1868	20	Iowa	Scarlet fever at 3 years			Now a pupil.
Sophrona Wellington.	Louisa	1855	27		Unknown		1 year	Married a deaf-mute
John Weygandt	Howard	1862	19	Ohio	Congestive fever at 4 years	None		Now a pupil.
John O. Wharton	Decatur	1861	14	Ohio	..... at 10 months.		4 years.	..... [Meningitis.
Harriet Wheeler.	Jackson	1859	12	Vt.	ears	None	4 years.	Died in Institute of
Julia A. Wheeler	Johnson	1855	12	Illinois	at 3 years	1 cousin.	8 years.	Married
W. B. Williams	Johnson	1856	26	Iowa			6 mos.	
Alseph Witham	Washington	1855	16	Tenn.			5 years.	Married a deaf-mute
Elias Workman	Johnson	1855	28	Ohio			1 year	
Frank Worrall	Muscataine	1860	11	Iowa	charges at 2 yrs	None		Now a pupil
Charles G. Worts	Linn	1868	13	Pa	at 6 years.	None	1 year	
Anthony Yeggy	Johnson	1855	22	Germany			5 years.	

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is open to all proper subjects between the ages of ten and twenty-five. Applicants must be free from immorality, and from contagious and offensive diseases. They must also be of sound mind.

Such persons are entitled to receive their board and instruction, at the expense of the Institution, for a period of seven years. Pupils from other States are charged \$150 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

The annual sessions of the school commence on the third Wednesday of September, and close on the third Wednesday of June. In the present uncertainty when the Institution will be removed to its new building at Council Bluffs, the opening of the next term cannot now be announced: but the Superintendent will give due notice to all applicants of the time and place of opening school in the fall of 1870. *Pupils should come promptly at the beginning and remain until the end of the session.*

Pupils must be furnished by *their friends* with sufficient clothing, and not tax the institution in this respect; but legislative provision has been made to clothe those too poor to supply themselves, at the expense of their respective counties. Each pupil should have a trunk with a good lock and key, with at least the following articles:

MALES.—Three pairs of pantaloons; four shirts; one thin and two thick coats; four pairs of stockings; two vests; one fine and one coarse comb; two pairs of shoes or boots; and warm drawers and undershirts for winter.

FEMALES.—Four dresses, two of them suitable for winter; two pairs of shoes; four pairs of stockings; and other articles in proportion, with warm underclothing for cold weather.

Every article should be marked with the name of the owner, in indelible ink ; and a list of the whole should be deposited in the trunk, or sent with the pupil.

Applications should be addressed to Benj. Talbot, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Iowa City, Iowa, and should state the following particulars :

1. The full name of the applicant,
2. The year, month and day of birth.
3. The place where he was born.
4. The cause of the deafness ; if not born deaf, when and how the person became deaf.
5. Whether the child is bright and active, or dull and stupid.
6. Whether there are any deaf and dumb relatives.
7. The names and post-office address of the parents or guardians.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

FOR A

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM,

AT COUNCIL BLUFFS,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

JANUARY, 1870.

**DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.**

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS FOR DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

TO THE HON. SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA :

The undersigned, Commissioners for the erection of buildings for a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs, submit to you the following report :

By an act of the legislature, chapter 107, laws of 1868, the commissioners were required to procure, without expense to the State, ten acres of ground adjoining the eighty-acre tract already donated by the citizens of Council Bluffs. The owner of this tract of ten acres resided in the state of Mississippi, and all attempts to purchase the same by correspondence having failed, one of the commissioners, Mr. Officer, went to Vicksburg in person, and, after much delay, succeeded in procuring for the State the deed for said land, which deed has been duly recorded.

As soon as possible after this land was purchased, we advertised for proposals for the erection of the buildings authorized to be built by said act. There were three bids for the work, as follows :

Jacob Reichard.....	180,000.00
Bond & Co.....	178,028.10
W. R. Craig.....	121,500.00

These bids were received and opened on the 29th day of July, 1868, and on the 10th day of August, following, the commissioners having accepted of the proposition of W. R. Craig, a contract was

entered into between the commissioners, on behalf of the State, and the said W. R. Craig, a copy of which is herewith submitted together with a copy of his bond, and other papers connected therewith.

On the 1st day of September, 1868, the commissioners appointed W. Ward, Esq., an architect of experience and ability, as superintendent, at a salary of \$1,600 per annum, on condition that he should devote his whole time and attention to the work on said buildings. Mr. Ward has discharged the duties of his office faithfully and efficiently. We submit his communications and his official reports to the commissioners of the progress of the work under his charge.

We also submit, herewith, a statement of the amount of money received from the State, and the manner in which it has been expended; the vouchers for the money expended have been filed with the Auditor of State, together with the estimates, as required by the act of the legislature.

By reference to this report it will be observed that there has been expended the sum of \$77,239.72. Of this sum \$69,894.62 has been paid to Mr. Craig, the contractor, and the sum of \$7,344.14 has been expended in grading, printing, fencing, planting trees and in payment of the salary of superintendent.

The commissioners regarded themselves instructed by the action of the legislature in directing the purchase of the additional ten acres to place the buildings upon an elevated portion of said grounds. To do this, required a heavy amount of grading. Although this work was done at a very low price, the greater portion of the earth being moved at thirteen cents per cubic yard; yet this work, it will be seen, cost in the aggregate near \$4,000.

Fifty acres of the ground has been enclosed with a good, substantial fence, and about three hundred shade trees set out.

The amount appropriated by the legislature at its last session was \$125,000. The commissioners have expended the sum of \$7,344.14 for grading, etc., as above stated.

The sum agreed upon to be paid to the contractor is \$121,500; the sums thus expended and agreed to be paid, amount in the aggregate to \$128,844.14, which exceeds the appropriation in the sum of \$3,844.14.

To meet this deficiency, to provide for the payment of the superintendent's salary, to further grade and improve the grounds, and to erect such out-houses as may be required before the building can be conveniently occupied, will in the opinion of the commissioners require a further appropriation of \$12,000, which we ask you to recommend to the legislature to be made. By reference to the report of the superintendent, it will be seen that he estimates the actual cost of the work and materials on the buildings as now being erected to the contractor, to exceed the contract price in the sum of near \$15,000.

You will recollect that the commissioners at the time this contract was entered into with Mr. Craig were fearful that he had undertaken to do the work at too low a price, but as the letters he produced and the bond he executed satisfied us that he was a responsible man, we considered it our duty to let him have the contract.

We considered at the time that if Mr. Craig could complete the buildings at the contract price, the State would have its buildings erected for at least \$30,000 less than we anticipated.

By reference to the original plans and specifications, it can readily be seen that the portion directed to be constructed, to wit: the main building and one lateral wing, would necessarily cost more than one half of the buildings included in our contract with Mr. Jacob Reichard, as submitted to the last legislature, his bid and contract was \$300,000 the lowest then received.

Knowing that the work was let at such a low price, our instructions to the superintendent were, to watch the work constantly; to require all of the material to be of the very best quality, and the work to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and to make estimates only upon the actual value of the material on the ground and the work actually done, so that the State would get value received for every dollar expended. We think our instructions have been fully and implicitly followed by the superintendent.

Mr. Craig entered upon his work with a determination to have it completed by the time fixed in his contract. He is a man of great energy and industry. A good mechanic himself, he in person superintended every portion of the work, until he met with an accident

while employed on the building, by which for a long time he lost the entire use of his eyesight, and even now is almost totally blind.

Notwithstanding this misfortune, had it not been for the remarkably wet season, the building by this time would have been enclosed.

For the reasons stated in the communication of the superintendent to the board after the contract was let, it was deemed advisable to adopt certain changes in the building as therein suggested. We considered these changes necessary, and that we had the power, and it was our duty to make them. Mr. Craig claims that these changes have increased the cost of the work to him, and with a fair and reasonable compensation for this extra work, he can complete the buildings without loss to himself.

The commissioners also regarded themselves instructed by the action of the legislature in adopting the Schwartz & Dilger plans to have the building heated by the Baker & Smith steam heating apparatus, and accordingly required Mr. Craig to construct his building with reference to its use and to contract for the same.

By requiring him to contract with a certain party for the heating apparatus, he claims he has been compelled to incur a far greater liability than if he could have had competition for the same. We are satisfied, however, that the apparatus adopted is the best that have been submitted to us, although perhaps more expensive to Mr. Craig.

The work so far on the building is of the best character, plain and substantial, and the material of the best kind.

The superintendent estimates that it will require \$15,000 more to complete the buildings and have it ready for occupancy at the time fixed by the contract. We therefore ask you to recommend an appropriation of this sum, to be placed at the disposal of the commissioners to be used by them in case such an amount is justly due to Mr. Craig by reason of any extra work done by him, or even if not due to him, and he should fail to carry out his contract, that the commissioners might have this sum available to secure the completion of the buildings before another appropriation could be made.

The superintendent has also in his report estimated the cost of

building the west wing. We consider it of the greatest importance that this should be erected before the buildings are occupied by the mutes. We regard it as absolutely necessary for the proper division of the sexes and to afford suitable and convenient rooms for the number of that unfortunate class now in our State that desire to avail themselves of the benefits of such an institution.

Since the last meeting of the commissioners at which you were present, God, in his providence, has removed from us one of our number, the lamented Dr. E. Honn.

At that meeting he was in apparent good health, and with as fair a prospect as either of us that his life would be prolonged to see these buildings completed in which he took so great an interest. Dr. Honn was an old citizen of this place and much esteemed by all who knew him. We mourn his loss as a citizen and fellow commissioner.

CALEB BALDWIN,
THOMAS OFFICER,
G. M. DODGE.

Commissioners.

C. BALDWIN, *President of the Commissioners of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in account with the State of Iowa.*

1868.	To cash received from State—DR.	
Sept. 26.	Auditor's warrant.....	\$1,778.70
Jan. 11.	Auditor's warrant.....	5,612.00
30.	Auditor's warrant.....	5,679.00
Mar. 20.	Auditor's warrant.....	2,907.50
April 7.	Auditor's warrant.....	6,431.93
8.	Auditor's warrant.....	2,203.75
May 25.	Auditor's warrant.....	4,145.44
June 17.	Auditor's warrant.....	5,139.92
26.	Auditor's warrant.....	1,688.46
July 20.	Auditor's warrant.....	5,519.87
Aug. 6.	Auditor's warrant	3,900.81
25.	Auditor's warrant.....	4,176.88
Sept. 10.	Auditor's warrant.....	6,362.48
24.	Auditor's warrant.....	400.00

Sept. 27.	Auditor's warrant	8,338.25
Oct. 12.	Auditor's warrant.....	5,539.12
Nov. 12.	Auditor's warrant.....	4,771.00
July 24.	Auditor's warrant.. ..	94.15
Dec. 10.	Auditor's warrant.....	300.00
10.	Auditor's warrant.....	6,850.00
10.	Auditor's warrant.....	400.00
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		\$77,238.76

Estimates to W. R. Craig—Cr.

No. 1.	December 24, 1868.....	\$5,148.00
No. 2.	January 28, 1869.....	4,271.25
No. 3.	March 13, 1869.....	2,483.50
No. 4.	March 31, 1869.....	8,248.60
No. 5.	May 14, 1869.....	4,145.44
No. 6.	June 12, 1869.....	5,139.92
No. 7.	July 14, 1869.....	5,519.37
No. 8.	July 30, 1869.....	3,900.81
No. 9.	August 21, 1869.....	4,176.88
No. 10.	September 8, 1869.....	6,362.48
No. 11.	September 24, 1869.. ..	3,338.25
No. 12.	October 9, 1869.....	5,539.12
No. 13.	November 5, 1869.....	4,771.00
No. 33.	December,.....	6,850.00
		<hr/>
		\$69,894.62

ESTIMATES.

No. 14.—	September 22, 1868, S. W. Horton.....	\$1,778.70
No. 15.—	February 1, 1869, H. D. Washburn.....	840.00
No. 16.—	March 15, 1869, Wm. Ward.....	424.00
No. 17.—	March 29, 1869, H. D. Washburn.....	823.83
No. 18.—	June 4, 1869, G. F. Smith.....	1,288.46
No. 19.—	June 10, 1869, D. Tutty	75.00
No. 20.—	June 15, 1869, Wm. Ward	400.00
No. 21.—	November 30, 1869, D. L. Royer.....	300.00
No. 22.—	Wm. Ward, 4th qur. salary, 1869.....	400.00
No. 23.—	November, 1869, Schwartz & Dilger.....	15.00

No. 24.—May 29, 1869, Officer & Pusey	4.15
No. 25.—February 3, 1869, E. W. Davenport.....	131.00
No. 26.—January 14, Wm. Ward.....	400.00
No. 27.—March 16, Register Printing Company.....	26.00
No. 28.—March, 1869, Nonpareil Printing Company..	10.00
No. 29.—March, 1869, Times Printing Company.....	12.00
No. 30.—March 19, Edwards & Beardsley.....	6.00
No. 31.—March 4, C. H. Babbitt	10.00
No. 32.—5th qr. salary, Wm. Ward	400.00
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	\$7,344.14

GLENWOOD, July, 16, 1868.

JUDGE BALDWIN :

I have the pleasure of introducing to you W. R. Craig, of Nebraska City, a master mechanic desirous of examining the plan of your prospective asylum. Mr. C. was heartily recommended to our school board by James Sweet, and others, and has fully sustained his good name here as a builder and gentleman—having completed our new school to the *entire satisfaction of all* our people.

Very respectfully,

H. C. WATKINS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Aug. 20, 1868.

MR. SWEET, NEBRASKA CITY :

Will you please inform us what has become of Mr. Craig? Does he intend to file his bond, or not? If not, please return the contract. We must know at once what is to be done.

C. BALDWIN, *for Commissioners.*

Mr. Craig filled his bond yesterday; left it with me for certificates, but I have been too busy to finish it up. Will forward bond and con-

ract on Monday. Mr. C. informed me he had written you directing grading to be done, in order to commence work first of next month.

Yours, truly,

JAMES SWEET.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, July 29. 1868.

TO GOV. SAMUEL MERRILL, THOMAS OFFICER C. BALDWIN E. HONN,
COMMISSIONERS OF DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

GENTLEMEN :—I propose to erect and complete the main building and one of the connecting wings of your institute, in accordance with plans, drawings and specifications, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

W. R. CRAIG.

Know all men by these presents, that we, W. R. Craig as principal, and James Sweet and Robert Hawke, as sureties, are held and firmly bound to Gov. Samuel Merrill, Thos. Officer, C. Baldwin, and E. Honn, as commissioners to receive bids for the building of the Iowa State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the full sum of five thousand (5000) dollars, for the faithful payment of same we bind ourselves, heirs, executors and administrators by these presents.

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that whereas the above named commissioners, as such, have advertised and called for bids and proposals for erecting and constructing the building for such institution at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and whereas the said W. R. Craig, as a builder, has submitted a proposal for erecting and building the edifice for such institution, (reference being had to the enclosed notice published by such commissioners.)

Now, therefore, in the event of such building being awarded to said W. R. Craig, as contractor or builder, and in the event of said Craig giving suitable bond with good and satisfactory security in half the costs of such building, that said Craig will build the same as per specifications and requirements, in a workmanlike manner, this obligation to be void; otherwise to be in full force and effect.

{ REVENUE STAMP. }
 { 25 CENTS. }

W. R. CRAIG,
 JAMES SWEET,
 ROBT HAWKE.

Dated this 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., Aug. 26, 1868.

W. R. CRAIG, Esq.:

The clerk of the district court is out of town. I have been to the office four times since Saturday, and have not been able to find him, and for that reason I send the bond without his certificate of sufficiency of sureties.

You can assure Messrs. Officer and Baldwin that Geo. W. Sroat and O. Stevenson's names alone are good for \$30,000.

I am, very truly,

JAMES SWEET.

Know all men by these presents, That we, the undersigned,
 W. R. Craig, R. S. Craig, John C. Campbell, S. D. Crook, G. M. Sroat, J. W. Moore, Wm. Lennan, C. W. Seymour, Thos. B. Stevenson, O. P. Mason, O. Stevenson, S. P. Sibley, hereby acknowledge ourselves indebted to the

{ REVENUE STAMP. }
 { 25 CENTS. }

State of Iowa in the penal sum of sixty-one thousand dollars.

The above obligation is upon the following conditions, to wit :

WHEREAS, The undersigned W. R. Craig of Nebraska City, Nebraska, did, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, enter into an agreement with Thos. Officer, Caleb Baldwin, E. Honn, and Sam'l. Merrill, commissioners appointed by the legislature of the State of Iowa for the erection of buildings for a deaf and dumb asylum near the city of Council Bluffs Iowa, to furnish all material and labor, and erect the main building and one lateral wing of said institution of the dimensions, and according to the plans, drawings and specifications now on file in the office of said commissioners at Council Bluffs, and which are made a part of his said agreement—said plans, drawings, and specifications being the same that were submitted by Schwartz & Dilger, architects of Springfield Ill., and adopted and approved by said commissioners and the legislature of the said State of Iowa—and have said main building and one lateral wing fully completed and ready for occupancy by the first day of October, A. D. 1870, and that he would commence work on said building, on or before the first day of September, A. D. 1868, and prosecute the same without cessation, unless unavoidably prevented by stress or severity of weather, or the act of God, to the completion of said main building and one lateral wing, and that he will invest all sums of money advanced to him by the State of Iowa on said contract in such material and labor as are required to be used in and about the construction of said main building and one lateral wing, and pay all damages to the State of Iowa which may be sustained by said State of Iowa, in the failure of the said W. R. Craig in any respect to fulfil any part or portion of his said agreement with said commissioners; he, the said W. R. Craig, to receive from the said State of Iowa for such performance, the full sum of one hundred and twenty-one thousand and five hundred dollars to be paid according to the terms of said agreement.

Now, if the said W. R. Craig, shall, on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, in good faith commence the work on said main building and one lateral wing, and prosecute the same without cessation, exception as above, to completion, and have the same completed in accordance with the terms of said agreement and the plans, drawings and specifications made part thereof, except when

changes shall be made as provided in said contract, and the same accepted and ready for occupancy by the first day of October, A. D. 1870, and if he shall invest all sums of money that may be advanced to him by the said State of Iowa on said agreement, in such material and for such labor as is required in the construction of said main building and one lateral wing as contemplated by said agreement, and shall on his part perform all the requirements and stipulations of said agreement, and pay to the State of Iowa all damages which may be sustained by said State of Iowa, from the failure of the said W. R. Craig in any particular to fulfill and perform any portion of his said agreement with said commissioners, then this obligation to be void, otherwise of full force and effect.

Given under our hands and seals this 20th day of August, A. D., 1868.

W. R. CRAIG.	[Seal.]
R. S. CRAIG.	[Seal.]
JOHN C. CAMPBELL.	[Seal.]
S. D. CROOK.	[Seal.]
G. M. SROAT.	[Seal.]
I. W. MOORE.	[Seal.]
WM. M. LENNAN.	[Seal.]
C. W. SEYMOUR.	[Seal.]
THOS. B. STEVENSON.	[Seal.]
O. P. MASON.	[Seal.]
O. STEVENSON.	[Seal.]
S. P. SIBLEY.	[Seal.]

I, James Sweet, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with the sureties named in the within bond, and whose names are subscribed thereto and believe the said sureties are good for the amount of said bond.

JAMES SWEET.

O. P. MASON.

Dated, Nebraska City, August 20, 1868.

Know all men by these presents, That we, Thomas Officer, Caleb Baldwin, E. Honn, and Samuel Merrill, commissioners appointed by

an act of the legislature of the State of Iowa, entitled "an act to permanently locate the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Council Bluffs," approved April 3d, 1866—the three former being continued, and the latter as, Governor of said State, ex-officio commissioner by an act of said legislature, entitled "an act providing for the erection of buildings for a deaf and dumb asylum," on behalf of the State of Iowa, and by virtue of the authority by said acts conferred upon us, as party of the first part, and William R. Craig, contractor and builder of Nebraska City, in the state of Nebraska, party of the second part, have, this tenth day of August, A. D. 1868, made and entered into the following articles of agreement, namely :

First—The said commissioners, party of the first part, having accepted of the proposition of the party of the second part, a copy of which said proposition and the acceptance thereof being hereunto attached and made a part of this agreement, to erect the main building and one lateral wing of said institution, do hereby agree to employ the said William R. Craig, party of the second part, to erect said main building and one lateral wing thereto, in accordance with the plans, drawings, and specifications now on file in the office of said commissioners, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter named.

Second—That said party of the second part, for the consideration hereinafter named, agrees to furnish all the material and labor and erect said main building and one lateral wing, of the dimensions and according to the plans, drawings, and specifications now on file in the office of said commissioners, and the specifications thereto attached and made part of this agreement, the said plans, drawings, and specifications being the same that were submitted by Messrs. Schwartz & Dilger, architects of Springfield, Illinois, and approved and adopted by said commissioners and the legislature of the said State of Iowa, as the plan upon which said main building and one lateral wing thereto should be constructed, and the same as referred to in the proposition of the said party of the second part above referred to as a part of this agreement.

Third—The said party of the second part agrees to erect said main building and lateral wing upon such portion of the ground selected by said commissioners for the location of said institution near Council Bluffs as the said commissioners may direct, and have

the same fully completed in strict literal compliance with all of said plans, drawings, and specifications and terms of this agreement, except when changes are made, as provided in the seventh article of this contract, and ready for occupancy by the first day of October, A. D. 1870.

Fourth—The said party of the second part agrees to execute and deliver to said commissioners within ten days from this date, a bond to the State of Iowa in the penal sum of sixty-one thousand dollars with sureties, to be approved by said commissioners, conditioned that he will on or before the first day of September, A. D. 1868, commence the work on said main building and on one lateral wing, and have the same completed in accordance with the terms of this agreement, and ready to be occupied by the first day of October, A. D. 1870; and that he will invest whatsoever sum or sums of money in such material and labor as is required to be used in the further construction of said buildings, and pay to the said State of Iowa all damages which may be sustained by said State of Iowa from the failure of said party of second part in any respect to fulfill any portion of this agreement.

Fifth—The said party of the first part agrees that the State of Iowa shall pay to the party of the second part in consideration for the erection of said main building and one lateral wing in compliance with the terms of this agreement, the sum of one hundred and twenty-one thousand and five hundred dollars, (\$121,500) in manner as follows, to-wit: Whenever the said party of the second part shall have actually upon the grounds where said asylum buildings are to be erected and built work done and materials furnished for the erection of said buildings to the amount of five thousand dollars, as per the estimates made thereon by the superintendent appointed by said commissioners to superintend the work on said building as provided in said specification, and by him reported to said commissioners, then the said party of the second part shall be paid the amount of such estimate and shall give his voucher therefor to said commissioners, and he shall be so paid from time to time upon such estimates for work done and materials actually furnished and upon said grounds, until the said party of the second part is paid all but the sum of twenty-one thousand five

hundred dollars, which is only to be paid when the whole work is done, and said main building and one lateral wing is fully completed, accepted and ready for occupancy in according with the terms of this agreement.

Sixth—It is expressly agreed and understood that this contract is made under and subject to and with a full understanding of said acts of the legislature above referred to in the location and erection of the buildings for the deaf and dumb sylum at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and said acts are made a part of this agreement so far as they may be in any way material to this act.

Seventh—It is agreed that the party of the first part shall have and hereby reserves the right and privilege to change the plans and specifications of said main building and one lateral wing, and it is further agreed that the plans and drawings as referred to in this agreement and now on file in the office of said commissioners, embrace the following, to-wit :

- No. 1. Basement.
- No. 2. First story.
- No. 3. Second story.
- No. 4. Third story.
- No. 5. Basement and third floor.
- No. 5½. First and second story.
- No. 6. Fourth story and roof plans.
- No. 7. Staff section and building.
- No. 8. Truss roof.
- No. 9. Detail of windows, inside finish, etc.
- No. 10. Belting course, etc.
- No. 11. Details of interior finish.
- No. 12. Detail doors.
- No. 13. Front elevation.

Eighth—It is agreed that in case of any change made by the parties of the first part in the plans of said building, such as in the opinion of the superintendent would necessarily delay its completion beyond the first day of October, A. D. 1870, then and in that case the party of the second part is not to be liable on his bond for a failure to have said buildings completed at the time specified as above and in his bond.

Ninth—It is further agreed that whenever the said party of the second part shall have material upon the ground for the erection of said buildings, and when estimates have been made thereon by the superintendent as aforesaid and payments have been made thereon by said commissioners in behalf of the State of Iowa, then the ownership and right of possession to said material and property passes to the said State of Iowa, and the said party of the second part shall have no further right, title or interest in the same, except for the special purpose of using the same in the construction of said buildings.

THOMAS OFFICER,
CALEB BALDWIN.
E. HONN,
SAMUEL MERRILL,
W. R. CRAIG,

Commissioners on behalf of the State of Iowa.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, }
November 30, 1868. }

TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE IOWA STATE BUILDINGS FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB AT COUNCIL BLUFFS,

GENTLEMEN:—I propose the changes on the asylum buildings be in writing, that each member may at his leisure, form an opinion as to its necessity:

No change has been proposed merely to reduce the expense—if it happens to be cheaper it has been proposed because it is better.

Although it is undisputably true that economy limits our choice of means, it is by no means true that the best methods of construction and the most beautiful and harmonious combinations of form are most expensive.

It is evident that while part of the building, designed for the use of one of the sexes, is to be used for both, some change will be required in dividing the rooms.

In addition to this I would call attention to the size of the rooms in main building—by figures on drawing “No. 3,” the back rooms are 25 feet 8 inches *in the clear*, the front ends of the joists rest on a nine inch brick wall, which not only support this large area of floors in the third and fourth stories, but also the roof and half of observatory. There are also rooms in the front, 24 feet 4 inches *in the clear*.

I would recommend, if practicable, that all these rooms be reduced to twenty feet in the clear. This would give the necessary stiffness, and reduce the cost about \$5000.

The defects in the original plan seem to be consequent upon an erroneous estimate of the strength of our Iowa brick.

I would also recommend the substitution of a wooden cornice for the one of Milwaukee pressed brick. By this we not only get rid of the overhanging weight above the ceiling joist, 2 feet 3 inches on the wings and 5 feet 3 inches on main building, but get a better construction by the plate being fastened directly on the joist. It also protects the thin upper walls from moisture. This change would necessarily involve other changes, the principal of which would be to leave off the turrets at the corners. I propose this change in the cornice with a full knowledge of the severe and just criticisms against wooden cornices in cities. In the present case, where the building will always be isolated, these objections cannot apply. At first sight it appears an inferior construction, but being tinned over as a part of the roof, it is as well protected as the roof timbers themselves, and more so than the frames. It also greatly increases the architectural effect. I present an ‘elevation’ of the front, showing these changes. They would reduce the cost some \$12,500.

It has been proposed to add the fourth story above the chapel to its height. At present it is only sixteen feet, and the room above of no use, but to add to the outside appearance of the centre building. This would save that part of the fourth story floor, value about \$575.

There are other minor changes which would improve the building, but are not so important as the above. The windows are four feet wide: on this account, although they are nine feet high, they

appear low. To make them three feet three inches would improve their proportion, and add nine inches to the strength of the walls. The doors are three feet three inches wide, and in the first story eight feet nine inches high; three feet by seven feet six inches is abundantly large, and much more convenient to handle.

The common impression that in a large building everything about it must be of large proportions is wrong, we judge of the size of a building represented on a small piece of paper, or the building itself even at a short distance by the number and *proportion and its openings*, if the openings in a large building are of the same proportion, as in smaller ones, a part of that most powerful element of architectural effect "magnitude" is sacrificed; some eminent architects have reversed these proportions and produced apparent magnitude where it did not exist. I would not recommend deception. The doors should be of the most convenient size, the windows of a proper width and the height to compound with the height of the stories. With these properly proportioned as a unit of measurement a correct judgment of the whole will be found, either at a distance, or while inspecting the different parts in detail.

I would also call attention to the height of the first and second stories, by making these twelve instead of fourteen feet, the rooms would be much easier warmed; the stairs shorter, and about \$300 saved in construction; and I believe would not be a particle worse in any respect. The third story I would leave the whole height fourteen feet, it gives the necessary height for cornice and will receive considerable heat from the lower apartments.

There are other necessary changes which will add to the cost.

To prevent the building from *unequal* settlement some of the footings must be increased.

The two upper stories of the back wall must be made as thick as the front walls.

The piers between the dining-rooms and dining-hall which are of brick must be of cut stone, or strengthened with iron columns.

That part of the back and front walls of main building supporting the roof and observatory must be made stronger, and several trusses added to the roof framing.

The north-east end finished (instead of being left rough) by returning the belt courses and cornice around it.

And when the plumber shall locate the tanks, some provision will have to be made for their support.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. WARD,
Superintendent.

The above report was adopted by the committee, except the recommendations to reduce the size of the doors and height of the first and second stories.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Dec. 17, 1869.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE IOWA STATE BUILDINGS FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB, AT COUNCIL BLUFFS,

GENTLEMEN:—At your request, I submit the following general report:

I took charge of the work September 1, 1868, on the condition that such changes should be made in the plans as would render them practicable. I stated at the time that I believed Messrs. Schwartz and Dilger, the original architects, were men of ability. My better acquaintance with the plans and specifications confirm that opinion, and I feel certain that upon becoming acquainted with the local circumstances they would have made similar changes with those submitted in November, 1868, having made ample provision for such action in the specifications.

The original design was practicable, only, in the very hardest semi-vitrified brick. Therefore, in constructing it of our Iowa brick, the walls had to be increased in thickness, the strength was also further increased and the building rendered less combustible by substituting, as far as practicable, brick for wood partitions, and still further by relieving the outer walls of the heavy brick cornice and stone capping.

For the expensive brick and stone cornice projecting only six inches, one of wood, projecting three and one-half feet has been substituted.

By this change in the cornice the turrets were impracticable. Being merely ornamental and expensive they were dispensed with altogether, giving the design somewhat of a different aspect. A

comparison between the original and improved elevations is seen in the photographs submitted.

When the heating engineer visited the grounds and examined the plans, he stated that a cellar below the present basement was a necessity, in order to return the condensed steam to the boilers. This cellar was also added to the original plan.

In making these changes the question of cost was not considered, further than to accomplish that which was necessary to be done in the most economical manner. There could be no question about employing a cheaper construction when it was better; and as regards changes by which the cost is increased, it would have been poor policy not to have made them when evidently necessary. These changes have been discussed at length in report of November 30, '68.

It being late in the fall when the grading was completed it was thought best to spend the winter in collecting material ready for a start on the foundations in the spring.

The first stone was laid April 29, 1869. The work progressed favorably until the middle of June; at that time the contractor was taken sick with severe inflammation of the eyes and continued so for some six weeks, during which time work was almost suspended.

During the latter part of July, the contractor's general health was restored, but his eyesight was permanently injured. Being no longer able to read, and examine plans or go about the scaffolding with safety, he concluded to sub-let the brickwork, which he did on the 27th of July.

It was hoped by this arrangement we would recover lost time, and have got the building under roof this fall, but the extraordinary wet weather has so retarded the making of brick and inundated the country from which the wood was procured for burning them, that we have had to suspend operations until spring.

The building is now leveled off at the second floor of joists, completing the first story of brickwork above the basement.

The material on hand for operations early in the spring, are as follows :

Nearly all the lumber.

The frames and sash, brackets and mouldings for cornice.

Cast iron columns, sash weights, etc.

500 feet of cut stone.

800,000 brick.

There is no doubt that the roof can be put on and the building enclosed by the middle of June.

Up to date I have estimated the following work and material :

Grading, (first contract) W. S. Horton.....	\$ 1,778.70
Grading, (second contract) H. D. Washburn.....	1,663.83
Fencing 50 acres of grounds, G. F. Smith.....	1,288.46
Planting trees, D. Tutty.....	75.00
Estimates on building, W. R. Craig.....	69,894.62
Grading, D. L. Royer.....	300.00
Superintendent's salary, and wood, W. Ward.....	2,024.00
Total.....	\$ 77,029.61

The amount estimated may be considered as the actual value of the work done and materials on hand.

The estimates required to finish the building cannot be accurately calculated, because the prices of labor and material may change to some extent. At present rates it will be about \$66,000.

The contract price being \$121,500, it will be seen by the above that the contractor has agreed to do the work for the State for about fourteen thousand dollars less than its cost to himself. It may be premature to notice this fact at this time, when he has given bonds for the faithful performance of his contract; but if, when he has drawn \$100,000, as provided in contract, he fails to proceed with and complete the building, the State must be deprived of its use for at least two years, during which time it might suffer material injury, should not this contingency be provided against by the present legislature.

I do not say that the building can be completed for the amounts specified. It would evidently be unjust to the contractor to calculate other than the *lowest rates*.

In estimating the cost of the west wing, a cellar story is calculated below the foundations of the present building, it was necessary to sink the foundations to this depth on account of the

nature of the ground. As there is no cellarage in the other part, this will be found a great convenience.

In report of November, 1868, I suggested that the east wing be so divided as to be occupied by the pupils of both sexes. Upon further consideration, it would be useless to incur expense for this temporary purpose. The building cannot be convenient, or the sexes properly separated until the west wing is erected; therefore, I would recommend, if possible, that it be built and carried up with the other parts of the work.

ESTIMATE ON ORIGINAL PLAN.

Excavation.....	\$ 428.00
Concrete.....	4,648.00
Rubble stone.....	5,678.00
Cut stone.....	19,174.00
Brick-work.....	28,995.00
Setting cut stone.....	1,000.00
Paving, sewers, drains, cisterns, etc	1,266.00
Extra cost of Milwaukee brick.....	5,100.00
Plastering.....	11,542.00
Deafening	361.00
Carpenter work.....	28,130.00
Tin work	3,240.00
Plumbing	3,000.00
Glazing and painting	2,300.00
Range and setting.....	700.00
Cast iron.....	1,449.00
Wrought iron.....	784.00
Gas fitting and apparatus.....	3,500.00
Heating apparatus	18,500.00
Total	<u>\$134,795.00</u>

ESTIMATE ON BUILDING AS NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED.

Excavation.....	\$ 821.00
Dimension stone.....	1,974.00
Rubble stone.....	13,840.00
Cut stone.....	16,278.00

Brickwork.....	29,188.00
Setting cut stone.....	600.00
Paving, sewers, drains, cisterns etc.....	1,266.00
Plastering.....	11,000.00
Deafening.....	320.00
Carpenter work.....	31,500.00
Tinner's work.....	3,000.00
Plumbing.....	3,000.00
Glazing and painting.....	2,100.00
Range and setting.....	700.00
Cast iron.....	1,800.00
Wrought iron.....	784.00
Gas fitting and apparatus.....	3,500.00
Heating apparatus.....	12,464.00
	<hr/>
	\$184,135.00

ESTIMATED COST OF WEST WING.

Excavation	\$ 300.00
Dimension stone in footings.....	1,500.00
1,300 perch of rubble stone at ten dollars.....	13,000.00
130,000 brick in basement at fourteen dollars.....	1,820.00
245,000 brick in first story at fifteen dollars	3,675.00
215,000 brick in second story at sixteen dollars.....	3,440.00
180,000 brick in third story at seventeen dollars.....	3,060.00
35,000 brick in paving, sewers, etc., at fifteen dollars..	525.00
Cisterns, drainage, pipe, etc.....	500.00
7,700 yards of plastering at sixty cents.....	4,620.00
Out stone.....	7,000.00
Carpenter work.....	13,000.00
Tin work	1,200.00
Painting and glazing.....	1,500.00
Gas and plumbing.....	6,000.00
Wrought and cast iron.....	2,000.00
Setting cut stone.....	500.00
Heating apparatus.....	5,500.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$69,680.00

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT, AND TREASURER

OF THE

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,

AT

MOUNT PLEASANT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS OF 1868 AND 1869.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
Mt. Pleasant, December 8, 1869. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE
OF IOWA,

SIR:—I have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, their Fifth Biennial Report, with the report of the Superintendent, and accompanying documents.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. L. EDWARDS,

Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

MATURIN L. FISHER, PRESIDENT.....Farmersburg.
MARTIN L. EDWARDS, SECRETARY.....Mt. Pleasant.
M. T. WILLIAMS.....Oskaloosa.
A. W. McCLURE.....Mt. Pleasant.
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BENJAMIN CRABBE.....Washington.
MARTIN L. EDWARDS, TREASURER.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MARK RANNEY, M. D.....Superintendent.
H. M. BASSETT, M. D.....1st Assistant Physician.
GEORGE W. DUDLEY, M. D.....2d Assistant Physician.
MRS. MARTHA W. RANNEY.....Matron.

[No. 14.]

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 8, 1869. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE
OF IOWA.

The Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, have the honor of submitting to your excellency, their Fifth Biennial Report, with accompanying documents; in doing which they desire to express their gratitude to the Supreme Being for the general prosperity vouchsafed to the institution under their care, in common with the people of the State and nation.

Since our last report, made to your predecessor, one of our number, as the board was then constituted—Honorable John R. Needham—has departed this life. In noticing this afflictive dispensation, we desire, in memory of our agreeable association with him, in official and private capacity, to testify our high appreciation of him as a man and a citizen. Promoted by his fellow citizens to high official positions, which he ably and worthily filled, he set an example of integrity and faithfulness to duty, worthy of imitation by all. As a member of this board, he was faithful in his attendance upon its meetings, even under the pressure of severe bodily affliction, and always wise in counsel. We deplore his departure as a public and private loss.

Pursuant to chapter 109, of the Acts of the General Assembly, the board, at their meeting in June following, fixed the compensation of the superintendent and other officers and employees of the hospital, and caused the same to be certified to the auditor of State. Some changes since made have been certified in like manner.

During the past two years, regular quarterly meetings of the board have been held, at which times they have, in a body, visited and inspected all of the apartments and wards of the hospital, together with its various operative departments. In so doing, we have endeavored to make ourselves as familiar as possible with its actual condition and management, and the necessities and treatment of the patients. Monthly visits of like character, have been made by a committee of the board appointed for the purpose. A record has been constantly kept of all such visitations.

The resident officers of the hospital remain the same as at the date of our last report: Mark Ranney, M. D., superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., first assistant physician; George W. Dudley, M. D., second assistant physician; and Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, matron. Of their ability, devotion, and faithfulness, in the discharge of the duties of their respective positions, we feel that we can speak with the same confidence as heretofore. While it is doubtless impossible to conduct the multifarious and complicated affairs of such an institution for a series of years, and make no mistakes, and do nothing that shall furnish ground of complaint or criticism, we feel that the management of this institution has been such, and is such, that we can commend it to the full confidence of the public, and assure those more particularly interested, that their friends, committed to its care, have been and will be, dealt with, watched over and provided for in accordance with the dictates of enlightened humanity.

For information in detail, touching the management of the institution, the improvements made, its present financial and sanitary condition, and the provisions for its contemplated needs deemed essential, we refer to the able report of Doctor Ranney and the exhibits and documents herewith submitted.

By act of the General Assembly above cited, the sum of \$28,450 was appropriated for the purchase of additional lands for the use of the hospital, and for other purposes expressed therein. All of the above amount has been expended excepting \$3,578.55, \$2,700 of which remain yet undrawn. The amount expended for each particular purpose, is shown by exhibit appended to this report. We regard the purchases and improvements so made as of much value,

and the outlay therefor judicious. The title to one of the parcels of land, the purchase of which was contemplated, was found to be imperfect, and the purchase has not yet been effected. For the parcels purchased, deeds have been taken in proper form and duly recorded.

In our last biennial report, we called attention to the fact, that at no distant day, additional accommodations would be needed for the insane of the State; and we urged the necessity of immediate measures for supplying what seemed to be a rapidly approaching want, suggesting what appeared to us to be advisable in the premises. The pressure upon the capacities of this institution, then anticipated, has been fully realized, and the want far transcends existing accommodations.

At the risk of being thought importunate in this matter, we beg to call attention to some of the facts stated in the superintendent's report.

Taking as a basis the fact, that within the past two years, seventy-six applications for admission to the hospital have been refused, on the ground of want of room; and that for the same reason, and within the same time, forty-five patients, who were fit subjects for continued hospital care, have been discharged therefrom, to make room for recent cases, we conclude there must now be in the State, not less than one hundred and twenty of this unfortunate class, who are suffering, many of them in jails, poorhouses, and other unsuitable places, much greater privations and hardships, than if they were in such an institution as this.

In addition to the above, we note another fact, a fact which much surprises us, as it must also surprise others, that within a period of little more than two years, nearly two hundred persons, resident within the State, have committed, or attempted to commit suicide; and that in behalf of only three of these have applications for admission to the hospital been made.

It will scarcely be questioned that nearly all, if not all, of those who have thus taken, or attempted to take, their own lives, were disordered in mind, and that many of them, under wise hospital treatment, might have been saved to themselves and their friends. We are sure that many, in like condition of mind, have been so saved, some of whom have come under our own observation.

The startling fact, that so many cases of this character have come to light within this State, in so brief a space of time, indicates clearly to our minds, that there is far more danger, that persons afflicted with mental disorders from which they might be relieved by skillful treatment in an institution of this kind, shall be kept out of it from want of information, or from other considerations in the minds of their immediate friends, than that those who are sane, shall be subjected to improper confinement on the plea of insanity.

If provision had been made at the last legislature, for the enlargement of this institution, in accordance with our recommendation, the additional accommodations it would have afforded would doubtless now be in readiness. In the present situation, besides the large number of insane in the State, who cannot be admitted to its advantages, the hospital in our care has in it from fifty to one hundred more than it can accommodate to advantage. We therefore most respectfully urge that the needed accommodations be provided in the briefest possible time.

Our experience and observation lead us to suggest the propriety of the revision and amendment of the Statutes of the State in regard to the care and treatment of the insane, and their legal rights and status, both in and out of hospitals provided for them.

As the matter stands, the law upon the subject is embraced in several acts, passed at different times, and thought to be more or less defective. Some portions of which acts are regarded as of doubtful force, leaving it uncertain, in some cases, what the rights and duties of parties may be. It is deemed advisable that one act, comprising all of the provisions of existing acts on the subject, thought to be suitable, with such other provisions as experience has shown to be wise and proper, shall take the place of statutes now in force relating thereto.

In this connection, we would call attention to the consideration, that during the present century, and especially within the past few years, as mental science has been improved, and the laws of the human mind are better understood, and as the benevolent tendencies of the age have swept within their curements this most unfortunate class of the human family, demanding in their behalf a humane consideration and care commensurate, in some degree,

with the weight of their misfortune. What was once deemed a proper method of treatment in their case, and what were once thought suitable provisions of laws in regard to them, are now, in many respects, seen to be either wanting in humanity, or otherwise imperfectly adapted to their condition, or inconsistent with the rights and obligations, respectively, of the sane and the insane.

This subject has especially engaged the attention of a body known as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, which has been in existence, and held annual sessions for over twenty years. This association, from the position of its individual member, being painfully conscious of the imperfection of existing laws in many of the States, and regarding it as eminently proper that they should indicate, for the benefit of all intrusted in a matter of such importance, the results of their extensive experience and observation, at their session in 1863, appointed a committee to inquire and report as to the legislation requisite in the case.

As the result of such action, and after the subject had been before the association for several years, at its annual meeting held in Boston, in June, 1868, after careful consideration, and protracted and thorough discussion, a project for a law of such character, was unanimously agreed upon, and recommended for adoption in the States whose existing laws do not satisfactorily provide for the important ends contemplated.

We are happy to say, that to a considerable extent, our own laws are in accordance with the proposed plan, which, however, embraces numerous provisions not found in the statutes, some or all of which may well find a place therein.

As the project referred to embodies, on this subject, the wisdom of a class of our citizens of high culture and a wide range of experience and observation, in the line of their specialty, we deem it advisable to append the same to our report.

In this connection, the board would express the hope, that in any modification of our laws in regard to the treatment of the insane, there will be no material change in the provisions now

existing, touching the supply of funds for defraying the current expenses of the hospital. These operate most satisfactorily, and we should deprecate any change that may result in embarrassment or delay in procuring the needed funds.

We take pleasure, as heretofore, in acknowledging the indebtedness of this institution to the auditor and treasurer of State, for their promptness and special pains in furnishing and forwarding funds on our call therefor.

In pursuance of former practice, deemed advantageous, by appointment of the board, one of their number—A. W. McClure, M. D.,—in connection with the superintendent attended the annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, held in the city of Boston, in June, 1868; and in going and returning, visited several such institutions, with a view of obtaining valuable information touching the advantages and disadvantages, and the management and practical workings of different institutions of the kind, and of making available, as opportunity may offer, any improvements that may have been ascertained and tested, in the provisions for and treatment of the insane. On his return, Doctor McClure made to the board, for their entire satisfaction and information, a very interesting and valuable report of his visit and observations.

The board, substantially concurring with the superintendent, in his views of the needs of this institution, would respectfully ask that appropriations be made in its behalf as follows:

For barn.....	\$ 5,000.00
For chimney.....	10,000.00
For improvement of boiler-house.....	3,000.00
For settling reservoir and filter.....	6,500.00
For steam boilers.....	4,500.00
For fencing and improving grounds.....	2,500.00
For contingencies.....	2,500.00

As in former periods, so in the one just closed, the deliberations of the board and their intercourse with the resident officers of the institution, have been conducted with uniform harmony. The plans

adopted and carried into effect, have tended in a high degree, we trust, to promote its prosperity, and render it subservient to the beneficent purposes of its establishment.

Claiming nothing in its behalf that we believe undeserved, and asking nothing for its support that we deem unnecessary, we commend it to the confidence of all who are interested in its success and prosperity.

MATURIN L. FISHER,
B. CRABBE,
M. T. WILLIAMS,
GEO. ACHESON,
LUKE PALMER,
MARTIN L. EDWARDS,
A. W. McCLURE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, }
November 1, 1869.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

GENTLEMEN:—Another biennial period in the history of the hospital has passed under circumstances of much satisfaction and general prosperity. The health of the inmates has been remarkably good, no epidemic has visited the institution and there has been but little acute disease of any kind. The severe grades of dysentery and diarrhoea which have been so prevalent and fatal in the hospital in former years, have been unknown here during this period; and we have almost ceased to apprehend the existence of any pestilent influence that may give rise to sickness and death among us. Still, I believe all has not been done that can be done to guard against unforeseen conditions unfavorable to health, and to surround us with the best attainable hygienic influences.

Before the date of the last report the number of patients under care exceeded the architectural capacity of the hospital. The number continued to increase, and for several months we have had under care about one hundred more than the proper number. During the period seventy-six patients have been refused admission; and forty-five of the most quiet and harmless patients, believed to be incurable, have been removed by their friends at our request, or discharged by order of your board. All of these persons were proper subjects of hospital care, and would have been received or retained, if there had been possible room; but as they appeared incurable, and the room they would occupy was needed for those patients whose prospects for recovery or improvement

appeared to be more favorable, there seemed to be no other course left for us to pursue.

The first object of this and all similar institutions recovery, cannot be carried out in the best manner, or the highest degree of success reached, by receiving more than the proper number ; but the greatest good to the greatest number may permit such a course until the needed accommodations can be provided and no longer. It is a fact sufficiently obvious upon slight reflection, and well established by the experience of a half century, that every patient in the institution of the kind beyond the proper number occasions a great amount of inconvenience, and is a drawback upon the comfort and welfare of the whole. In no other way, however, could we provide for so many patients for whom such relief and care was imperatively demanded.

Believing the design of the corporate is scarcely less fulfilled in taking care of the chronic insane than in aiding the restoration of others, no patient has been refused admission, and no one discharged for the reason alone that they were incurable, troublesome, repulsive or approaching death.

A majority of those received into the hospital had been insane not exceeding one year : but many cases of longer standing have been admitted, among them the epileptic, the paralytic and the hopelessly demented, who had become more or less violent and uncontrollable, and perhaps dangerous elsewhere ; and, as a class, have required the most unremitting, watchful attention to prevent those accidents to which a crowded hospital for the insane is always exposed.

When the number of inmates had reached four hundred several months ago, and patients continued to be sent without discrimination, often from a great distance, and usually without previous notice, under circumstances leaving no alternative but admission, a circular was issued requesting previous application, except under the most pressing circumstances. This request has been cheerfully complied with, and the number of patients reduced from four hundred and eighteen, the highest reached, to three hundred and ninety-eight at this date.

Since the opening of the hospital fourteen hundred and twenty-five

patients have been admitted, of whom seven hundred and forty-one were men, and six hundred and eighty-four were women. Ten hundred and twenty-seven—five hundred and thirty-three men, and four hundred and ninety-four women—have been discharged; leaving three hundred and ninety-eight under treatment at the present time.

At the date of the last report there were in the hospital three hundred and forty-four patients—one hundred and sixty-nine men, and one hundred and seventy-five women. During the two years there have been admitted two hundred and thirteen men, and one hundred and eighty-seven women—in all four hundred; and there have been discharged three hundred and forty-six—one hundred and seventy-four men, and one hundred and seventy-two women, leaving in the hospital at the date of this report, three hundred and ninety-eight patients; of whom two hundred and eight are men and one hundred and ninety are women.

Of those discharged there were regarded as recovered, one hundred and eighty-seven—eighty-eight men and ninety-nine women. Thirty-one—fifteen men and sixteen women—were more or less improved. Forty-one—eighteen men and twenty-three women—appeared unimproved; and there have died fifty-three men and thirty-four women—or eighty-seven in all.

The following tables containing some matters of interest, embrace the principal statistical results, and are believed to be as accurate as the means of information within our reach will make them :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in the hospital at the date of last report, October 31, 1867.. . . .	169	175	344
Admitted to October 31, 1869...	213	187	400
Total number under care since last report	382	362	744

DISCHARGED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Recovered.....	88	99	187
Improved.....	15	16	31
Unimproved.....	18	23	41
Died.....	53	34	87
Total discharged since last report.....	174	172	346

Total number admitted since the opening of the hospital.....	741	684	1425
Total number discharged since the opening of the hospital.....	533	494	1027
Remaining in the hospital, October 31, 1869	208	190	398
* Recent cases admitted.....	349	332	681
† Chronic cases admitted.....	339	309	648
Unknown.	53	43	96
Total.....	741	684	1425
Total recovered to October 31, 1860	240	239	479

Per cent of recoveries on recent cases admitted, 70.33.
Per cent of recoveries on all (1425) cases admitted, 33.61.

DAILY AVERAGE—1867 and 1868.	DAILY AVERAGE—1868 and 1869.
November, 1869.. ....342.13	November, 1868.....377.53
December, 1867.....344.83	December, 1868.....378.77
January, 1868.....350.09	January, 1869.....384.48
February, 1868.....359.03	February, 1869 .....388.50
March, 1868.....368.12	March, 1869.....397.41
April, 1868.....377.06	April, 1869.....401.20
May, 1868.....366.16	May, 1869..... 404.87
June, 1868.....357.43	June, 1869.....406.86
July, 1868 .....366.41	July, 1869.....411.29
August, 1868.....366.61	August, 1869.....414.90
September, 1868.....376.50	September, 1869.....411.26
October, 1868.....376.61	October, 1869.....406.41
For the year.....362.62	For the year.....398.70
For the period.....398.70	

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Domestic duties.....	606
Farmers	401

* When the insanity is of less than one year's duration, the case is called "recent."
† When of one year, or more than one year's duration, it is called "chronic."

Merchants.....	16
Laborers.....	105
Carpenters.....	12
Teachers.....	17
Students.....	4
Masons.....	3
Millwrights.....	4
Civil officers.....	1
Hatter.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	9
Seamstresses.....	5
Gardener.....	1
Apothecary.....	1
Colliers.....	3
Preachers.....	4
Tailors.....	6
Plasterers.....	3
No employment.....	85
Barber.....	1
Sailors.....	2
Soldiers.....	6
Physicians.....	4
Chair-maker.....	1
Accountant.....	1
Hair-braider.....	1
Potter.....	1
Shoemakers.....	7
Clerks.....	9
Lawyers.....	4
Machinists.....	2
Hunter.....	1
Wheelwright.....	1
Artist.....	1
Painters.....	2
Surveyor.....	1
Printer.....	1
Broom-maker.....	1

Agents	5
Actress	1
Ship steward.....	1
Confectioners	2
Miners	4
Traders	2
Teamster.....	1
Auctioneer	1
Tinners	2
Brick-maker.....	1
Newsboy.....	1
Coopers	2
Grocers	2
Musician	1
Butchers	2
Nurse	1
Cabinet-maker	1
Harness-makers.....	2
Saddler	1
Servant ..	1
Speculator	1
Stage driver.....	1
Watch-maker	1
Unascertained	57
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Total.....	1425

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Iowa	73
Illinois	49
Indiana	118
Ohio	260
Pennsylvania	120
Kentucky	43
New York	100
Vermont	16
Missouri	17

Massachusetts.....	22
North Carolina	15
South Carolina	4
Delaware	3
New Jersey	3
Virginia	31
Maryland	16
New Hampshire	6
Maine	15
Tennessee	12
Connecticut	8
Rhode Island.....	2
Michigan	6
Wisconsin.....	1
Louisiana	1
Nova Scotia	1
New Brunswick.....	1
Canada	17
Holland.....	3
Switzerland	8
Germany	114
Denmark	1
Prussia	20
Baden	5
Bavaria	5
Austria	1
Kingdom of the Netherlands	3
Norway.....	12
England	36
Scotland	11
Ireland	132
Wales	3
France:	10
Portugal	1
Sweden.....	11
Bohemia	7
Hesse Cassel	1

Hanover	2
Westphalia.....	1
Unknown	78
Total	1425

SEX AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Unmarried.....	397	191	588
Married.....	300	418	718
Widowers.....	28		28
Widows.....		65	65
Unascertained.....	16	7	23
Divorced.....		3	3
Total.....	741	684	1425

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Less than 15 years of age.....	24
Between 15 and 20.....	116
Between 20 and 30.....	443
Between 30 and 40.....	379
Between 40 and 50.....	245
Between 50 and 60.....	121
Between 60 and 70.....	51
Between 70 and 80.....	12
Between 80 and 90.....	1
Unknown.....	33
Total.....	1425

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION.

Less than twelve month's duration.....	681
From one to two years.....	142
From two to three years.....	96
From three to five years.....	126
From five to ten years.....	121
From ten to twenty years.....	99

Unknown.....	160
Total.....	<u>1425</u>

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Connected with general ill health.....	146
Puerperal condition	64
Disappointments	23
Sun-stroke	9
Epilepsy	123
Injuries of the head.....	19
Excessive study.....	9
Hereditary	38
Vaccination	1
Concussion	1
Spiritualism ...	8
Bodily injuries.....	11
Business anxieties.....	80
Jealousy ..	6
Exposure to cold.....	8
Fright	5
Masturbation	68
Political excitement.....	2
Meningeal inflammation.....	2
Domestic troubles.....	72
Religious excitement	59
Ill treatment.....	11
Blindness	1
Use of tobacco.....	1
Uterine disease	18
Novel-reading	1
War excitement.....	8
Over exertion.....	28
Spermatorrhoea...	1
Scarlet fever.....	2
Loss of infant.....	1
Constitutional	5

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Typhoid fever	10
Disordered menstruation	22
Change of life	10
Pecuniary anxieties	12
Intemperance	61
Disease of the brain	2
Paralysis	3
Hemiplegia	5
Apoplexy	2
Hysteria	3
Measles	1
Senile dementia	4
Original defect	8
Disappointed affections	12
Loss of health in military service	20
No satisfactory cause assigned	469
Total	1425

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Adams	2
Allamakee	19
Appanoose	18
Benton	17
Black Hawk	14
Boone	3
Bremer	7
Buchanan	8
Butler	6
Carroll	3
Cass	1
Cedar	25
Cerro Gordo	8
Chickasaw	7
Clarke	4
Clayton	21
Clinton	30

Dallas.....	5
Davis.....	80
Decatur.....	11
Delaware.....	18
Des Moines.....	58
Dubuque.....	69
Fayette.....	17
Floyd.....	5
Franklin.....	2
Fremont.....	2
Greene.....	2
Grundy.....	2
Guthrie.....	3
Hardin.....	12
Harrison.....	8
Henry.....	42
Howard.....	5
Iowa.....	14
Jackson.....	81
Jasper.....	26
Jefferson.....	50
Jehnsen.....	28
Jenes.....	20
Keokuk.....	84
Lee.....	90
Linn.....	89
Louisa.....	28
Lucas.....	16
Madison.....	13
Mahaska.....	25
Marion.....	37
Marshall.....	12
Mills.....	12
Mitchell.....	2
Monona.....	2
Monroe.....	24

Montgomery.....	5
Muscotine.....	28
Page.....	10
Pocahontas.....	1
Polk.....	42
Pottawattamie.....	9
Poweshiek.....	10
Ringgold.....	4
Scott.....	55
Shelby.....	1
Story.....	8
Tama.....	11
Taylor.....	7
Union.....	2
Van Buren.....	89
Wapello.....	86
Warren.....	10
Washington.....	42
Webster.....	4
Winnebago.....	1
Wayne.....	10
Winneshiek.....	22
Woodbury.....	2
Worth.....	1
Wright.....	1
From elsewhere.....	112
Total.....	1425
Public patients admitted.....	1086
Private patients admitted.....	339

The proportion of deaths to the number under care has been less than in previous years. The principal causes of death have been exhaustion from chronic insanity, exhaustion from acute mania, consumption and epilepsy. Fifty-seven of the eighty-seven deaths appeared to be due to these four causes. The deaths from epilepsy,

twenty-three in number, were unexpected and unlooked for till within a few hours of their occurrence, and there seems to be no reason why death should occur just at that time. Such a large mortality from this one cause, I can but consider purely accidental. With the exception of eight cases of acute mania, accompanied with some typhoid symptoms, aggravated by long journeys to reach the hospital, the deaths which have occurred have been in patients with constitutions and minds enfeebled or broken down, by the gradual undermining influences of chronic insanity.

The tables of causes of insanity and its duration are doubtless imperfect, but little effort apparently being made to obtain the desired information by the parties sending patients to the hospital. This is found to be the case more often with the public than with private patients. It would seem that in a matter usually regarded as of the first importance, careful inquiry would be made, and the more complete information attainable sent with the patient. If the importance of such information were fully appreciated, I doubt not more precise and accurate inquiries would become the rule, rather than the exception, which is now the case.

A larger number have recovered than during any previous period since the opening of the hospital. It is gratifying to find that from year to year patients are sent to the hospital with less delay. The proportion of recoveries among those who come under treatment within one year from the commencement of their disorder is found to be 70.83 per cent; while estimated on the whole number of admissions it is found to be only 33.61 per cent. These figures confirm the well established views of all hospital directors of the importance of early treatment. Those sent to the hospital within one year of the commencement of their disorder, are less than one half of all admitted. If the same proportion of recoveries had been realized in the remainder as in the former class more than four hundred others would probably have recovered and become useful members of society instead of swelling the burden that rests so heavily on most communities for the support of the insane and the poor. The importance of early treatment is recognized in all disorders of the nervous system, and in none more than in that disorder which gives rise to insanity.

That form of mental derangement called melancholia, characterized by sadness, despondency, and gloomy anticipations of the future should be treated in accordance with the above views. In the popular mind melancholy seems not to be regarded as insanity till too late perhaps, a fatal propensity to self-destruction is manifested. Of this class we have admitted sixty-five, all of whom have been inclined to suicide. Under appropriate treatment this form of insanity appears to be as curable as many others. Twenty-two of the sixty-five cases have recovered, and twenty-four others present appearances favorable for recovery. Others, it is believed, would recover if they had been sent to the hospital with less delay.

From minutes kept in the hospital, it appears that since the 1st, of August, 1867, a period of twenty-seven months, one hundred and twenty-one persons, resident in the State, have committed suicide; fifty-four attempted suicide, but were discovered and prevented; and thirteen others disappeared under such circumstances as to lead to the belief that they had committed suicide. In many of the fifty-four cases rescued from immediate death it was stated in the newspapers that death would probably ensue. Only three of these cases were brought to the hospital, one of whom has recovered, one is convalescent, but the other died of wounds self-inflicted. In many of the above cases the cause was said to be "temporary insanity." It was doubtless insanity without qualification, only "temporary" in the sense that life was terminated before the condition of the mind and health which led to the fatal act came to be regarded as a well known form of mental disease.

Melancholy arises from a cerebral malady, and is characterized by depression, low spirits, ill health, and feelings of an oppressive character. It is sometimes sudden in its invasion, but generally gradual in its approach, and preceded by various symptoms of bodily disorder. The subject of it loses his enjoyment of life, feels unequal to his ordinary duties and pursuits, and in domestic or public relations is more silent than in health, and less vivacious. Trifling circumstances are regarded as of unfavorable omen, and all his thoughts and expectations are of a gloomy nature. The operations of the

mind being limited in extent, and not freely expressed, the real state of the mind may not be readily ascertained. Still the person may be able to attend to his ordinary duties so well, buying and selling with his accustomed shrewdness, as not to attract observation beyond the circle of his immediate acquaintance. As the disorder advances, dread apprehensions, fear of poverty, a sense of sinfulness and unworthiness, and great distress fire the mind and reign supreme over the enfeebled will and judgment. Symptoms of disordered health, slight at first, have at length become prominent, in deranged digestion and perversion of many of the physical functions. Melancholia may be indicated by every shade, from the mildest depression, in which there is no perceptible disorder of the intellect, through the distress and misery which seeks relief in suicide, to complete torpor of the mental faculties. The symptoms are sometimes so confined to perversion of the feelings that insanity is not thought of, and the person so afflicted is said to have a "fit of the blues." But by whatever name such a condition of mind may be called, it should always be borne in mind that the unfortunate subject of it is never safe from an inclination or an impulse to commit suicide. In the least expected moment the fatal act is accomplished. Nothing but the most unremitting vigilance, such as can be no where else so well carried out as in a hospital for the insane, will afford any reasonable degree of safety. The fact that the disposition to suicide is developed so early in the course of melancholia, before the disorder is regarded as insanity, should lead to early and efficient action.

FURTHER ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE INSANE.

The over-crowded condition of the hospital during the past year, and the rapidly increasing needs of the community, lead me to refer to the suggestions in my last report touching provisions for the insane. Further accommodations were then much needed, and the need of them is much greater at this time. The insane of the State are accumulating in poorhouses and jails, and many are still with their families or friends, who are, in some instances unable to meet this additional demand upon their slender resources. The full accommodations of another institution of the size of this, are required now;

and, besides, as soon as such additions to this hospital as were recommended in the report referred to, can be made, they will afford no more room than will be readily filled, while such an addition will be attended by all the good results of improved classification.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations made by the last legislature for various purposes, have been expended by your board, or under your direction. A detailed statement of these expenditures, will be found among the exhibits appended to this report.

The land which has been purchased—forty acres on the west and eighty acres on the south side of the former premises—is a most valuable addition to the farm. A portion of the former tract has been under cultivation during the past season, and fair crops obtained, which have added somewhat to the products of the farm, and the latter has afforded good pasturage for the cows, and increased the supply of milk. I believe we can use more land to advantage, and would respectfully request that the balance on that account be expended for land before another season.

The appropriation for furniture has been expended in the purchase of bedding, table furniture, chairs and settees to accommodate the increasing number of patients.

Drakes' apparatus has been introduced for lighting the hospital with gasoline (naphtha) and has been in successful operation during the past year. The wards are pleasantly lighted for the first time since the opening of the hospital. Since its introduction we feel that the danger attending the use of kerosene in the wards is wholly removed. The apparatus has been placed in a building constructed for the purpose, detached from other buildings, to which only the engineer or his assistants have access. From the apparatus the gas is conducted under ground, to the basement, and then distributed to various parts of the hospital.

The hospital was already piped for gas, but the pipes were so carelessly laid as to form numerous traps, and extensive alterations were required to remedy this defect. Some of the pipes were of insufficient size, and where this was found to be the case they have

been replaced with pipes of larger size. Some changes are still required to complete the work, but the unexpended balance of appropriation will be sufficient for the purpose. The needed expenditure for fencing has been made, and some trees and shrubbery set out; but a systematic improvement of the grounds has been deferred in the hope that a suitable survey of the grounds can be made, and some plan prepared under the direction of a competent person may be adopted. I feel this is a matter of so much importance that I hope a plan may be adopted without delay, so that ere long landscape gardening and ornamental planting may make these grounds as attractive as art can make them. A beautiful portion of Forest Home Cemetery was purchased for the sum appropriated, and the remains of those heretofore buried on these premises transferred to the new grounds. The expense of re-interment has been defrayed out of current expenses.

A store-room forty feet square, with ironing-room above, have been erected in the vacant space between the rear centre building and the engine-house. The material used was cut stone, of the same kind and quality as that used in the construction of the hospital, and the appearance is that of a uniform design completed. The store-room, into which general supplies are received, is laid with stone flags and contains a well, which furnishes a good supply of drinking water, and a coal room for supplying the kitchen range and the grates in the offices and parlors in the centre building. The coal room is supplied directly from the wagons as the coal is hauled from the depot and is a great convenience, as it saves one handling of the coal used, besides the labor of wheeling it by hand a considerable distance. The laying of the floor in the ironing-room has been delayed till the material is thoroughly seasoned. The unexpended balance on this account will be sufficient to complete the work.

Arrangements are being perfected to use the refuse gasoline which remains after lighting the house at night, for heating irons in the new ironing-room. This will enable us to dispense with the coal heater now in use, and relieve us of one danger from fire.

The appropriation for painting has been expended in painting the outside of the windows and window guards, the barn, several of the wards and rooms in the centre building. The sum expended has

somewhat exceeded the appropriation, but no more work has been done than has seemed necessary.

The contingent fund has been expended in the purchase of a new steam boiler to re-place one that was no longer safe, and for seven hundred and fifty feet of fire-hose. The expenditures charged to this account somewhat exceed the appropriation. The new boiler proves to be an excellent investment, effecting a saving of about five dollars a day in fuel. With the amount of hose now on hand and the large supply of water we always intend to have, I do not see how a fire on the premises can do much damage.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The cost of the necessary repairs in every institution of the kind, is annually large. Many of the insane display a marked propensity to deface the building, or destroy furniture and fixtures, which no vigilance can wholly prevent. Without such outlay for repairs, such deterioration of building and fixtures would go on as soon to give rise to unfavorable criticism. All that has been regarded as really necessary has been done, while a due regard for economy has been practiced.

Besides the ordinary repairs for keeping the building and fixtures from deterioration, some needed repairs and improvements have been made, under sanction of your board, which I think will prove to be valuable.

The greater part of the basement has been paved with brick, laid in mortar, or covered with a cement composed of lime, sand, and coal ashes. In those portions most exposed to wear, brick have been used, and both seem to effectually prevent exhalations of earth moisture, which kept the basement damp, and was unfavorable to health.

A large and well lighted and ventilated bath-room has been constructed in the basement, convenient of access from different portions of the east wing, which takes the place of and affords better facilities for bathing, than were afforded by the nine bathing-rooms, which have since been disused for that purpose. This room is arranged for eleven bathing tubs, and will soon be supplied with its full number. This arrangement, besides saving time in bathing, and doing away with

the moist odors that were found to prevail to some extent, and were inseparable from bathing in the wards, affords convenience for shaving, and sending soiled clothes to the wash-house, and has given three additional sleeping-rooms, at a less cost than the same amount of sleeping-room could be obtained in any other way.

Three bath-rooms are still retained in the wards for the use of feeble patients, and convenience in bathing those inclined to filthy habits. The construction of this bath-room was a necessary preliminary step to other needed improvements. In the original arrangement, six rooms, ten by twelve feet in dimension, were divided into compartments for a water-closet, a bathing-room, and a lavatory. All these rooms, besides being inconveniently small, and ill lighted and ventilated, were so poorly constructed that any liquid, dirty or clean, would run down from upper to lower story and thence into the basement. Filth had accumulated in the spaces between the floors and ceiling, beyond the reach of any ordinary process of cleaning, and it had become impossible to keep these places in a satisfactory condition. A portion of the partition walls between these and adjoining rooms were of lath and plaster, and were in a very dilapidated condition. These partitions and the floors have been taken out from basement to attic, and brick partition walls, containing such ventilating flues as are desirable, built up. Slate floors resting on brick arches supported by iron girders substituted for the old wooden floor new six inch soil pipes terminating in improved traps, with double soil branches, put up in place of the old four inch pipe which was too small and had become so far closed by connections as to give rise from time to time to much inconvenience. The work was done with great care and proves to be substantial, and about all that could be desired, giving us spacious, well lighted and ventilated water-closets and lavatories in place of conveniences of this kind that could not be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Several lath and plaster walls, separating wards three and four, seven and eight, and eleven and twelve, affording no barrier to violent patients, have been removed, and replaced with brick walls from foundation to attic. This occasion was taken to introduce some improvements, including a new stairway. The change is found to be very satisfactory.

The need of rooms properly warmed in winter, for such patients as divest themselves of their clothing, during the acute stage of their disorder, led me to take down some partition walls in wards four, eight and twelve, of each wing, and build them up anew, introducing suitable warm air and ventilating flues. Under these rooms, Gold's radiators have been placed, with very satisfactory results. Further improvements of this kind are needed as soon as the necessary means can be provided.

There being no communication between the wings and the basement, the three stairways in the east wing have been continued to the basement—one for entrance to the bath-room, one for access to a new drying-room, built to take the place of those badly constructed drying-rooms in the wards, (which are now abandoned), and one for general purposes.

A new ice-house has been built, twenty-four feet square by sixteen feet deep, ten feet below and six feet above ground, conveniently located in the bank, just south of the hospital. Below the surface of the ground, the walls are of heavy stone masonry, above of brick, and double, with an air space between. The floor is of stone flags. Inside the walls and roof is a lining of sawdust. On one side is a covered stairway, descending to a room eight feet square and nine feet high, with walls of brick, projecting into the ice-room. When the usual supply of ice has been stored, this room is nearly surrounded and covered with ice. This room, built rather as an experiment, was found to be so useful in preserving food, butter, meat, and milk, in the hot weather, and not being large enough for all purposes for which such a room is desirable, an additional room has been constructed, embodying the well known principles that heated air ascends, and cold air descends, and that cold above a close room will keep its temperature uniform.

This room is twenty feet square, with walls, floor and roof like the ice-house, six feet from the floor, grained arches, with two feet rise, rest on the outer walls and a central pier. The arches are constructed of selected brick, laid in hydraulic cement, and are kept from spreading by iron rods. Their strength is sufficient to support seventy-five tons of ice. Above the arches is a cement floor, having a slight inclination to one corner, from which the water from the melting ice is

carried off in a curved pipe. In this room butter and eggs keep well through the summer, milk keeps sweet till it is used, and fresh meat can be thoroughly cooled before it is cooked. We have kept fresh meat perfectly sweet for ten days in this room during the past summer; and our former difficulties in keeping food sweet in the summer have been entirely overcome.

The barn, which was built rather cheaply out of timber of too small dimension for the purpose, was found to be spreading and liable to fall down. It has been drawn together, and is now securely held with iron bolts and clamps. The basement, originally made under a portion of the barn, has been extended under the whole area, and the ditch wall, on which the barn rested, converted into a bank wall and the whole thoroughly drained. This basement now affords an excellent shelter for a considerable portion of our stock.

Water has been brought to the stock-yard from the reservoir to supply the deficiency which sometimes occurs in both summer and winter.

The great difficulty we have heretofore experienced in wet weather, in drying the large number of articles that daily pass through the wash-room, increasing as the number of patients and employes increased, has been in a great degree overcome by laying pipes in the attic over the ironing-room, through which the exhausted steam from the engine makes its escape. There is a considerable drawback in the necessity for carrying so many wet clothes up two flights of stairs; but the drying is pretty well and easily done, however inclement the weather may be.

The Worthington pump used for returning condensed steam to the boilers has been connected with the large cistern in the rear of the hospital, and fittings added to it for the attachment of hose. The pump for supplying the tanks in the attic has been previously fitted for the same purpose. We can now, if a fire should be discovered, in a very short time throw water with two powerful pumps sufficient to deluge any portion of the premises.

Copper tea and coffee boilers of improved construction, with steam chambers, have been set in the kitchen in place of boilers for the same purposes, which were heated over the range. Besides furnishing us with a better quality of tea and coffee, and being more

satisfactory in many respects, it is believed their use is attended with a large saving of fuel. The cost of these boilers was somewhat greater than those of different construction formerly in use, but their greater durability and diminished cost for repairs is unquestionable.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The three old steam boilers now in use are regarded as unsafe, and should be replaced by new boilers of more approved construction. Our experience with the new boiler before mentioned, is so satisfactory, and I am so fully convinced of its great superiority over those we have in use that I would recommend the change on the score of economy alone. But safety is a higher consideration and seems to admit of no delay.

I would recommend that the building in which the boilers are placed, which is a one story building, be raised one story. This will give some room which is much needed for engineer's and carpenter's machinery, storing lumber and materials used in the necessary repairs and improvements from year to year, and enable us to use the powers of the large engine which has hitherto been only partially used. If this improvement is made the small engine now used for driving engineer's and carpenter's machinery at some disadvantage, may be so placed as to be available for all purposes, if at any time the large engine should need repairs. As it has been in use for more than eight years without any repairs, some occasion of the kind seems to be a probable and not very remote contingency. Whenever the occasion occurs, under present arrangements therefor, all washing and ironing machinery must stand still and subject us to great inconvenience.

The present boiler chimney is of insufficient height and unsuitable construction for all the purposes for which it is needed. There is reason to believe the top may need costly repairs before long. It is necessary that we should use the chimney for ventilating the water-closets, and consequently it is charged with foul odors as well as heavy smoke, which if not carried high enough and far away become exceedingly offensive. As it now is, when the wind

is in a southerly direction, the foul odors and smoke not being carried high enough to pass over the building, are brought into the wards to such a degree as to be often a great annoyance and discomfort to the patients, and perhaps injurious to health. I would recommend the building of a new chimney, to be about one hundred and twenty-five feet high, with an iron smoke flue in the center, to give ventilating power. Such a structure will, I am sure, prevent the discomforts we have suffered from smoke and foul odors, and at the same time enable us to improve imperfect ventilation of some of the wards.

Experience during the past two years proves that our supply of water is not sufficient to meet all exigencies. When the present works were projected it was not supposed we would find it necessary to provide for so many patients as we have had under care during the past two years, nor was it believed it would be necessary at times to supply the stock from the same source. The works are in good condition, and this method of obtaining water has been generally satisfactory; but it often happens that it is very turbid and unfit for use without filtering. This is particularly the case in dry seasons, when we must pump the water after rains before it has had time to settle. I would therefore recommend that a settling reservoir be constructed at the branch, near the present pump house, with filtering apparatus, to remove from the water the organic and vegetable matter it often contains.

In my last report I recommended a new barn. Our needs are still the same. Our present barn will not afford storage for the products of the farm, or shelter for but a portion of the stock. Exposed to the weather, produce deteriorates, and without suitable shelter, milk, a necessary article of daily consumption, cannot be economically produced.

Plans and approximate estimates for these improvements will be laid before you for your consideration.

A moderate expenditure is needed every year for repairing the wards and rooms, and for the grounds and fencing; and I would respectfully suggest that in the future, as in the past, the means necessary for these purposes be provided from some other source than current expenses.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm and garden continue to increase in productiveness, and afford a large supply of hay and grain for the stock, and vegetables for household consumption. Estimated at their market value in this city, the products of the farm and garden in 1868, amounted to \$3,775.86, and in 1869 to \$4,407.23. These sums do not include the milk produced, about 115,000 quarts; nor pork, about 16,347 pounds, which has been raised on the place.

The work of clearing the land of useless timber, and underbrush, and bringing it under cultivation has been continued, and now all of the original farm is productive. The total amount of land reclaimed is about eighty acres. A good deal of work is done on the farm and in the garden by the patients under the guidance of the farmer, the gardener, and their attendants. They have also assisted largely in making walks, and roads, and quarrying the rock used in their construction, and also in the improvements before described.

CHAPEL EXERCISES.

Religious services on Sunday afternoon or evening have been held in the chapel as usual. An assembly of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred patients and employes are usually present.

These services have been chiefly conducted in a very acceptable and useful manner by Rev. E. Gunn, Rev. E. H. Kern, and Rev. J. W. Pickett. Rev. Mr. Lane, Rev. Mr. Crane, Rev. Mr. Sutton, Rev. Mr. Burns, Rev. Mr. Dugdale, Rev. Dr. Holmes, Rev. Miss Chapin, and M. L. Edwards, E. Vancise and J. Teesdale, Esqrs., have also officiated. In the absence of clergymen the superintendent has conducted the exercises.

The value of chapel exercises, as they have been conducted, is unquestionable. The troubled and anxious have been soothed, the downcast uplifted, the irritable appeased, and hope inspired in hearts where all had been gloom and sadness before. Independently of the healthy religious and moral influence that may be imparted during these services, great benefit is often derived by individuals from the inducements which are there supplied for self-control.

The attendance is for the most part voluntary, but sometimes persuasion is used to induce some patient to attend whose mental inertia would if some stimulus is not applied, keep them alike indifferent to religious services, useful labor or any of the means provided to promote their welfare.

LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENTS.

Some additions have been made to the library, and it is becoming more valuable every year. It continues to be used with pleasure and profit by both patients and employees. The weekly social assemblies have been kept up, and the holidays observed as usual.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have been kindly furnished by the editors and proprietors of many of the newspapers published in this State, with copies of their publications. Some have also been generously sent from abroad. For all these favors I return my cordial thanks. The following papers have been received, and I would respectfully request, in behalf of the household, the same favors in the future: Iowa State Register; Burlington Hawkeye, daily; Davenport Gazette, daily; Gate City, Iowa City Republican, State Press, Oskaloosa Herald, Muscatine Journal, Muscatine Courier, Sioux City Journal, Bremer County Phoenix, Montgomery Republican, Adair County Register, Bellevue Journal, Mt. Pleasant Journal, Free Press, Vinton Eagle, Delaware County Union, Anamosa Eureka, Le Claire Register, Pella Blade, Lyons Mirror, Mitchell County Press, Der Iowa Tribune, Fairfield Ledger, Iowa Homestead, Clayton County Journal, Albia Union, Washington County Press, Der Demokrat, Dubuque National Demokrat, Lansing Mirror, Fort Madison Plain Dealer, Indianola Journal, Keosauqua Republican, DeWitt Observer, Buchanan County Bulletin, Clark County Journal, Ottumwa Democratic Mercury, Waverly Republican, Independence Conservative, Sigourney News, American Churchman, Chicago; Friends Review, Philadelphia; Thursday Spectator, Boston; Ladies Repository, Cincinnati; New Covenant, Chicago; Liberal Christian, New York.

Hon. John B. Drayer, and P. N. Bowman, Esq., have given very interesting addresses to the patients on the 4th of July.

From Miss Jannette B. Needbury, we have received a stereoscope and numerous beautiful and interesting stereoscopic views. From John S. Pierson, Esq., a stereoscope, a large and choice collection of stereoscopic views, and forty volumes of well selected books for patients' use. From Miss D. L. Dix, fifty tune and hymn books for chapel exercises. From Rev. Francis Welch an excellent map of the United States. From Mrs. A. M. Butterfield a valuable and beautiful case of Iowa birds. From the *Journal* and *Free Press* offices in this city, and the *Hawkeye* office in Burlington, large packages of exchanges.

The Messrs. Weber, senior and junior, Stowe, Wise, and Pryder have continued to furnish music for our social assemblies.

Miss Lizzie Brown, supervisor of the female department, left us a short time ago after a valuable service of more than seven years. Many of those who were employed at the date of the last report are still here and doing good service. To these and to most of the employes, I am under obligations for valuable service rendered the institution.

Dr. Bassett has conducted the affairs of the hospital successfully whenever I have been absent; and Dr. Dudley has, besides performing the duties of his office acceptably, opened and conducted a school which has been of great benefit to some patients, and promises to be a valuable part of the moral treatment, as well as of permanent value to patients.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the many courtesies, and the aid and co-operation I have received from you, and inviting the favor of Providence, I enter upon another period which I hope will not be less successful than any past period has been.

MARK RANNEY,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S EXHIBIT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
Mt. PLEASANT, December, 1869. }

LANDS AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

*Superintendent's Exhibit of receipts and expenditures from November 1, 1867, to
November 1, 1869.*

RECEIPTS.

Cash from Auditor of State \$257.50

EXPENDITURES.

<i>Land</i>	\$8,500.00	
	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00

Furniture—

Bedding	\$2,014.29	
Feathers	273.20	
Carpets	248.50	
Lumber	209.85	
Chairs and chamber furniture	396.55	
	8,142.39	8,142.39

Gas-house and apparatus—

Lime and sand	150.22	
Lumber	86.37	
Labor	774.79	
Fittings	439.59	
Gas apparatus	960.00	
Sundries	116.02	
Freight	93.80	
Casting	144.75	
Burners and fixtures	1,016.80	
Stone and brick	111.76	
	3,894.20	3,894.20

Fencing and Improving Grounds—

Posts and rails.....	\$530.25	
Labor	42.50	
Trees, shrubbery, plants and seeds	208.80	
Sundries	29.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 810.55

<i>Cemetery Lot</i>	500.00	
	<hr/>	500.00

Ironing and Store Rooms—

Lumber	513.36	
Lime and sand	116.30	
Tools	9.25	
Labor	1672.65	
Dressed ashlar.....	832.37	
Roofing.....	390.35	
	<hr/>	3,534.28

Painting—

Labor	1146.81	
Paints and oils.....	580.03	
	<hr/>	1,726.84

Contingencies—

Labor	407.00	
Boiler.....	1300.00	
Fire hose	942.50	
Sundries.....	113.69	
	<hr/>	2,763.19

24,871.45

Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1869.....	878.55
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\$25,750.00

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Superintendent's Exhibit of receipts and expenditures from November 1, 1867, to November 1, 1868.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from balance.....	\$ 3,240.34
Cash from auditor of State.....	79,500.00
Cash from private patients.....	15,485.02
Cash from articles sold.....	1,656.33—\$99,881.69

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$ 3,146.03
Wages.....	20,737.73
Provisions.....	21,587.25
Fuel.....	7,011.91
Lights.....	690.41
Furniture and furnishing.....	6,988.09
Drugs and medicines.....	1,577.47
Freights.....	2,432.65
Postage and stationery.....	474.89
Library and diversions.....	348.18
Clothing and dry goods.....	6,476.55
Contingencies.....	2,393.66
Farm.....	1,929.44
Stores.....	11,167.53
Repairs and improvements.....	3,323.71—90,285.48
Balance Nov. 1, 1868.....	———— 9,596.21

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Superintendent's Exhibit of receipts and expenditures from November 1, 1868, to November 1, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from balance.....	\$ 9,596.21
Cash from Auditor of State.....	74,000.00
Cash from private patients.....	14,501.44

Cash from articles sold	\$1,998.44	
Cash from land and improvement fund	56.25	
	<hr/>	\$100,152.34

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$ 3,576.84	
Wages	23,968.43	
Provisions	23,402.48	
Fuel	4,203.16	
Lights	1,193.97	
Furniture and furnishing	4,284.09	
Drugs and medicines	1,700.73	
Freights	3,319.04	
Postage and stationery	448.12	
Library and diversions	249.39	
Clothing and dry goods	6,930.11	
Contingencies	2,957.63	
Farm	2,904.94	
Stoves	11,708.41	
Repairs and improvements	6,606.45	97,448.79
		<hr/>
Balance November 1, 1869		2,703.55

*Exhibit of accounts with Patients, showing balances due to and from them.**Amount due from private patients—*

Available	\$3,978.34	
Unavailable	639.43	
	<hr/>	4,617.77
Amount overpaid by private patients		56.30
		<hr/>
Excess of amounts due		\$4,561.47

Exhibit of Supplies, etc., on hand, at their estimated value.

32 milch cows	\$1,440.00
1 calf	40.00

6 heifers.....	\$ 90.00	
48 hogs.....	960.00	
16 old sows.....	288.00	
73 shoats.....	365.00	
1 boar	40.00	
6 fat hogs.....	180.00	
178 sheep	437.50	
120 beef cattle.....	7,409.48	
9 horses and 6 mules	2,320.00	
3 yoke of work oxen	350.00	
Farm wagons, carts, and implements....	1,008.05	
Harness.....	265.00	
Carriages	825.00	
Carpenters' machinery.....	505.00	
Corn, oats, and prairie hay (not raised on farm)	1,138.55	
200 flour barrels.....	110.00	
100,000 brick and sills.....	650.00	
Sorghum.....	591.13	
Sugar.....	2,250.00	
Tea and coffee	1300.00	
Coal	1,087.50	
Wood	1,170.00	
Gas and steam pipe fixtures.....	2,274.23	
7,812 lbs. butter, (average price paid, 19c).	1,484.28	
Lumber	1,276.75	
Clothing and furnishing goods.....	2,500.00	
	<hr/>	\$31,355.47

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the above exhibit shows a large amount of supplies on hand, which accounts for the increased expenditures for current expense of 1869. In making such purchases, regard has been had to the state of the market and to improvement in the quality of the supplies.

TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
MT. PLEASANT, Dec. 1869. }

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

November 1, 1867, to November 1, 1868.

Nov. 1, 1867.	Balance at date	\$ 3,240.34
Nov. 1, 1868.	Receipts to date	96,641.85 — \$99,881.69
Nov. 1, 1868.	Payments to date.....	90,285.48
		<hr/>
	Balance November 1, 1868.....	9,596.21

November 1, 1868, to November 1, 1869.

Nov. 1, 1868.	Balance at date.....	\$ 9,596.21
Nov. 1, 1869.	Receipts to date.....	90,556.13 — 100,152.34
Nov. 1. 1869.	Payments to date	97,448.79
		<hr/>
	Balance November 1, 1869.....	\$2,703.55

Land and Improvement Fund.

NOV. 1, 1867 TO NOV. 1, 1869.

Nov. 1, 1869.	Receipts to date.....	25,750.00
Nov. 1, 1869.	Payments to date.....	24,871.45
		<hr/>
	Balance, Nov. 1, 1869.....	\$ 878.55

The foregoing is a true exhibit.

M. L. EDWARDS, Treasurer.

Iowa Hospital for the insane, Mt. Pleasant, Dec. 1869.

PROJECT OF THE LAW

For regulating the legal relations of the insane, recommended by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, believing that certain relations of the insane should be regulated by statutory enactments calculated to secure their rights and also the rights of those entrusted with their care, or connected with them by ties of relation, or friendship, as well as to promote the ends of justice, and enforce the claims of an enlightened humanity, for this purpose recommend that the following legal provisions be adopted by every State whose existing laws do not already, satisfactorily provide for these great ends.

1. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives, or friends, in case they have no guardians; but never without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof; and this certificate to be duly acknowledged before some magistrate, or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and to the respectability of the signer.

2. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, or other suitable place of detention, by order of a magistrate, who, after proper inquiry, shall find that such persons are at large, and dangerous to themselves, or others, or require hospital care and treatment, while the fact of their insanity shall be certified by one, or more, reputable physicians, as specified in the preceding section.

3. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, by order of any high judicial officer, after the following course of proceedings, viz: on statement in writing, of any respectable person, that a certain

person is insane and that the welfare of himself, or of others, requires his restraint, it shall be the duty of the judge to appoint, immediately, a commission, who shall inquire into and report upon, the facts of the case. If, in their opinion, it is a suitable case for confinement, the judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as will secure the objects of the measure.

4. The commission provided for in the last section, shall be composed of not less than three nor more than four persons, one of whom, at least, shall be a physician, and another a lawyer. In their inquisition they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, as well as the statements of the party complained of, or of his counsel. The party shall have reasonable notice of the proceedings, and the judge is authorized to have him placed in suitable custody while the inquisition is pending.

5. On a written statement being addressed, by some respectable person, to any high judicial officer, that a certain person, then confined in a hospital for the insane, is not insane, and is thus unjustly deprived of his liberty, the judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of not less than three nor more than four persons, one of whom, at least, shall be a physician, and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, and, without summoning the party to meet them, shall have a personal interview with him, so managed as to prevent him, if possible, from suspecting its objects. They shall report their proceedings to the judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the judge shall issue an order for his discharge.

6. If the officers of any hospital shall wish for a judicial examination of a person in their charge, such examination shall be had in the manner provided in the fifth section.

7. The commission provided for in the fifth section shall not be repeated, in regard to the same party, oftener than once in six months; and in regard to those placed in a hospital under the third section, such commission shall not be appointed within the first six months of their residence therein.

8. Persons placed in a hospital under the first section of this

act, may be removed therefrom by the party who placed them in it.

9. Persons placed in a hospital under the second section of this act, may be discharged by the authorities in whom the government of the hospital is vested.

10. All persons, whose legal status is that of paupers, may be placed in a hospital for the insane, by the municipal authorities who have charge of them, and may be removed by the same authority, the fact of insanity being established as in the first section.

11. On statement, in writing, to any high judicial officer, by some friend of the party, that a certain party, placed in a hospital under the third section, is losing his bodily health, and that consequently his welfare would be promoted by his discharge; or that his mental disease has so far changed its character as to render his further confinement unnecessary, the judge shall make suitable inquiry into the merits of the case, and according to its result, may, or may not, order the discharge of the party.

12. Persons placed in any hospital for the insane, may be removed therefrom, by parties who have become responsible for the payment of their expenses; provided that such obligation was the result of their own free act and accord, and not of the operation of law, and that its terms require the removal of the patient in order to avoid further responsibility.

13. Insane persons shall not be made responsible for criminal acts in a criminal suit, unless such acts shall be proved not to have been the result, directly, or indirectly of insanity.

14. Insane persons shall not be tried for any criminal act during the existence of their insanity; and for settling this issue one of the judges of the court by which the party is to be tried, shall appoint a commission, consisting of not less than three, nor more than five persons, all of whom shall be physicians, and one, at least, if possible, an expert in insanity, who shall examine the accused, hear the evidence that may be offered touching the case, and report their proceedings to the judge, with their opinions respecting his mental condition. If it be their opinion that he is not insane, he shall be brought to trial; but if they consider him

insane, or are in doubt respecting his mental condition, the judge shall order him to be placed in some hospital for the insane, or some other place favorable for a scientific observation of his mental condition. The person to whose custody he may be committed, shall report to the judge respecting his mental condition, previous to the next term of court and if such report is not satisfactory, the judge shall appoint a commission of inquiry, in the manner just mentioned, whose opinion shall be followed by the same proceedings as in the first instance.

15. Whenever any person is acquitted in a criminal suit, on the ground of insanity, the jury shall declare this fact in their verdict; and the court shall order the prisoner to be committed to some place of confinement, for safe keeping, or treatment, there to be retained until he may be discharged in the manner provided in the next section.

16. If any judge of the highest court having original jurisdiction, shall be satisfied by the evidence presented to him, that the prisoner has recovered, and that the paroxysm of insanity in which the criminal act was committed, was the first and only one he had ever experienced, he may order his unconditional discharge; if, however, it shall appear that such paroxysm of insanity was preceded by at least one other, then the court may, in its discretion, appoint a guardian of his person, and to him commit the care of the prisoner, said guardian giving bonds for any damage his ward may commit: *Provided, always,* That in case of homicide, or attempted homicide, the prisoner shall not be discharged, unless by the unanimous consent of the superintendent and the managers of the hospital, and the court before which he was tried.

17. If it shall be made to appear to any judge of the supreme judicial court, or other high judicial officer, that a certain insane person is manifestly suffering from the want of proper care, or treatment, he shall order such person to be placed in some hospital for the insane, at the expense of those who are legally bound to maintain them.

18. Application for the guardianship of an insane person shall be made to the judge of probate, or judge having similar jurisdiction, who, after a hearing of the parties, shall grant the measure, if satisfied that the person is insane, and incapable of managing his affairs discreetly. Seasonable notice shall be given to the person who is the object of the measure, if at large, and if under restraint, to those having charge of him; but his presence in court, as well as the reading of the notice to him, may be dispensed with, if the court is satisfied that such reading, or personal attendance, would probably be detrimental to his mental or bodily health. The removal of the guardianship shall be subjected to the same mode of procedure as its appointment.

19. Insane persons shall be made responsible, in a civil suit, for any injury they may commit upon the person, or property of others; reference being had in regard to the amount of damages, to the pecuniary means of both parties, to the provocation sustained by the defendant, and any other circumstance which, in a criminal suit, would furnish ground for mitigation of punishment.

20. The contracts of the insane shall not be valid, unless it can be shown, either that such acts were for articles of necessity, or comfort, suitable to the means and condition of the party, or that the other party had no reason to suspect the existence of any mental impairment and that the transaction exhibited no marks of unfair advantage.

21. A will may be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he was incapable of understanding the nature and consequences of the transaction, or of appreciating the relative values of property, or of remembering and calling to mind all the heirs-at-law, or of resisting all attempts to substitute the will of others for his own. A will may also be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he entertained delusions respecting any heirs-at-law, calculated to produce unfriendly feeling towards them.

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REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

FOR AN

INSANE ASYLUM,

AT INDEPENDENCE,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

JANUARY, 1870.

DES MOINES:

**F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.**

[No 15.]

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTED TO BUILD AN ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE
AT INDEPENDENCE, BUCHANAN COUNTY, IOWA.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA:

The Act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act to permanently locate and provide for the erection of an additional Institution for the Insane," constituting the undersigned "a Board of Commissioners to select a location and to superintend the erection of suitable buildings for the use of said institution," contains no provision requiring the commissioners to report either to the Governor or the legislature.

The commissioners, supposing that the omission of such a provision was an oversight of the legislature, take the liberty to submit the following report of their proceedings under the law, for the information of your Excellency; and, in order, if your Excellency deem it advisable, that the information may be communicated to the General Assembly.

The commissioners held their first meeting and commenced their labors on the eighth day of June, 1868, at Independence. The first duty which devolved on the board, was to select the site for the hospital. The third section of the act above mentioned required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than three hundred and twenty acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, free of charge to the State. The commissioners, after examining the several tracts of land coming within the prescribed conditions offered to them, finally selected a lot which they considered the most eligible and desirable location

for the hospital, which may be described as follows : The s hf of sw qr of sec 5 ; the n hf of ne qr of sec 7 ; the n hf of nw qr of sec 8 ; and the n hf of ne qr of sec 8, all in township 88 N, range 9, west of the fifth principal meridian. The map which accompanies this report shows more distinctly the situation of the land. It is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, and about a mile from its banks ; about a mile from the city of Independence, about the same distance from the railroad, at the nearest point, and about two miles from the railroad depot. The commissioners have taken deeds of conveyance of the premises in fee-simple to the State, and caused them to be properly recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county of Buchanan. The land is on an elevation, gently rising from the banks of the river to a height of from fifty to one hundred feet above its level, and is all unbroken prairie. The commissioners are satisfied, from the inquiries they have made, that there can be obtained on the land, what indeed can very rarely be found, and what is exceedingly desirable, an abundant supply of pure, soft water, unadulterated by any foreign substance.

After having selected a location, in accordance with the provisions of the law, the next care of the board was "to procure plans, drawings, and specifications for the buildings necessary and proper for said institution." This the commissioners regarded as a highly responsible part of their duty, for they were aware that the State of Iowa would not be satisfied with any second-rate institution. They knew if a hospital should be erected through their ignorance or negligence inferior to the first class of such institutions in the United States, that they should incur the decided censure of the people of the State. In order to qualify themselves with the knowledge requisite to discharge with intelligence this difficult trust, the commissioners visited several hospitals, reputed to be the most perfect in all their appointments, and consulted a number of eminent physicians who occupy the foremost rank in the department of the medical profession devoted to the care and treatment of the insane. In doing this, they necessarily were obliged to incur considerable expense, but they confidently trust that the end sought to be accomplished will be thought to justify

them. The British colony of New South Wales, at the antipodes, containing a population of less than half of that of Iowa, instructed her commissioner, before adopting a plan of her hospital for the insane, to visit all the chief institutions of the kind in Europe and America.

The commissioners, having thus qualified themselves with what information was readily available, determined upon what was called the corridor form of hospital. This is the most general form in use, indeed, the commissioners are not aware of the existence of any other form in this country. It is approved with almost entire unanimity by the superintendents of hospitals in the United States. The commissioners consider it far better adapted to our climate and the character of our insane. While there is a general concurrence in the medical profession in favor of the *corridor* form, a few eminent physicians who have made insanity a study, easily captivated doubtless by novelty, strongly recommend another form of hospital, which has been denominated the *cottage* form. It consists of a series of houses or cottages distributed over a considerable territory, each cottage of a capacity sufficient to accommodate from ten to twenty patients, allowing them entire freedom and without the means of confining them. The advantage claimed for this form is that it is more home-like, and permits greater liberty to the patients; and the objection made to the corridor form is that it is too much like a prison and allows patients too little liberty. The commissioners do not intend to enter here into a discussion of the merits of the corridor form or of the disadvantages of the other; but they will take the occasion to observe, that in this country, from one-third to one-half of all the insane may be classed as incurable and harmless, who, being quiet in their demeanor, are safely and comfortably supported, either at home by their relatives or friends, or, if paupers, in the poor-houses. Hospitals are not constructed for this class; they are designed, first, for recent cases of insanity, or for such cases as are thought susceptible of cure by remedial treatment; second, for such as are dangerous to be at large, either to themselves or to others; third, for such incurable and harmless cases as are not or cannot be comfortably maintained at home or in the poor-houses. For this last class, the cottage form

of hospital is doubtless well adapted, but is altogether unfit for the other classes. This class does not probably constitute more than five per cent of all the inmates of hospitals in the United States. It is the great merit of the corridor form, that it provides for the use of as much or as little liberty, as is compatible with each particular case.

It may be proper to remark that for the number of the insane in the State, neither the State nor the United States census can be relied upon. The census invariably greatly underrates the number of the insane. The State census of 1867 gives 305 as the number of the insane, not in the hospitals; the census of 1869, 268. Thus it appears, according to the census, while the population of the State has increased nearly 200,000, the number of the insane has diminished. There are at the present time undoubtedly nearly one thousand insane persons in the State, besides those in the hospital at Mt. Pleasant.

To prepare the "plans, drawings, and specifications of the building," the commissioners engaged the services of Col. S. V. Shipman, an eminent architect of Madison, Wisconsin, who has been much employed in drawing plans for hospitals and other public buildings, and who was the architect of the Wisconsin hospital for the insane, and superintended the construction of it. The commissioners submitted the plans prepared by Col. Shipman, for revision, to Dr. Ranney, Superintendent of the hospital at Mount Pleasant. Dr. Ranney recommended several improvements in the plans, which the commissioners at once adopted.

The commissioners entertain the opinion that the plans they have decided upon contain all the latest improvements in the construction of institutions for the insane, and they are confident that when the hospital is completed it will compare favorably in all its appointments and conveniences with any other institution of the kind in this country; it will have the capacity required by law, equal to that of the hospital at Mount Pleasant, to accommodate not less than three hundred patients.

The plan contemplates a central building four stories high, and two wings three stories high, one extending north and the other south, and exhibiting a front of seven hundred and twenty feet. The

central building is designed to furnish rooms for the various offices of the institution, apartments for the families of the superintendent and steward, and other officers, and dormitories for domestics, and the kitchens for cooking the food for the whole household; and connected with it is the building for the steam-engines, the machinery for warming and ventilating the whole establishment, and the washing, drying, and ironing rooms. The wings are intended for patients, one for males, and the other for females.

The cost of the hospital at Mount Pleasant furnishes no just criterion for the cost of building this; the price of materials and the wages of labor have since nearly doubled; and besides all the materials must be transported from greater distances. The commissioners estimated that it would cost not less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to construct the central building; and that the two wings would cost not less than two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars each.

The act of the General Assembly appropriates only one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the erection of the hospital, and contains this proviso: "*Provided*, that the erection only of such portions of such buildings shall be undertaken by said board, under the provisions of this act, as may be completed and made ready for occupancy by the appropriation herein made." Under this limitation, the commissioners were at a loss to determine which portion of the building to undertake; if they constructed the central portion, the appropriation would be exhausted, and ample provision would be made to accommodate the officers of the institution, and conveniences for warming and ventilating the whole hospital, but no apartments to be warmed and ventilated would be provided for patients. If they constructed a portion of one of the wings, apartments indeed would be provided for patients, but no means of warming and ventilating them, and no accommodations for officers. Reduced to this alternative, the commissioners eventually determined to erect two transverse and one longitudinal sections of the north wing. This portion of the wing was all that could be conveniently constructed without constructing the whole wing, for which the appropriation was insufficient.

The commissioners accordingly advertised for proposals and

received bids for the work according to the provisions of the law, and awarded the contract to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque county, for the sum of eighty-eight thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars. So much time, however, had been consumed in selecting the site, procuring plans and advertising for proposals, that the contract was not signed till the seventh day of November, 1868. Mr. Armstrong gave the required securities, and entered upon the execution of the contract. But the past season has been so unfavorable for the work, the rains have been so continuous and so excessive, that the manufacture of brick has been interrupted, the roads being much of the time almost impassable, the transportation of materials to the ground has been hindered, and the work generally much retarded, and the contractor exposed to great and unforeseen losses, if not to absolute ruin. It gives the commissioners great pleasure to do this justice to Mr. Armstrong, and it is nothing more than justice, by saying that, notwithstanding his misfortunes, he has executed his contract, so far, with the utmost fidelity. His work is all substantial, excellent, and in every respect equal to the specifications of his contract. Mr. Armstrong offered to make the foundation of the building of granite, without any additional charge, instead of the Farley or Anamosa stone, required by the specifications. The commissioners, considering this change a great improvement, gladly accepted the offer. It is a source of satisfaction to know that the hospital will stand on a foundation of imperishable granite.

Notwithstanding the many impediments which have obstructed the progress of the work, the commissioners believe the portion of the building under contract can be finished by the first day of December, 1870, the time prescribed for it to be done. There will then be ready for occupancy a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate about seventy-five patients, but, as it was before remarked, there will be no means of warming and ventilating these rooms; no kitchen and no apartments for the officers. After this work is done, the commissioners estimate there will remain unexpended of the appropriation about twenty-five thousand dollars. This sum might be used to erect a temporary building for a kitchen, and for the machinery for warming and ventilation, and some of the rooms designed for

patients might be used for the officers. By this means a part of the hospital might be put in operation at an early day. Such an arrangement, however, would be inconvenient, and after the completion of the central building contemplated in the plan, this temporary building will be useless, and it will be necessary to remove it. The construction of such a building, therefore, the commissioners regard as a waste of the public money, and they accordingly determined, before undertaking it, to await the action of the legislature.

It is the decided opinion of the commissioners that the interest of the State requires that, at least, the central building and the whole north wing should be finished as soon as it can be conveniently done; indeed, they believe it would be good economy to proceed at once to the completion of the whole hospital. They entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the commissioners who superintended the erection of the hospital at Mount Pleasant, that a "hospital should be erected as a whole, and not in detached parts."

As it was observed above, the land procured for the site of the hospital is unbroken prairie without a building, a fence or a tree upon it. The commissioners respectfully recommend appropriations for building a barn, for fencing the land and setting out trees, and for improving the grounds, as they do not understand that they are authorized to use any of the existing appropriations for these purposes.

The hospital is one mile from the railroad at the nearest point, but is two miles distant from the railroad station, and the road over which nearly all the materials for the construction of the building must be transported, is, in a wet season like the past, much of the time bad and sometimes impassable. The idea occurred to the commissioners of having a horse railroad constructed from the hospital to the nearest point on the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. So great would be the saving of expense in transporting materials, that the contractor was willing to construct the road at his own expense, if the right of way and necessary facilities for a connection with the railroad could be obtained. Accordingly, the commissioners applied to the railroad company to allow the connection and to provide the necessary facilities, representing to the

company the great advantage it would be to the State. Very much to their surprise, the company refused their application. Such a railroad would pay for itself several times over by saving expense in transporting materials for the building; and after the hospital is finished, it will be necessary to transport over the road annually, nearly two thousand tons of coal and other materials for its supply. If the State possesses the power to require the railroad company to afford the necessary facilities for the connection, the commissioners recommend that the power be exercised, and that an appropriation be made for the construction of the road.

In execution of the authority conferred on them by the seventh section of the act "to permanently locate and provide for the creation of an additional institution for the insane," the commissioners appointed Mr. George Josselyn superintendent of the work. Mr. Josselyn was employed during the whole period of the construction of the hospital at Mt. Pleasant in a responsible position on that work, and afterwards was steward of that institution for several years. The commissioners esteem it fortunate that they were able to secure the services of a superintendent so experienced and so competent. He has discharged the duties of his office to their entire satisfaction.

The expenditures of the appropriation to December first have been as follows:

Expenses and per diem of commissioners.....	\$3,655.05
Advertising proposals.....	112.00
Architect for plans specifications and drawings.....	3,600.00
Superintendent per diem, stationery, and expenses....	2,157.81
Contractor.....	26,260.04
Total.....	<u>\$35,744.90</u>

A detailed account of the expenditures is herewith submitted, marked "A."

An estimate prepared by Mr. Josselyn for the appropriations necessary for building a barn, fencing the land, setting out trees, and improving the grounds, and for constructing a horse railroad from the hospital to the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad, is also

herewith submitted, marked "B:" and also Mr. Josselyn's report on the condition of the work on the hospital, marked "C."

While the commissioners were yet at the beginning of their labor in this enterprise for alleviating the sufferings of "minds diseased," one of their number, Mr. Albert Clarke, was suddenly stricken down by the hand of death. They feel with deep sensibility this solemn admonition to themselves. Mr. Clarke was a man of superior talents, cultivated and invigorated by a finished education, and of the highest probity of character; yet he was a man of such a singular, retiring, unambitious modesty, that the knowledge of his worth was limited to a narrow circle. His appointment on this commission was calculated to afford a more conspicuous exhibition of his merits and open a wider sphere for his usefulness. He made the construction and administration of hospitals for the insane a study, and he made himself master of the subject. He won the confidence and esteem of his associates on the commission, indeed they felt that they might safely entrust the whole business to his judgment. It affords his surviving colleagues while they deplore his loss, a sad satisfaction to give their testimony to his virtues.

Hon. George W. Bemis, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Clarke, qualified himself according to law, and on the 21st day of January last, took his seat on the board.

MATURIN L. FISHER.
ERASTUS G. MORGAN.
GEO. W. BEMIS.

December 1st, 1869.

[A.]

DETAILED STATEMENT

*The following is a Statement of the Accounts that have been Examined and Approved
by the Commissioners appointed to Superintend the erection of an additional
Hospital for the Insane at Independence, Iowa, to Dec. 1st, 1869.*

1868.	STATE OF IOWA.	DR.
June 12.	To M. L. Fisher, for traveling expenses and per diem attending a meeting of commissioners, at Independence.....	\$ 81.00
	To E. G. Morgan, same as above.	72.20
	To Albert Clarke, per diem and stationery.....	41.10
26.	To Albert Clarke for traveling expenses attending meeting of commissioners at Mt. Pleasant	35.75
	To Albert Clarke, for per diem for same meeting.....	50.00
	To M. L. Fisher, for per diem for same meeting	55.00
	To M. L. Fisher, for traveling expenses attending same meeting	36.55
	To E. G. Morgan, for traveling expenses for same meeting...	52.90
	To E. G. Morgan, per diem for same meeting.....	45.00

Aug. 20.	To E. G. Morgan, for traveling expenses in visiting Hospital at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Madison, Wis.....	127.25
	To E. G. Morgan, for per diem for same.....	105.00
	To E. G. Morgan, for livery team for commissioners at Madison, Kalamazoo	15.00
	To M. L. Fisher, for traveling expenses on same trip.....	75.40
	To M. L. Fisher, per diem on same trip	70.00
	To Albert Clarke, per diem on same trip	85.00
	To Albert Clarke, traveling expenses on same trip.....	86.00
	To Albert Clark, for cash paid for record book	5.30
	To Albert Clarke, for cash paid for express on plans..	1.50
Sept. 21.	To Albert Clarke, for traveling expenses to Madison, Wis., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and return ...	63.10
	To Albert Clarke, per diem for same journey	50.00
	To Albert Clarke, cash paid for recording four deeds	2.60
Sept. 21.	To M. L. Fisher, for traveling expenses to Madison, Wis., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and return	60.70
	To M. L. Fisher for per diem on said journey.....	60.00
	To E. G. Morgan for per diem on same journey.....	40.00
	To E. G. Morgan, for traveling expenses on same journey	67.60

Sept.	21.	To Geo. Josselyn for drawing plans for hospital under direction of Dr. Ranney.....	102.40
Nov.	6.	To Geo. Josselyn, for services as supt. 10 days in September ...	50.00
		To Geo. Josselyn, for services as supt. 23 days in October	115.00
		To Geo. Josselyn, for traveling expenses to Madison and return..	48.35
		To Geo. Josselyn, for cash paid for drawing paper, etc.....	26.40
		To Geo. Josselyn, cash expenses to quarries .....	.85
		To E. G. Morgan, railroad, stage, hotel expenses attending a meeting of commissioners at Independence	35.20
		To E. G. Morgan, per diem for same meeting.....	40.00
		To M. L. Fisher, per diem for same meeting.....	85.00
		To M. L. Fisher, traveling expen's for same meeting.....	57.05
		To Albert Clark, for per diem for same meeting	30.00
		To Albert Clark, one day visiting quarries and expenses.....	6.30
		To Albert Clark, 3 days showing grounds to bidders, and surveying grounds	15.00
		To Albert Clarke, time spent as secretary, to Nov. 1, 1868	50.00
		To Albert Clarke, cash paid for expenses from Mt. Pleasant	1.50
		To Albert Clarke, cash paid livery team to visit grounds.....	2.00

Nov. 6.	To J. L. Loomis, advertising proposals	15.00
	To <i>Conservative</i> office, advertising proposals	15.00
	To <i>Dubuque Times</i> , advertising proposals	24.00

1869.

Jan. 22.	To <i>State Register</i> Company, advertising proposals	18.00
	To David Armstrong, contractor, estimate No. 1.....	961.31

1869.

Jan. 22.	To Geo. Josselyn for services as Superintendent during Nov., Dec. and Jan., to date, in all 56 days.....	280.00
	To M. L. Fisher for travelling expenses and per diem, attending meeting of commissioners at Independence.....	68.00
	To E. G. Morgan, for same.....	58.20
Feb. 11.	To David Armstrong, contractor, estimate No. 2....	710.44
Feb. 22.	To M. L. Fisher, for traveling expenses visiting hospitals at Cincinnati, O., Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N. J.....	162.85
Feb. 22.	To M. L. Fisher for per diem for same.....	100.00
	To E. G. Morgan for per diem for same.....	100.00
	To E. J. Morgan for travelling expenses for same.....	176.65
	To E. G. Morgan, cash paid for livery team for commissioners	18.35

Feb. 22.	To Geo. W. Bemis for traveling expenses visiting hospitals at Cincinnati, O., Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N. J.....	144.90
	To Geo. W. Bemis, per diem for same.....	100.00
	To Geo. W. Bemis, per diem for meeting in January.....	15.00
Mar. 25.	To David Armstrong, contractor, estimate No. 3.....	3,264.54
30.	To <i>Davenport Gazette</i> , advertising proposals.....	40.00
	To M. L. Fisher, for traveling expenses attending meeting of commissioners at Independence	35.00
	To M. L. Fisher, for per diem for same.....	55.00
	To E. G. Morgan, for per diem for same.....	35.00
	To E. G. Morgan, for traveling expenses for same.....	31.70
	To Geo. W. Bemis, for per diem attending meeting of commissioners at Independence..	25.00
	To Geo. W. Bemis for cash paid for livery team for commissioners.....	4.00
	To Geo. Josselyn, for services as superintendent 7 days in Jan.	35.00
	To Geo. Josselyn, for services as superintendent 24 days in Feb.	120.00
Mar. 30.	To Geo. Josselyn for traveling expenses visiting hospitals at Cincinnati Ohio, Washington D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton N. J., in company with commissioners	138.64

Mar. 30.	To Geo. Josselyn for services as superintendent 26 days in Mar	130.00
May 10.	To Geo. Josselyn for services as supt. one day in March.....	5.00
	To Geo. Josselyn for services as supt. 26 days in April.....	130.00
	To Geo. Josselyn for services as supt. 7 days in May.....	35.00
	To Geo. Josselyn, cash paid 4½ days labor digging well.....	9.00
	To Geo. Josselyn cash paid 6½ days labor digging well.....	8.25
	To Geo. Josselyn cash paid 820 feet lumber.....	18.86
	To Geo. Josselyn cash paid for hauling lumber.....	1.25
	To Geo. Josselyn for cash paid D. S. Deering for surveying.....	6.00
	To Geo. Joselyn for cash paid 1 pump.....	17.25
	To Geo. Josselyn cash paid 5 lbs nails.....	30
	To Geo. Josselyn cash paid ex- press charges on plans.....	50
	To M. L. Fisher for traveling ex- penses attending meeting com- missioners at Independence..	28.25
	To M. L. Fisher for same.....	40.00
	To E. G. Morgan per diem for same.....	25.00
	To E. G. Morgan for traveling ex- penses for same.....	23.70
	To David Armstrong contractor estimate No. 4.....	30,84.53
June 10.	To David Armstrong contractor estimate No. 5.....	31,58.30

June	10.	To Geo. Josselyn for traveling expenses visiting hospital at Cincinnati Ohio	74.05
		To Geo. Josselyn for services as supt. 19 days in May	95.00
		To Geo. Josselyn for services as supt. 8 days in June	40.00
		To M. L. Fisher traveling expenses attending meeting of commissioners at Independence..	17.00
		To M. L. Fisher for per diem for same	40.00
		To E. G. Morgan for per diem for same	25.00
June	10.	To E. G. Morgan, traveling expenses for same	21.20
		To Geo. W. Bemis, traveling expenses, per diem for same, and three days in May	80.00
		To Geo. W. Bemis, for cash paid for livery team for commis'rs...	4.00
July	9.	To Geo. W. Bemis, for same	4 00
		To Geo. W. Bemis, per diem attending meeting of comms'rs...	15.00
		To Geo. W. Bemis, cash paid for telegraphing architect	1.65
		To M. L. Fisher, traveling expen's attending meeting of comms'rs at Independence	28.50
		To M. L. Fisher, for per diem for same	35.00
		To E. G. Morgan, for per diem for same	20.00
		To E. G. Morgan, for traveling expenses for same	19.20
		To E. G. Morgan, cash paid for telegraphing architect	1.35

July	9.	To Geo. Josselyn, for services as supt. 18 days in June	90.00
		To Geo. Josselyn, for services as supt. 7 days in July	35.00
		To Geo. Josselyn, for cash paid for drafting paper and stationery..	4.05
		To David Armstrong, contractor, on estimate No. 6.....	3,861.89
Aug.	6.	To David Armstrong, contractor, on estimate No. 7	3,134.48
		To M. L. Fisher, for traveling ex- penses attending a meeting of coms'rs at Independence and Dubuque	28.50
		To M. L. Fisher, for per diem for same.....	30.00
		To E. G. Morgan, for per diem for same.....	20.00
		To E. G. Morgan, for traveling ex- penses for same	32.00
		To G. W. Bemis, for traveling ex- penses for same.....	11.25
		To G. W. Bemis, for per diem for same	20.00
		To Geo. Josselyn, for traveling ex- penses for same	11.25
		To Geo. Josselyn, for services as supt. 19 days in July.....	95.00
		To Geo. Josselyn, for services as supt. 5 days in August.....	25.00
		To Geo. Josselyn, for expenses in visiting quarries at Anamosa	7.80
Sept.	8.	To Geo. Josselyn, for expenses in visiting quarries at Anamosa	7.80
		To Geo. Josselyn, for services as supt. 21 days in August.....	105.00

Sept.	8.	To George Josselyn, for services as superintendent, 7 days in September.....	35.00
		To M. L. Fisher, for traveling expenses attending a meeting of commissioners at Independence.	17.50
		To M. L. Fisher, per diem, for same.....	30.00
		To E. G. Morgan.....	15.00
		To E. G. Morgan for traveling expenses for same.....	18.60
		To Geo. W. Bemis, per diem, for same.....	15.00
		To Geo. W. Bemis, for cash paid for livery team and stationery for commissioners.....	7.00
		To David Armstrong, contractor, on estimate No. 8.....	1,823.54
Oct.	7.	To David Armstrong, contractor, on estimate No. 9.....	3,276.48
Sept	8.	To S. V. Shipman, architect, Aug. 1868, to Sept. 4th, 1869, for plans, specifications and detailed drawings for the new additional State Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, Iowa, including plans for out-buildings, traveling expenses and all other expenses to date.	
		Commission (on estimated cost of building \$480,000) $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent.....	3,600.00
Oct.	6.	To M. L. Fisher for traveling expenses, attending a meeting of commissioners at Independence.....	24.00
		To M. L. Fisher, for per diem for same.....	25.00

Oct. 6.	To E. G. Morgan, for per diem for same	15.00	
	To E. G. Morgan, for traveling expenses for same ..	18.10	
	To Geo. W. Bemis, for per diem for same.....	10.00	
	To Geo. W. Bemis, for cash paid for livery team for commis'rs.	2.00	
	To Geo. Josselyn, for services as Supt., 18 days in September.	90.00	
	To Geo. Josselyn for services as Supt., 5 days in October....	25.00	
	To Geo. Josselyn, for cash paid for 1 roll tracing cloth	16.00	
	To Geo. Josselyn, for cash paid for drafting paper.....	3.80	
Nov. 4.	To Geo. Josselyn, for services as supt., 21 days in October...	105.00	
	To Geo. Josselyn, for services as supt., 3 days in November..	15.00	
	To M. L. Fisher, for traveling expenses attending a meeting of commissioners at Independence ...	29.30	
	To M. L. Fisher, for per diem for same	25.00	
	To E. G. Morgan, for per diem for same.....	15.00	
	To E. G. Morgan, for traveling expenses for same	18.10	
	To Geo. W. Bemis, per diem for same.....	10.00	
	To Geo. W. Bemis, for cash paid for livery team for commis'rs	4.00	
	To David Armstrong, contractor, on estimate No. 10.....	2,974.53—	\$3,090.93
			9,172.02
			7,698.92
			7,150.89
			5,579.63
			1,926.66
			1,155.85
			<hr/>
			\$35,774.90

*Statement of moneys appropriated by the Commissioners for the Hospital for the Insane,
at Independence, Iowa.*

David Armstrong's first contract	\$88,114.00
Subsequent contract for additional work..	2,658.03
Commissioners' per diem and expenses...	3,655.05
Advertising proposals	112.00
Architect, plans, specifications, etc.....	3,600.00
Superintendent, per diem, stationery, ex- penses	2,157.81

Total\$100,296.89

Amonnt appropriated by the legislature... 125,000.00

Balance unappropriated by commissioners, \$24,703.
December 1st, 1869.

[B.]

*Estimated cost for the erection of a barn, for fencing in the land, setting out trees, and
improving grounds, and constructing a horse railroad from the Hospital to
the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad.*

Barn	\$ 4,000.00
Fence, 1280 rods at \$3 00 per rod	3,840.00
Setting out trees and improving grounds	1,500.00
Horse railroad, 500 rod at \$6.50 per rod	3,250.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,590.00

GEORGE JOSSELYN,
Superintendent of Construction.

[C.]

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION TO THE
COMMISSIONERS.

*To the Board of Commissioners for the State Hospital for the
Insane at Independence, Iowa.*

GENTLEMEN: I submit to you the following statement of the present condition of the portion of the new building for an additional hospital for the insane, now in progress of erection under the contract of David Armstrong, and of the amount of money paid on the estimates made for labor and materials furnished for the building up to this time:

In consequence of the past summer and fall be unusually wet, the contractor has been unable to get the wall of the building any higher than one story above the basement. He has, however, a considerable portion of the joists for the second floor on, so that he has been able to cover the walls in such a manner as to protect them effectually from the snow and rain. The foundation walls, both inside and out, have also been banked up with earth and straw, to prevent any frost getting under them, and drains cut through the basement to carry off any accumulation of water, so that the building is thoroughly protected for the winter.

The contractor has succeeded in making on the west end of the hospital farm, where excellent brick clay has been found, some 800,000 brick, of which 580,000 have been laid in the building, leaving about 220,000 on hand for use in the spring. He is also contracting for a sufficient quantity of wood to be delivered at the brickyard this winter, to burn the remaining amount of brick necessary to fill his contract, which will be about 600,000 more. A large quantity of sand has already been hauled on the ground and a sufficient quantity to do all the mason work and plastering will

be delivered there this winter, should the roads be in such a condition that hauling can be done.

Although the roads, the greater portion of the season, have been very bad, the amount of stone that have been hauled will be sufficient to carry the walls of the building up another story, and by having them cut this winter, which he is doing, with the amount of brick on hand, the work can commence early in the spring without delay, and by the middle of June or the first of July, the walls can be ready for the roof. He purposes, also, having all the doors, sash, door and window frames made this winter, so as to have them ready when needed, and by that means have the work thoroughly seasoned before placing it in the building.

The iron stairways, iron floor beams for bath rooms and water closets and the register frames are all on the ground ready for use the iron window guards, iron cornices and slate for the roof will be ordered early in the spring.

The work has not progressed as rapidly as it might have done, had the contractor not had many difficulties to contend with, such as bad weather, at times impassable roads over which heavy material had to be hauled, and the delay caused in testing the quality of the clay for making brick; besides, the yards being new and kept wet by the constant rains, the brick could not dry as rapidly as they otherwise would. But I see no reason, with the amount of material on hand, if the work is vigorously pushed in the spring, why the contractor should not complete the building by the time specified in his contract

The whole amount estimated for labor and materials in the building, as well as on hand to this date, Dec. 1st, 1869, \$34,668.70, twenty-five per cent of which has been retained, \$8,749.67, leaving a balance of \$26,249.03, which amount has been paid the contractor.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. JOSSELYN,

Superintendent of Construction.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE AGRICULTURAL

COLLEGE AND FARM,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA

AND THE

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JANUARY, 1870.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }
AMES, IOWA, January 10, 1870. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR :

In accordance with the provisions of the statute defining the duties of the "Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm," I have the honor to submit herewith the reports of the several officers of the Board, and of the different committees appointed by the Board, which together constitute the report of the Board of Trustees, and contain full and complete statements of all transactions of the Board.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

H. M. THOMSON, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Ex-Officio—HON. A. S. WELCH, Ames.

Ex-Officio—GOV. SAMUEL MERRILL, Des Moines.

1st District—O. H. P. BUCHANAN, Mt. Pleasant; Term expires May 1, 1872.

2d District—HON. J. D. WRIGHT, Chariton; Term expires May 1, 1872.

3d District—JAMES H. WOODBURY, Leon; Term expires May 1 1872.

4th District—J. C. CUSEY, Dakota; Term expires May 1, 1870.

5th District—HON. OLIVER MILLS,* Lewis; Term expires May 1, 1870.

6th District—HON. T. A. MORGAN, Webster; Term expires May 1, 1870.

7th District—HON. C. E. LEFFINGWELL, Wheatland; Term expires May 1, 1872.

8th District—HON. JOHN RUSSELL, Wyoming; Term expires May 1, 1870.

9th District—HON. PETER MELENDY, Cedar Falls; Term expires May 1, 1872.

10th District—HON. R. A. RICHARDSON, Illyria; Term expires May 1, 1872.

11th District—HON. B. F. GUE, Fort Dodge; Term expires May 1, 1870.

12th District—HON. R. W. HUMPHREY, Charles City; Term expires May 1, 1870.

* Elected to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. T. K. Brooks.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. A. S. WELCH, President.

HON. HUGH M. THOMSON, Secretary.

HON. S. E. RANKIN, Treasurer.

PROF. GEO. W. JONES, Cashier.

LAND AGENTS.

HON. GEO. W. BASSETT,

THOMAS J. STONE,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. JOHN RUSSELL, HON. R. W. HUMPHREY, HON. B. F. GUE.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

HON. JOHN RUSSELL, HON. R. W. HUMPHREY, HON. B. F. GUE.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND FACULTY.

HON. B. F. GUE, HON. PETER MELENDY, HON. JOHN RUSSELL,
HON. A. S. WELCH, President.

FACULTY.

**HON. A. S. WELCH, M. A.,
PRESIDENT.**

**GEORGE W. JONES, M. A.,
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.**

**HON. NORTON S. TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.**

**ALBERT E. FOOTE, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.**

**O. H. ST. JOHN, B. S.,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY. (NOT ON DUTY.)**

**MRS. CATHERINE S. POTTER,
MATRON.**

**MISS AUGUSTA MATHEWS,
TEACHER OF PIANO MUSIC.**

**MISS LILLIE BEAUMONT,
TEACHER OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.**

**HON. HUGH M. THOMSON,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FARM.**

[No. 16.]

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
AMES, STORY COUNTY, IOWA, January 10, 1870. }

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN: In the plan of organization of the Iowa State Agricultural College, adopted November 21, 1868, you require that the President shall make an annual report to the Trustees on the condition and progress of the college, together with his views as to the additional facilities needful for its further development, and embodying the reports of other officers in their various departments.

The first regular year of the College was opened March 17th, 1869. On the same day the college building was dedicated and the officers inaugurated with appropriate exercises. Addresses by Hon. John Scott, Hon B. F. Gue, Hon. John Russell, Prof. Parker, Dr. Townshend and the President, were given before a crowded audience gathered from all parts of the State. A copy of these addresses, published by order of the Board, is hereby transmitted for preservation in the archives of the College.

On the two following days, March 18th and 19th, applicants for admission were classified by written examinations in local geography, arithmetic, English grammar, reading and spelling, and those who were found proficient in these branches were enrolled in the college class. Others whose progress in the above studies fell below the required standard, but was still sufficient to enable them in all probability to enter college after a year's study, were classified in the preparatory department. A few who had never studied English grammar and had made little advancement in geography and arithmetic were rejected.

The two departments thus organized rapidly increased in number,

until in less than a month after the opening every available room in, the college building was filled. From this date to the end of the term which closed on the 3d of July, eight students were admitted to fill vacancies caused by the departure of a similar number on account of sickness and other serious reasons. During the same period twenty-two applicants were refused for want of room.

Of the students enrolled in the Freshmen Class of college, the first term, there were—

Young men.....	77
Young ladies.....	16
Total in Freshmen Class.....	93

Number admitted to the Preparatory Department—

Young men	59
Young ladies	21
Total in Preparatory Department.....	80
Total number.....	173

Students rooming out of College building.....	15
Students rooming in College building.....	158
Total students in attendance.....	173

Whole number of young men first term.....	136
Whole number of young ladies first term.....	37
Total in attendance, first term	173

Number enrolled in Freshmen Class second term—

Young men... ..	63
Young ladies.....	15
Total in Freshman Class	78

Number in Preparatory Department, second term—

Young men.....	63
----------------	----

Young ladies.....	27
Total in Preparatory Department.....	90
Total number.....	168
Number rooming out of College building..	9
Number rooming in College building	159
Total students in attendance.....	168
Whole number young men, second term.....	126
Whole number young ladies, second term	42
Total in attendance, second term.....	168
Whole number of different students during the year.	192

Fifty-five counties were represented in the College during the year, as follows :

Benton.....	11	Hamilton	2
Black Hawk.....	4	Henry	2
Boone.....	16	Harrison	7
Buchanan.....	3	Hardin	2
Butler.....	3	Hancock.....	2
Carroll.....	2	Humboldt.....	2
Cass	2	Iowa	2
Cedar.....	2	Jasper	2
Chickasaw.....	1	Jefferson	1
Clayton	3	Johnson	4
Clinton.....	5	Jones.....	5
Dallas.....	4	Keokuk.....	1
Davis.....	1	Linn.....	2
Delaware	2	Louisa	2
Des Moines.....	2	Lucas.....	2
Dubuque	5	Mahaska	2
Fayette.....	2	Marion	2
Floyd.....	2	Marshall.....	1
Green	2	Monona	2
Grundy	1	Muscatine	3

Polk	4	Wapello	15
Pottawattamie.....	1	Warren	2
Poweshiek	1	Webster.....	2
Scott	4	Winneshek	2
Story *	29	Winnebago.....	3
Tama	2	Woodbury	2
Van Buren.....	3	Wright.....	1
Total		192	

* Of the twenty-nine students from Story county, fifteen had rooms in the college building, and fourteen were day scholars.

COURSE OF STUDY.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANIC ARTS.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.
Physical Geography.
Rhetoric.
Book-keeping.

SECOND TERM.

Geometry.
Physiology and Hygiene.
English Language and Literature.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying.
General Chemistry.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

SECOND TERM.

Mechanics.

Analytical Chemistry.
Zoology, Practical Agriculture.

Analytical Geometry.
Descriptive Geometry.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Analysis of Soils.
Entomology, Practical Agriculture.
Botany, Horticulture and Forestry.

Mechanics of Engineering.
Shades, Shadows and Perspective.
Differential and Integral Calculus.

SECOND TERM.

Chemical Physics.

Geology and Mineralogy.

Mechanics of Engineering.

Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

Machine Drawing.

Practical Agriculture.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Agricultural Chemistry.

History and Principles of Architecture.

Landscape Gardening.

Architectural Drawing.

Rural Architecture.

Carpentry and Masonry.

Political Economy and Logic.

SECOND TERM.

Mental Philosophy.

Constitutional Law.

Veterinary Science and Art.

Civil Engineering

The French and German Languages, Music and Free-hand Drawing are optional studies throughout the course.

FACULTY.

HON. A. S. WELCH, M. A., President—salary\$ 8000

GEORGE W. JONES, M. A., Professor of Mathematics—salary 2000

HON. NORTON S. TOWNSHEND, M. D., Professor of Practical Agriculture—salary..... 2000

ALBERT E. FOOTE, M. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry salary..... 1500

O. H. ST. JOHN, B. S., Assistant Professor of Geology, not on duty.....

MRS. CATHERINE S. POTTER, Matron—salary..... 600 and board

MISS AUGUSTA MATHEWS, Teacher of Piano Music—salary..... 500 and board

MISS LILLIE BEAUMONT, Teacher of the French and German languages—salary..... 500 and board

HON. HUGH M. THOMSON, Superintendent of the Farm— [State. salary..... 1000 paid by

The following additional Professors will be appointed under the organization contemplated:

A Professor of Human Physiology, Hygiene and Physical Culture.

A Professor of English Language and Literature.

- A Professor of Political Economy and Constitutional Law.
- A Professor of Logic and Psychology.
- A Professor of Botany and Horticulture.
- A Professor of Zoology and Entomology.
- A Professor of Chemistry, General and Analytical.
- A Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
- A Professor of Physics and Mechanics.
- A Professor of Descriptive Geometry and Architecture.
- A Professor of Civil Engineering.
- A Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching.
- A Professor of Military Engineering.
- A Professor of the French and German Languages.
- A Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
- An Instructor in Drawing.
- A Preceptress, who will also instruct in Domestic Economy and Household duties.

NON-RESIDENT PROFESSORS.

Besides the regular working force, the trustees have adopted the views of the committee on organization, in appointing men eminent in science and the arts, to deliver courses of lectures before the students and such citizens as desire to attend. Six of these non-resident professorships have, I learn, already been filled by the selection of distinguished gentlemen from different institutions of the country.

Inasmuch as the Sophomore class will have the study of Botany the first term and the study of mechanics the second term of the next year, it is urgent that a professor or instructor of botany and horticulture, and a professor of physics and mechanics should be elected. I also respectfully ask that a matron or preceptress be provided for the next year.

I respectfully recommend the election of a steward to take charge of the kitchen and dining room and to purchase supplies.

The following classes were taught during the year :

CLASSES OF THE FIRST TERM.

TAUGHT BY THE PRESIDENT—	Rhetoric.....	96
	Landscape Gardening.....	5
	German.....	84
TAUGHT BY PROF. JONES—	Algebra.....	89
	Arithmetic	82
	Bookkeeping.....	84
TAUGHT BY DR. TOWNSHEND—	Physical Geography.....	48
	Local Geography.....	80
TAUGHT BY DR. FOOTE—	English Grammar.....	48
	Analysis.....	87
TAUGHT BY MISS MATHEWS—	Instrumental Music.....	22
TAUGHT BY MR. T. L. THOMPSON—	English Grammar.....	28
TAUGHT BY MISS E. M. BELL—	Arithmetic	22

CLASSES OF THE SECOND TERM.

TAUGHT BY THE PRESIDENT—	Kames' Elements of Criticism.....	47
	Normal Class.....	100
TAUGHT BY PROF. JONES—	Geometry.....	71
	Intellectual Arithmetic and Algebra.	62
TAUGHT BY DR. TOWNSHEND—	Botany.....	81
	Physiology.....	87
TAUGHT BY DR. FOOTE—	Physiology.....	40
	Natural Philosophy.....	82
TAUGHT BY MISS BRAUMONT—	German.....	88
	English Grammar.....	24
	Spelling	27
TAUGHT BY MISS MATHEWS—	Instrumental Music.....	26
TAUGHT BY MISS E. M. BELL—	Arithmetic	40
TAUGHT BY MR. T. L. THOMPSON—	English Grammar.....	28

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Because of the distance of the churches in Ames it was found necessary to give regular Sabbath instruction in the college. In the absence of any provision for Sabbath preaching, it was thought best to invite the clergymen of the different denominations on the line of railroad, from Marshalltown to Montana inclusive, to preach by turns in the college chapel on Sunday. Some twenty Sundays were supplied in this way. The remaining Sundays of the college year were filled by Dr. Townshend and myself alternately. During the last term the exercises of Sunday were as follows:

11 A. M., Bible teaching. 12 M., sacred music. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M., in all of which attendance was voluntary. Preaching at 3 P. M., attendance required.

GOVERNMENT.

The government sustained in the Agricultural College has in view two objects—

1st. The uniform maintenance of such order, quiet and system that the attention of the student may never be diverted from the matter in hand whether it be study, recitation or manual labor.

2nd. The reflexive effect on the governed, namely, the attainment of self control, good taste, courtesy, love of propriety, regard for others' rights, and a wholesome, habitual respect for law; in short, all the social and civil virtues.

The first of these objects employs good government as an aid in the furtherance of the enterprise in all its branches. The second applies it as an educating force that is quite as productive of individual progress in a college course as study, or recitation, or lectures.

The first object is far more easily attained than the second, and for this reason I am able to report that the institution has made more decided advancement in it. The students as a body have shown a steady and hearty sympathy with the government in its plans, policy and purpose. There has been throughout the year a degree of regularity, promptness, and cheerful obedience, which I have never seen surpassed in any institution.

As to the second object I am glad to say that we have reached such results in numerous individual cases as to give great encouragement for the future. Many of our pupils have proved, as seems to me, the genuineness of the system of government which we adopted by the growth they have made in the higher qualities of character under its influence. This moulding power found in a salutary control, weak in the earlier days of our institution grows stronger as the years pass. It attains its highest development when self-government supercedes that of the officers. In this direction an interesting experiment was made the last term, with results that seemed to me remarkable. The maintenance of discipline in the rooms and halls was entrusted solely to the students. At the opening of the college the entire body had been divided into seven sections, two of ladies and five of gentlemen, the sections corresponding with the halls in which they roomed. Each section had, under instructions, chosen a captain and lieutenant, the captain to keep order in his section during study hours, and to report every morning to the president, and the lieutenant to act in a similar manner in the absence of the captain. This system of limited self government which had been in successful operation from the beginning had paved the way for the complete self-government that was to follow. Early in the last term it was suggested to the students that they assume the entire control of all matters pertaining to order in their rooms and halls. The suggestion was accepted at once. They had already their executive officers, captain and lieutenant above referred to. Each section met, and without delay adopted the rules for order in the rooms and halls hitherto in force and under the advice of the president, elected a judicial officer. Seven such officers were consequently chosen, two ladies and five gentlemen, who together constituted what was called the council. The council organized by selecting a president and a clerk, the former to preside at all meetings, the latter to record the daily report made to him by the captain of each section on the conduct of his section the preceeding day and to present the record so made, to the council at their regular meeting. The council met twice a week, listened to the reading of the record alluded to, and if any offences were reported therein, called the offender before

them, tried him if the offence was serious and if found guilty inflicted a suitable punishment.

The effect of this experiment in self-government on the improvement in the order of the rooms and halls was immediate, striking, and permanent. General confidence in the council continued without abatement throughout the term. Only one appeal was made to the faculty, and that was withdrawn. Indeed such was the steady success of the whole scheme that that most perplexing question which has been discussed everywhere and settled nowhere, viz: how best to govern college dormitories, seemed at last to have found its solution. If so, it ought to revolutionize college government. At all events it has done so here. I have dwelt with some minuteness on this new movement, both because of its interesting character and because of its important bearing on the welfare of the college hereafter.

DAY'S EMPLOYMENT.

The following is the division of the day's employments. The students rose promptly on a signal from the bell at half past five, and put their rooms in order. They then engaged in study till quarter to seven, the hour for breakfast. At quarter before eight the officers and pupils assembled in the chapel, and the daily session for recitations and lectures was opened with devotional exercises. The session occupied five hours, and closed at quarter to one. It was divided into five portions of fifty minutes each for recitations, with short intervals between them for the movement of classes. The exercises of the session were so arranged that every student in either department spent three hours in receiving instruction, and had two hours of uninterrupted study in his room. At quarter to one the captains of the "working squads," thirteen in number, met in the President's office, and received special orders as to work laid out for the afternoon. That no mistakes might be made respecting these orders, they were reduced to writing and read by the officer of the week, at the dinner table. The dinner bell struck at one o'clock. At quarter to two the "work bell" called the students to their allotted labors. The young women repaired in regular order to the laundry, the bakery, or the dining room, to do

the work assigned by the matron, while the young men gathered in squads on the terrace, received the proper tools from their captains, and went to their work cheerfully and promptly, whether it was on the drain, on the ornamental grounds, in the field, the garden or the orchard. Generally at quarter to five, but sometimes half an hour earlier, the work hours closed, and amusements began. These consisted of vigorous games of base ball by the various "clubs," of milder games of croquet by boys and girls together, and of such other plays as are morally and physically healthful. Tea terminated these sports usually at quarter past six; at seven each pupil obeyed the signal bell for study hours, by retiring to his or her room and studying quietly till ten (if needful,) when the retiring bell sounded, the books were closed, the lights extinguished, and the day's work was done. I may add there was an exception to this regularity of the work hours in the ladies' department. The necessities of the kitchen and dining-room required that a squad of girls (six) should be employed there in the evening, and these consequently had their study hours in the afternoon. Moreover, a few young men had duties at different hours, such as the bell-ringer, the keeper of the store room, the superintendent of the dining-room, and the mail carrier.

MANUAL LABOR AND ITS RESULTS.

Many looked upon the introduction of regular manual labor into the Iowa Agricultural College with forebodings of evil. It had failed either partially or wholly in many similar institutions of the East. It had been tried by experienced educators and sooner or later abandoned. It had failed under circumstances seemingly as favorable as one could wish. For this reason not a few even of the friends of industrial education predicted that it would prove with us an element of weakness rather than of strength. But never was prophecy of evil farther from its fulfillment. Whatever the results of the introduction of manual labor in other Institutions, here it has been thus far a gratifying success. The afternoon's work was always as cheerfully accepted as the forenoon's recitations, and its influence on the health, progress, and conduct, of our pupils was in the highest

degree salutary. Indeed it is my conviction that we could never carry our number undiminished through the summer term without manual labor. It gives needful exercise and bodily vigor, imparts skill in the use of tools, helps the student to defray a portion of his current expenses, applies science to practice, and promotes respect for honorable toil. From the experience of the past year and the convictions of a lifetime, I have full faith in the wisdom of the law that requires manual labor from every student, and I believe that such a requirement is indispensable to the prosperity of an Industrial School.

ORGANIZATION FOR MANUAL LABOR.

The following arrangement for daily labor was found to be most effective. The students were divided into squads of six and each squad elected a captain from its own number. In almost every instance the student most experienced in farm work was chosen. The squads were all reorganized once a month, and the captain held office for that time. Generally, however, the captain was re-elected. This monthly re-organization, while it left most squads unchanged, gave opportunity to correct possible abuses or want of harmony among those who worked together. It was the duty of the captain to see that his men were on hand at the required time, to receive the necessary tools from the foreman of the tool-room, to take care that these tools were cleaned and restored at the close of the work hours, to supervise and instruct his squad in case a foreman was not present, and in such case also to report in writing to the President the time, quality, kind, and value, of the work done that day by each member of his squad.

Besides the captains, it was found necessary, because of the paucity of professors in the college, to appoint a few students of character and experience as foremen to take charge of one or several squads working together as occasion might require. The following young men held this responsible office: Wm. Wells, Jr. P. S. Brown, O. M. Schee, C. P. Wellman.

The foreman's duty was to take charge of two or more squads on any single job; to give instruction and correct bad habits; to see that the work in hand was done thoroughly and well, and

report to the President over against the name of each worker the time, quality, kind and value, of his work. When a single squad was engaged on any job, the captain acted as foreman, and simple justice compels me to say that not only the regular foremen, but the captains acting occasionally as such, were very attentive, prompt and faithful.

SUPERVISION OF DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR.

While the above mentioned officers (all students) supervised squads at work, each of the officers of the college had charge of a special department of labor.

Dr. Foote had oversight of the students' rooms and furniture. He was also engaged a part of the season in making and preserving a complete collection of plants that grow in this vicinity.

Prof. Jones, as cashier and book-keeper, had charge of the accounts of the college and paid all bills made, on the order of the president. He held himself ready, also, in any emergency, to push forward any out of door enterprise which was specially urgent. The digging of cellars for professors' houses and a part of the work on the college drains was under his immediate supervision.

Dr. Townshend had the special management of the garden and young orchard. He gave personal attention to these in the afternoon, reported to the president daily the progress of the work and stated the number of students necessary for help on the following day.

The management of the Farm and consequently of all student's labor connected therewith, were under the care and supervision of Hon. H. M. Thomson, the Farm Superintendent. Mr. Thomson early in the season made a complete statement to the President in writing of his plans for farm improvement and the raising of crops, and thereafter to the date of his resignation sent in daily written reports specifying the jobs of work on hand for the day and the number of students required for them. Mr. Thomson also supervised personally the squads at work on the farm whenever the onerous duty of buying supplies for the college did not prevent.

The President had the general management of all the work. He organized the squads, appointed the foremen with the advice of the

professors, received their daily reports, detailed squads to labor on the various jobs as needed, and gave special personal attention to the work on the ornamental grounds.

Mrs. Potter, the Matron, arranged the squads of young ladies for the work of the dining-room, kitchen, laundry and bakery. With the help of the Superintendent of the kitchen and dining-room, she planned a system of rotation by which every girl had practice in each of these departments of labor. She also detailed daily the various squads to meet the necessities of the day, and presented to the President at its close a tabular statement giving for record the time, quality, and rate per hour, of each girl's work. Mrs. Potter had moreover special charge of the laundry during most of the last term.

EDUCATIONAL RESULTS OF MANUAL LABOR.

I have already said that the effect of regular manual labor on the students has been thus far salutary in a high degree. It has furnished the proper amount of healthful exercise and thus preserved that balance between the activities of the intellect and muscle which constitutes a sound mind in a sound body, but it must be confessed that its results as an educating force have not been as yet quite satisfactory. The truth is, it will require some years to realize the highest results of manual labor in this direction. At the opening of the first term there gathered at the College one hundred and fifty students, each of whom was required by law to labor two and a half hours average a day throughout the college year. Over thirty of these were young women and there was no difficulty in giving to them such work as is properly instructive in the art of house-keeping. But it was impossible to furnish a hundred and thirty young men and boys (equal perhaps to a force of twenty all-day laborers) such work for two and a half hours a day as would be directly instructive in the nicer processes of the garden, the farm, or the orchard. The trees for the new orchard were still in the nursery, and the grounds for a garden were yet to be selected. The farm had many valuable improvements, but much heavy work remained to be done before it could be called a model and experimental farm, except by courtesy. There was indeed enough to do. The grounds around the building

were to be put into lawns, the terrace to be built, roads to be made, ornamental trees to be set out, grading to be done, cellars to be prepared for the new houses, a large sewer to be dug for draining the college building, many acres of woodland to be cleared of under-brush, fuel to be cut, ten acres of garden to be cultivated, an orchard to be laid out, planted, and cared for, fences to be made, the farm crops to be raised and gathered. All these and much more gave promise of work enough for all, but it was quite clear that the rough jobs that require muscle were greatly in excess of the artistic jobs that require skill. This condition of things, which was unavoidable in the outset, while it prevented us from making experts in many of the scientific processes of farming and gardening, it enabled us at any rate to fulfill the requirements of the law. Moreover it was our constant aim to enable our pupils to realize for themselves all the higher values of manual labor of whatever sort. We were able to give some practical instruction to many in the operations of the garden and the field, in the laying out of grounds, in the planting and culture of trees, and the making of lawns and roads; but whatever might be the character of the work in hand, we were able to inculcate upon all, such prime virtues of industry as punctuality, promptness, steadiness of purpose and effort, wholesome respect for labor, and the habit of doing well what is worth doing at all. It is something to have accomplished these results, and something more to have made a beginning in the thorough system of instruction in the handicrafts which, as the professors increase in number and the farm improves, we shall one day reach.

VALUE OF STUDENTS' LABOR TO THE COLLEGE.

The law declares that students shall labor three hours a day in summer and two in winter at the rate of from three to ten cents an hour. The Trustees in applying the law decided that labor should be required two hours a day during the months of March, April, October, and November, and three hours a day during the months May, June, July, August, and September. It is found by trial that students laboring three consecutive hours will accomplish nearly twice as much as when laboring only two hours. I would

therefore recommend that the law be so modified as to require manual labor three hours a day, four days in the week, during March, April, October, and November, and three hours a day for five days in the week, during May, June, July, August, and September. The results of such an arrangement would be more favorable to the institution, and quite satisfactory to the students themselves.

It is yet too early to say with certainty whether the proceeds of the student's labor fully reimburse the College for the money invested in it at present rates of payment. The obstacles incident to every new enterprise, the want of a complete supervising force, and the frequent and heavy rains of the past year, make it a poor criterion for settling so momentous a question. When an increased number of professors shall enable us to carry out the system already devised in all its details, I verily believe the returns from student's labor will fully equal the amount paid for it. In other words, it is my conviction that when all possible appliances for its success in the College are rightly employed, manual labor will be uniformly self-sustaining. Even the experiment of the year that has closed, though hindered by all those frictions to which new machinery is liable, goes far to prove this conclusion correct. For it is the judgment of those who ought to know best, that some of the heaviest jobs begun and finished by students the first year, would not have cost less if the work had been done by ordinary laborers at usual wages.

It was computed for example that the sewer necessary for draining the college building would if laid with brick and completed by ordinary labor cost \$1200. The ditch for this sewer was dug mainly by volunteers from among the students, at an expense of \$416. The sewer is nearly finished and its cost will not much exceed the first estimate. Still undoubtedly there were smaller jobs which on account of the reasons I have mentioned, cost more than if done by regular laborers paid at ordinary rates.

The limits of this report will not permit a detailed description of the improvements made by student's labor during the year. A few of them however may be noticed as examples, while a more minute

account of farm work will be left to the report of Hon. H. M. Thomson, Superintendent of the Farm.

The sewer above mentioned consists of a hollow cylinder of brick made for the purpose laid in mortar. It is over eighty rods long, and its interior diameter is twenty-six inches. It lies everywhere below frost, and in many places runs eight or ten feet below the surface. It has sufficient descent, and its capacity is such that it will serve for the drainage of all the buildings hereafter erected on the college grounds. It is now connected with the college cellar by tiles, and with the kitchen, bakery and laundry by iron pipes, so that though not quite finished at the lower end, it is ready for use when the next term opens.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE UPON THE ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS.

The terrace in front of the college building is eighty-nine feet wide by one hundred and ninety-eight feet long, and an average of three feet high. Its three sides are neatly turfed, its surface covered with gravel, and finished with a border suitable for the planting of shrubbery next spring.

About five hundred evergreens and deciduous trees were planted in a variety of groups on the ornamental grounds. All of them lived and grew thriftily.

Five hundred young forest trees, selected in the woods early in the summer, were trenched around and had their roots cut back with the spade, so that the fibrous roots which this treatment compels them to throw out, might prepare them for being transplanted the coming spring safely and successfully.

A road was built from the Farm House to the College sixteen feet wide, by sixty-eight rods in length. Where it crosses low ground, some ten rods, it was piked, pierced with a culvert, and heavily graded. The remainder of the way it was constructed by removing the turf and top soil six inches in depth and filling up the excavation to the height of a foot in the center with gravel and cement from the fallen buildings. It is a solid piece of work, and with a little care will last through generations.

A similar road eighteen feet wide is nearly finished from the south end of the terrace to the creek, seventy-three rods, and forms

a portion of the permanent approach from the public highway to the College. It will be completed the entire distance early next term. An appropriation of \$1,000 will be needed for the improvement of the ornamental grounds for the ensuing two years.

The following statement, made by the book-keeper, shows the sums paid by the college for every job on which the students were employed during the year. It will be seen that the amount paid for labor the last term greatly exceeds the amount paid the first term. The reason of this was the more favorable weather and the greater pressure of work.

**STUDENTS' LABOR, 1889, CHARGED TO THE FOLLOWING
ACCOUNTS:**

	SPRING TERM.	FALL TERM.	TOTAL.
Farm Labor—work on crops, about barn, stock, etc..	\$252.33	\$584.59	\$786.92
Garden—culture of vegetables for College table	98.75	198.35	297.10
Ditch—sewer for College, excavation entire.....	146.17	270.17	416.34
Farm Implement Shed—assisting carpenters		7.74	7.74
Roads—grading, etc.....	37.96	222.94	260.90
Terrace—grading, turfing and care	44.84	88.85	133.69
Farm Garden.....		6.28	6.28
Incidental Expenses—book-keeping, janitors work, and various miscellaneous work.....	395.92	545.82	941.74
Farm Improvements—principally fence-building.....	79.96	25.94	105.90
Prof. Houses—lathing, removing debris, etc.....		161.82	161.82
Lights—work at gas generator	84.19	45.84	80.03
Lawn—leveling and care	60.95	22.08	83.03
Ornamental Grounds—planting, care of trees, etc....	122.26	13.78	136.04
College Building—assisting carpenters.....	87.57	3.95	91.52
Board—work in kitchen etc.....	278.01	576.22	854.23
Fires—hauling coal, etc.....	39.90	8.70	48.60
Orchard—setting and care	33.76	5.12	38.88
A. S. Welch—care of horse, etc.....		18.12	18.12
Laundry—ironing, etc. (young ladies)	12.16	66.65	78.81
G. W. Jones—care of horse		17.52	17.52
Cabinet—help in arrangement.....	2.85	30.29	33.14
Furniture		8.20	8.20
Farm Tile Draining.....	1.15.....		1.15
Amount for first half year	\$1728.73.....		
Amount for second half year		\$2868.92.....	
Total for the year.....			\$4597.65

FURTHER PROVISIONS NEEDED FOR STUDENTS' LABOR.

After all, the greatest obstacle to the success of manual labor will be found in the want of employment enough to meet the requirements of the law. It will be difficult to furnish sufficient work for all, unless our facilities in this direction are greatly increased. There are two means of meeting this difficulty, both important.

1st. To purchase three or four hundred acres of land at convenient distance for grazing and raising hay, and thus enable us to extend the area of the cultivated fields on the college farm. The act by which the Congressional grant of lands was made, confers upon the Trustees the right, under authority from the State Legislature, to invest one-tenth of the interest arising from the sale of such lands, in the purchase of a college farm. Beyond question, the right thus conferred extends also to the purchase of additional lands for the enlargement of the farm, when found inadequate to the wants of the college. I respectfully urge therefore that the Legislature be asked to pass an act, authorizing such a purchase, and that the executive committee be directed, on the passage of such an act, to make such additions to the college farm as in their judgment its needs require.

2nd. To build a work shop large enough for the accommodation of students who take the course in mechanic arts. I hazard nothing in saying that with such a shop, together with a competent instructor and foreman, the young men could do all the carpenter and joiner work needed on the farm, even to the finishing of dwelling houses and other necessary buildings. This necessity for a work shop is very urgent. I earnestly commend it to the attention of the board, and suggest that an appropriation of \$5000 be asked for this purpose.

Something will be gained next year by dismissing the hired teamsters who were the only outside employes retained on the farm last term, and supplying their places with students. This can be done by holding an afternoon session for the recitations of the freshmen class, and giving them opportunity to work in the forenoon. Such an arrangement will supply about an equal number of

squads for each division of the day, not only furnishing drivers for the teams but that continuous help so essential to the success of the garden and the farm.

OBJECTS TO BE GAINED IN MANUAL LABOR.

As it is the purpose of our college instruction and drill to make proficient in the sciences which underlie the various branches of industry, so it should be the object of manual labor to make *experts* in all the various applications thereof to the operations of the garden, farm and work-shop. To the accomplishment of this desirable object certain conditions are essential. The garden and the farm must be brought to a state of high excellence. In the manner in which they are laid out, in the implements used, in the processes of cultivation, in their order and neatness, and, above all, in their products, they should be models, striking examples of the results which artistic skill can reach when rightly applied to these departments of industry. They should be made to exhibit all the modern improvements, which are genuinely such. They should be made to illustrate all the new varieties of fruits, grasses and esculent roots that are really valuable, and with all this, they should reveal to every intelligent observer the fact that when beauty and profit are wisely combined, they ultimately produce the highest profits reckoned in actual cash. Then, further, the farm and garden ought to be so managed as to contribute something to the progress of agricultural and horticultural science and art. This important purpose must be effected by carefully conducted experiments which shall put all products and processes of questionable value to the severest test. Valuable varieties of domestic animals, of grains, grasses, woods, and ornamental trees, of vegetables and fruits, both large and small, should be introduced and submitted to trial, in order to determine whether they will flourish on Iowa soil.

Striving constantly for superior excellence in management, method, and result, we shall be able as the years pass to settle many important questions, to extend the helping hand to the farmers and gardeners of the State, and to exhibit annually creditable examples of our products at the State Fair.

But the most important advantage to be derived from such a

farm and garden as we contemplate, is that they would afford the means of illustrating to our pupils, the best processes and the highest results, and enable them to apply to manual labor the sciences they study, to practice in the corresponding industrial arts.

SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT OF LABOR NECESSARY.

Another condition of success in making experts in the nicer manual operations of the garden, farm and workshop, is that the different kinds of labor in each should be so divided and arranged that students may gradually progress from the simple to the more difficult, having practice in each, long enough to become adepts therein. In other words, a course of progressive labor should be laid out in each department corresponding as nearly as may be to the course of study and conducted with the same care and precision that are applied in the recitation room. The coming year will witness great improvements in this regard, for I am convinced that it is the only true way of securing the greatest possible benefit, from manual labor as an educating force.

PROFESSOR'S DUTIES IN REGARD TO MANUAL LABOR.

It is the manifest duty of every professor and teacher in the college to supervise and instruct students in the field, especially when his own classes are engaged on jobs in which are applied the theories he is employed to teach. It is quite as important, for example, that the Professor of Botany and Horticulture should teach the practice of Horticulture, as the classifications in Botany, and it is indispensable that the Professor of Practical Agriculture should give daily out-door instruction in the various operations of the field.

MORE BUILDINGS NEEDED.

It is of the utmost consequence that the college should be supplied with further conveniences in the way of buildings. Even the coming year the growth of the institution will be sadly checked for want of accommodations for its students. During the past year every available room has been filled by members, either of the freshman or preparatory class. All the members of these two classes,

with a single exception, applied at the close of last term for permission to return next spring. Beyond these more than one hundred and fifty applications, (fifteen from other states,) have been received, for admission of new pupils at the next opening. How many more will apply before next March, I cannot conjecture, but I have no doubt that with ample room the college would open its second year with between three and four hundred students. As matters now stand, some of the students of last year, who came from a few counties that sent more than their quota, will be compelled to yield their places to applicants from counties not yet represented in the college. These students, most of whom are promising scholars, entered in good faith, with an intention of graduating; and their case is one of peculiar hardship. It seems indeed almost an act of cruelty to drive earnest young men and women from the doors of an institution from which they have gained their noblest inspirations, and for which they cherish an affection amounting to enthusiasm. I heartily deplore this hard necessity. It may change the current of many lives, otherwise full of promise, and I earnestly hope that the legislature will provide against the recurrence in the future of a similar misfortune, by making such appropriations for additional buildings as will enable us hereafter to welcome to our halls every son and daughter of the State who desires an industrial education.

Our annual income, derived from the leasing of lands granted by Congress, now amounts to nearly \$35,000. It is large enough to provide a liberal equipment in way of library, museum, and apparatus, and to gather a full corps of accomplished professors. With these abundant facilities, we can teach five hundred students almost as easily as one hundred and sixty. With means of instruction, illustration and practice which are unusually ample, with the number of students who are clamoring for admission, from all parts of the State constantly increasing, it will indeed be unfortunate if dormitories alone should be wanting. Next year the present building will be filled by its freshman and sophomore classes. The year after, if no more buildings are added, we shall present the unheard of example of a college refusing to receive its annual freshman class for the want of a roof to shelter them, and compelled to

await the graduation of its older pupils before it can admit its younger ones.

Even at the commencement of the coming year we shall be driven to the expulsion of twenty or thirty exemplary young men and women, in order to make way for others who are legally entitled to their places. Under such circumstances, is it not evident that, unless the legislature hastens to correct the calamity which threatens us, the growth of this beneficent enterprise will be checked, its youthful energies cramped, and its capacity for extensive good dwarfed.

But the absence of sufficient dormitories is not our only urgent necessity in this direction. Our crowded condition has made it necessary to use all the public rooms for class recitations and lectures. There is, therefore, an entire lack of rooms suitable for a library and museum. The apartments designated for these purposes were unavoidably occupied by classes, and they are, at any rate, too small. The pressing need for a library must be met, for the present, by putting up temporary shelves in the room intended for this purpose, and using it for recitations as little as possible. Another still more serious difficulty of the kind must be encountered when the second year opens. The Sophomore class, eighty in number, will commence the study of chemistry next spring, and continue (general and analytical) through the year. There is an appropriation of \$2,000, made by the Trustees at their annual meeting, for chemical apparatus, but no room in the building for a laboratory. Indeed, there is no proper place for a laboratory in a building in which students eat and sleep. The only relief from this dilemma that I can discover is to fit up a rough structure which stands near Prof. Jones' house, and is now used as a carpenter shop, and to occupy it temporarily for a laboratory until a small brick building, convenient for the purpose, can be put up. Such a building, sufficient for the present needs of the College, and capable of enlargement at a later day, might cost \$5,000.

THE KIND OF BUILDINGS NEEDED FOR THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The plans for further buildings which will best supply the necessities specified above, have received our most careful consideration,

and it is my belief that nothing better can be adopted than the following:

1st. To complete the present building by extending the wings according to the original purpose.

2d. To build another dormitory for young men and leave the present one to be occupied by ladies only.

The extension of the south wing would furnish:

1st. A basement 35 x 50 feet for a laundry adequate to the wants of the College.

2d. The first two floors above the basement, 35 x 50 feet, for the library, the upper one to be used as a gallery.

3d. The next two floors above (third story and attic) of the same dimensions, for a museum, the attic to be used as a gallery.

These public rooms would be accessible, spacious, and every way adequate.

The extension of the north wing fifty feet would enable us:

1st. To enlarge the dining room in the basement to such dimensions that it would seat three hundred and fifty pupils.

2d. To extend the present chapel so that it would be large enough to seat an audience of six hundred persons.

3d. To get three ample recitation or lecture rooms in each of the two stories immediately above the enlarged chapel.

4th. To construct a room for practice in drawing, thirty-five feet square, in the attic.

All these public rooms would be accessible from the inside through the halls in the corresponding stories, and from the outside from a hall and staircase in the west end of the extended wing. I am of the opinion that the kitchen should be in a small, separate building.

The extension of these wings as contemplated in the original draft will give symmetry and completeness to the entire building and furnish just the public rooms we need, neither more nor less.

DORMITORY BUILDINGS NEEDED.

The building proposed for dormitories and study rooms to be occupied solely by young men, should be located some ten rods to the north-west of the present edifice and front the same way.

The first building is one of great beauty, and the second one to be added should be made to harmonize with it in style and outline, but might be far plainer and less expensive. The basement might be used mainly for the heating apparatus and consequently could be made comparatively low. Then, inasmuch as the ceilings for rooms used for study and sleep are less elevated than larger rooms for public uses, four stories could be raised above the basement (besides the attic, without exceeding the height of the present structure.

This number of stories would require less extent on the ground. In the plan proposed as in the first building, there would be a central building with two wings, limited to 124 x 42 feet and the wings to 41 x 42 feet. The main building should be divided from basement to roof by two cross walls, into three sections, each section would then be 40 x 40 feet, exclusive of walls. A cross hall should traverse the center of each section from the floor of the first story to the attic, running from front to rear and accessible by a front door. On each side of this hall, in every story, there would be two rooms of good size, 15 x 15 feet, besides an alcove for a bed and a closet. In each section there would be twenty such rooms ample for at least forty students.

Each of the two wings 40 x 40 feet, interior measurement, with the same division, would make a section, giving five sections in the entire building, capable in the aggregate of accommodating two hundred students. Space forbids anything more than an outline of the plan presented. I will simply add that I can conceive of none more simple, durable, less expensive, more favorable to quiet study or more convenient for heating and the introduction of the modern improvements. I hope it will be studied by the trustees with careful scrutiny.

We estimate the cost of the two wings at \$50,000; of the dormitory building at \$85,000.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Dr. Foote's excellent collection of minerals, secured for the College while he is professor therein, and the Shaffer Zoological collection, comprise the entire acquisitions for a museum. The Shaffer collection, from the pressure of other matters, has not as yet been

classified, and though it contains many valuable specimens, is not, of course, complete. I would suggest that provision be made for classifying and increasing it the next year.

At their annual meeting, a year ago, the Board appropriated \$2,000 for the purchase of chemical and philosophical apparatus, and \$2,500 for the purchase of books for the nucleus of a library, all to be invested under the direction of the President. Both these appropriations are yet to be expended. While the want of books, especially books of reference, was severely felt, it was found that the many weighty duties of the first year would not admit of the President's absence during term time without serious detriment to the College. He therefore proposes to devote a part of the present vacation to making the purchases referred to. Since chemistry is among the studies of the second year, no great loss has been sustained from the delay in the collection of apparatus for its equipment. It is now, however, imperative that a laboratory should be fitted up for the Sophomore class. Next to the men that teach its students, and to the men that control its affairs, the library, the laboratory, and the museum are the most important means of building up a great institution of learning.

OFFICE OF CASHIER AND BOOK-KEEPER.

Under the appointment of the Board, Prof. Jones has managed the business of this office since the opening of the College, keeping such a system of accounts as to show the cost and pecuniary results of every department, and paying bills on the orders of the President, which are his vouchers. He has also received the deposits of the building committee, kept their accounts, and made disbursements according to their instructions. The business of the office is a heavy addition to his regular duties as Professor of Mathematics, involving the necessity of employing students as clerks. If further buildings are put up his duties will be largely increased.

For a detailed exhibit of the expenses during the past year and the fractional term of the previous year, I refer you to the accompanying report of the cashier. It will be found from this report that the expenses of the college proper, which are legally chargeable to the interest fund, have been less than \$15,000 a year. This fund has

from necessity been largely drawn upon for other purposes, but this can only be considered as a loan, and provision should be made for its immediate return.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS, HEATING, LIGHTING, ETC.

Something further should be said in explanation of the heavy expenditure for various permanent improvements since the college opened, October 20, 1868. At that time the builder had completed his contract, and yet the building was destitute of all those conveniences which would put it in a fit condition for the reception of students. With a singular lack of foresight the architect had completed the structure without making any provision for lighting, heating, supplying with water, or for adequate drainage. These indispensable requisites for health and convenience had to be put in subsequently, at great disadvantage, and at an increased expense. The heating apparatus of Pennel & Co., introduced in the fall of 1868, failed to warm the building, and during the fractional term that followed, caused great discomfort and danger to health. As this could not possibly be remedied while the College was in session, the Trustees, at their meeting, March 18th, 1869, decided that the college year should close October 28th, in order to give Pennell & Co., (who are under bonds to heat the building to a uniform temperature of 65° in the coldest weather), both time and opportunity to make good their contract. I have no doubt, from the character of the preparations now making, that they will succeed.

The plan for forcing water from a well, over seventy-five rods distant, through all the stories of the building, by means of a pump driven by a wind-mill, is a complete success.

The apparatus for manufacturing gas from gasoline, and supplying it to burners in every room, has furnished sufficient light except in cold weather, which exception shows that a small brick building should be erected over the gasometer. With such a protection from atmospheric changes, it will doubtless supply excellent light for the college throughout the year.

I have already described the sewer for drainage, begun and so nearly finished last year as to be ready for use when the building is again opened.

PROFESSOR'S HOUSES.

Two professor's houses have been erected on the ornamental grounds the past year. One of them is completed and now occupied by my own family. It is a thoroughly built, well finished and tasteful dwelling, and reflects credit on the foreman, N. P. Starks, who was employed by the building committee, and had its construction in charge. The other dwelling, intended for Professor Jones, is also under the supervision of Mr. Starks, and is well on towards completion. This dwelling also will combine, in a high degree, the qualities of convenience and beauty.

The expense for all these permanent improvements, except the sewer, will appear in the report of the building committee.

These indispensable improvements, except professor's houses, should all have been made during the construction of the college building. They are properly chargeable to the cost of that building, and, though paid for in the past year, they are in no way connected with the current expenses of the institution. Whatever sums their completion has drawn from the interest fund must be returned by legislative appropriation.

The entire disbursements of the two past years, as shown by the books of the college and the minutes of the Secretary, are as follows :

[SEE CASHIER'S STATEMENT.]

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

In adopting the plan of organization reported Nov. 20, 1868, the Board decided that the regular college year should commence early in March, and close late in November, making the vacation in the winter. The advantages of this arrangement are manifest from the following facts :

1st. The State law requires that every student of the college shall engage in manual labor two or three hours a day. I need hardly say to the gentlemen that compose this honorable body that it would be impossible in winter to furnish labor enough, without great pecuniary sacrifice, to enable one hundred and fifty students

to comply with the requirements of the law. Clearly this valuable adjunct to our plan of organization must either be so modified as to render it insignificant, or wholly dispensed with, if the college year were to run through the months of winter instead of those of summer. We have opened and closed one most prosperous year with manual labor and a summer session. Indeed the number of students attending during the summer session was greater than at any other purely industrial college in this country. Shall we change policy in the tide of its unprecedented success? Neither reason nor result would sustain so unwarrantable a measure.

2nd. A winter session with a summer vacation would go far to change the essential character and central idea of the enterprise. It would no longer, in any complete sense, be an industrial college. The college would be left, but the industrial element wanting. The peculiar characteristic of an industrial school is *that it teaches the application of science to the useful arts, by actual example and manual practice*. Take away example and practice, and there are a multitude of processes which could be taught as successfully as skating without ice, or swimming without water. How comparatively valueless, for example, would be instruction in the theory of grafting, transplanting, budding, grouping, laying out of grounds, and the like, without illustration and actual trial in the garden and the field. Otherwise, in fact, the garden would have no purpose, the farm no meaning, except to add, as a specimen, another good farm to the thousands of good farms in the State, and the college would become an ordinary school, working on the old basis. The world has already proved, at the cost of millions, the futility of merely theoretical knowledge in the industrial arts. It is true that those who are already experts can derive benefit from lectures simply on improved methods which they do not know, but it happens however that the great bulk of those who resort to industrial colleges are not experts, but desire to be made such; a result that can be reached only through study and manual practice combined. It is for the benefit of experts who have practice enough at home, that the Trustees determined a year ago to establish, as soon as it could be done, a course of winter lectures by distinguished men, on subjects of great interest to farmers, gardeners, stock-keepers, fruit-raisers,

&c. Some of these lecturers have already been appointed, and their names published. I would advise that the first session for this course be opened on the first Wednesday of December next, and continued through the month.

8d. I will only add that there are no indications of any general desire on the part of the farmers of Iowa, that the regular college year should be extended through the winter rather than the summer, as now successfully begun. Indeed, the fact that the college building has been crowded to excess throughout the harvest months, and that many were at the same time refused admission for want of room, is tolerable evidence to the contrary. In an extensive correspondence with all parts of the State, only seven applicants have expressed to me a wish to attend a winter term. Moreover, nearly all our advanced pupils being dependent—I am not sorry to say it—large upon themselves for support, gladly embrace the opportunity which a winter vacation affords to teach in the winter schools, and in this way to earn the means of defraying in part, the expenses of the coming year. More than a hundred are so employed at this time, and I regard them as valuable additions to the educating forces of the State. Most of them I fear, especially the young ladies, would not be able to attend the summer term without the winter's teaching, and these, and such as these, are here and elsewhere, by reason of a loftier purpose and a sturdier strength, the noblest material that ever enters the portals of a college. For these reasons I am convinced that the present arrangement of terms and vacations will confer the greatest good on the greatest number.

In the above argument I have, of course, taken it for granted, that no man intelligent in educational matters can be found who believes that the students of Iowa, unlike all others, are able to study successfully through the entire twelve months. It is well known that the vast majority of students can accomplish as much in way of study in from thirty-six to forty weeks as in the whole year, and that the protracted strain of the intellect required in a course of advanced studies demands periodical relief. Hence the necessity of vacations. As regards the professors, it will be found in the very nature of this particular enterprise that their vacations must be much shorter than the regular ones. The next college

year as settled by the executive committee will, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, commence the 9th of March, 1870, and close on the 24th of November following, continuing thirty-eight weeks.

EXPENSES OF STUDENTS.

Expenses of students are reduced to the lowest figures possible. Board is furnished and washing done at actual cost. Students make a small deposit at the beginning of each month and settle all accounts at the end of each term. Room rent and tuition are free. Books are sold at the college at wholesale rates. For the past year board has been furnished at \$2.75 per week; washing at 50 cents per dozen. Expenses which students incur at home ought to be defrayed by them in college.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

By decision of the Trustees, each representative district may send one student for every representative elected in such district to the popular branch of the Legislature. Applications for a certificate of admission to the college must be made to the Superintendent of Schools in the county in which the representative resides. The County Superintendent will examine each candidate and decide by lot which shall be the successful one.

A. S. WELCH, *President.*

FARM SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

ABSTRACT FROM REPORT FOR 1868.

WORK DONE.

Cleared part of Squaw creek of driftwood. Would have cleared all but for high water.

Rebuilt fence on east side of farm, from south-east corner to railroad, on the line. Cost \$61.25.

Rearranged stables in basement of barn, thereby greatly increasing their comfort, convenience and capacity; put improved iron fastening, in lieu of stanchions. Cost, less team and farm hands' labor, \$146.57.

Put up flood gates, hung on forked posts, across Squaw creek bottom, on south side of farm, also in line with railroad fence, on north side of pasture. Cost, less farm labor. \$25.00.

Broke thirty-four and one-half acres prairie on second bottom, north of railroad. Cost, \$121.

Put up three sheds with yards attached for sheep and young cattle. Cost \$100.

Built three bridges over sloughs on south side of farm. Costs less farm labor, \$20.00

Bought, and laid in part, of drain tile, 9867 pieces, 2 inch; 2500 pieces, four inch; 500 pieces, five inch, and 34 pieces of branch tile. Cost with freight, \$669.15.

Laid eighty-two rods of main drain, with numerous branch drains. Cost, \$98.20.

Bought of railroad company, 13179½ feet superior pine fencing lumber. Cost, \$329.48.

Sowed grounds east and south from farm house, also high grounds

in timber and bare spots in pastures with timothy, clover and blue-grass, mixed. Cost, \$37.45. Grasshoppers destroyed it all.

Ploughed and carefully smoothed ten and one-half acres west of College building. Sowed same with oats, timothy and clover. Cost \$74.55. Grasshoppers destroyed it all.

Hauled coal, furniture, building material etc., for college, in all, sixty days, man and team.

CROPS.

<i>Field J.</i> —12 acres. Oats. Cost.....		\$73.50
(All destroyed by grasshoppers.)		
<i>Field C.</i> —26 acres. Oats. Cost..		163.05
Product, 293 bushels at 35 cts.....	\$102.55	
Value of straw.....	20.00	
	<hr/>	
Total return.....	122.55	
Loss.....		40.50
[Injured by grasshoppers.]		
<i>Field F.</i> 10½ acres. Wheat. Cost.....		84.40
Product, 64 bushels at 75 cts.....	48.00	
Value of straw.....	5.00	
	<hr/>	
Total return....	53.00	
Loss.....		31.40
(Injured by grasshoppers.)		
<i>Field D.</i> —1½ acres. Wheat. Cost.....		110.60
Product, 101½ bushels at 75 cts.....	76.12	
Value of straw.....	7.50	
	<hr/>	
Total return.....	83.62	
Loss		26.98
(Injured by grasshoppers.)		
<i>Field K.</i> —10¼ acres. Corn. Cost.....		83.75
Product, 315 bushels at 35 cts.....	110.75	

Value of fedder	10.50	
Total return	120.75	
Profit		37.00
<i>Field I.</i> —8½ acres. Corn. Cost.....		110.38
Product, 90 bushels at 35 cts.....	171.50	
Value of fodder.....	10.98	
Total return	182.48	
Profit.....		72.05
<i>Field A.</i> —18 acres. Corn. Cost.....		181.75
Product, 450 bushels at 35 cts.....	157.50	
Value of fodder.....	13.50	
Total return	170.00	
Profit		38.25
<i>Field B.</i> —1½ acres. Potatoes, Cost.....		30.00
Product, 125 bushels at 50 cts.....	62.50	
Profit		32.50
Part of field 1 was highly manured and sown to carrots; grasshoppers ate them. Planted same to beans; grasshoppers ate them. Planted same to turnips, cost.....		
Product, 300 bushels at 20 cts	60.00	\$45.10
Profit.....		14.90.
Two acres in garden and orchard were sown with mangel wurzels; grasshoppers ate them. Re-plowed and sowed same with turnips. Cost..		
Product, 250 bushels at 20cts.....	50.00	\$34.00
Profit.....		16.00
Garden vegetables grew and promised well. Grasshoppers ate them for breakfast.		
Timothy hay—24½ tons. Cost.....		\$ 66.37

Product, 80 3-5 tons at \$8,00.....	244.80
Profit.....	178.43
Prairie hay—80 tons. Cost.....	\$ 60.00

All farm productions were greatly reduced by the ravages of the grasshoppers.

FARM TEAMS.

Bought team of large bay horses, wagon and harness. Cost..	\$ 575.00
Sold old bay horse "Bill" for.....	70.00
Bought pair of large mules. Cost.....	550.00
Sold old white horse "Charlie" for.....	100.00

LAND SALES.

Have sold various lots of land in Story and Boone counties to different parties for cash and approved notes, amounting, with interest paid, to.....	\$2179.85
Notes outstanding, not due, well secured.....	983.00

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND WAGONS.

Have purchased various necessary farm implements, among other things, a corn planter, farm wagon, two-horse cultivator, Hawkeye cultivator, reaper (Johnston's), mower (Buckeye), light spring wagon, Dickey sifter, straw cutter, root cutter, diamond harrow, together with many minor implements, as needed. Whole cost, \$1033.98.

REPORT FOR 1869.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

GENTLEMEN: As by law required, I hereby present to you my annual report of the condition of the farm and operations thereon during the year just closed.

Little in the shape of farm improvements was effected during the first three months. A temporary ice house was erected for the college and 2,500 cubic feet of ice securely stored in it; the ice was mostly cut by persons employed about the college; the hauling

of ice, lumber, sawdust, rails for floor, etc., was done by farm hands and teams; rails, sleepers, etc., for the floor were taken from the woods on the farm; lumber, nails, cutting of ice, etc., were paid for by cashier of college and appear in his books; sawdust was hauled from a sawmill south of Ames and cost nothing but hauling and getting out where it was frozen. The remainder of the time until near the last of March was filled up by hauling coal and wood to the college, wood, and forage for the stock, etc., etc. Commenced the 29th of March to prepare ground for seed but was prevented by snow storm from sowing until fifth of April, when sowing wheat was begun and farm field work was prosecuted as vigorously as the unfavorable weather and other circumstances would admit. Finished sowing wheat by noon of the tenth of April. Extent of wheat sown, $33\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

One hundred and sixty-four rods of post and board fence was put up (chiefly by students) north of the railroad. The posts were made by students from logs found in the creek timber, covered with moss and supposed to be rotten, but which, on examination, were found to be very sound heart wood and made excellent posts. This fence encloses all the high land lying north of the railroad fit for cultivation. Cost of lumber, \$162.36; students labor, \$40.20; teams, \$14.00. Total, \$216.56.

The land, sixteen acres, lying due south of the college, from the east line of the old orchard has been all broken, by farm teams at spare time between the plowings of corn, to the slough running down from the well spring that supplies the college with water, up as far as the south line of the farm, except about two acres around the house immediately south of the college. It is also fenced, the south side with a substantial post and board fence, the west with a fence moved there temporarily, until the public road can be constructed around by the south-west corner of the farm, when all should be fenced and improved.

Permanent fence 80 rods, temporary fence 50 rods, cost of lumber \$103, teams \$10.56, student s labor 31.09; total \$144.59

It was found impracticable to fence the land in the creek bottom north of the railroad, owing to the continued high stage of water in the creek, keeping the lower portions of land overflowed. I would

recommend that, when this land is fenced, it be done with wire, as I have found that a wire fence, made with the same amount of timber in posts, will stand better and last longer when exposed to occasional floods, than either posts or rails. It offers less resistance to the current of water, and if five strands of wire are put on posts seven feet apart, no stock that is allowed to run at large in Story county can get through it. The cost will be rather less than for posts and boards.

As soon as the season permitted an effort was made to complete the tile drains begun last fall. About 120 rods, in addition to that made last fall, were cut, tile laid, and the drains completed in a very satisfactory manner. It has done good service. 155½ rods more were cut and got ready for the tile, when, owing to the excessive rains, the ground became like a sponge, and the sides caved in. Efforts to clear the drains long enough to get the tile laid, proved unavailing, and we were forced to abandon it for the time being. Could have finished it in the fall, but funds failed—appropriation exhausted.

A young orchard of 300 apple trees was planted on a piece of land, selected by Dr. Townshend, near the west end of the farm. It is sheltered by the natural timber on the west and north, and is I think, the most suitable site or location for a successful orchard, on the farm. Cost of plants, \$37.54, planting, tending, etc., 57.07, total, 94.61.

Of the evergreens that had been under cultivation on the farm, a considerable number were very successfully transplanted, under the direction of the President, by students, into ornamental groups on different parts of the college grounds, and already make a very marked improvement in the appearance of the landscape.

In the nursery grounds there are yet several thousand trees of different sizes and varieties, both evergreens and deciduous, many of which will be of good size for transplanting to permanent sites during the coming season, while a large number would be benefitted by cultivation in the nursery for one or more years.

Twenty-five hundred honey locust plants (three thorned acacia) were procured and planted in the spring, with a view to test its adaptability as a hedge plant for this latitude. They were planted in

various kinds of soil, and in situations exposed and sheltered. So far the plants have grown well and are a good stand for a hedge. Length of hedge row (in aggregate) 116 rods.

Cost of plants at nursery.....	\$ 12.50
Freight, planting, and cultivating.....	11.25
Total cost.....	<u>23.75</u>

It is impossible to give an exact statement of the amount of grain raised on the farm during the past season. The crop was a very superior one, but, owing to the incessant rains, so much handling was found necessary to get it dried and kept from sprouting, that a great deal was shattered out and left on the ground. The work of handling, binding, etc., was principally performed by students, and as they were in many different places on the same day and all reported to the President simply as "harvesting," without designating in what particular field the work was performed, an accurate Dr. and Cr. account with each field cannot now be made out. The general result, however, is as follows :

WHEAT, DR.

To breaking 33½ acres at \$3.50 per acre	\$117.25
To 60 bushels seed wheat at \$1.15 per bushel	69.00
To 13½ days man and team in spring, putting in crop	35.00—\$221.25

CR.

By 723 bushels wheat at 50cts per bushel.....	\$361.50
By straw.....	33.50— 395.00

To be set against expense of harvesting and stacking..\$ 173.75
The wheat is much above average quality this season.

OATS, DR.

To 8 days plowing, 5 days sowing, 15½ days harrow- ing—28½ days at \$3.50 per day.....	\$ 98.87
To 95 bushels seed oats at 65cts.....	61.75— 160.62

CR.

By 976 bushels oats at 45cts per bushel.....	\$439.20	
By straw.....	10.00—	449.20
		<hr/>
To be set against expense of harvesting.....		288.58

The labor on small grain amounted to—

Forty four days man and team	\$154.00	
Add for student's labor.....	152.92—	306.92
		<hr/>
Leaving a profit on the whole of.....		\$155.41

THIRTY-SIX ACRES OF CORN, DR.

To 55½ days work with man and team plowing, har-		
rowing, planting, cultivating, etc., at 3.50 per day.	\$194.25	
To seed.....	6.00	
To cutting and shocking by students.....	41.09	
To estimated cost of husking.....	105.00—	346.34

CR.

By 1396 bushels of corn, at 45 cents per bushel...	\$628.20	
By corn fodder.....	100.00—	728.20
		<hr/>
Profit.....	\$	381.86

There were several flat spots of land which, from the incessant rains, were under water so much that the seed perished ; estimated extent, four acres.

The corn was cut and shocked by students, just previous to the first frost, and the fodder is of excellent quality.

POTATOES

Between six and seven acres of potatoes were planted. There are now about 600 bushels on hand. About 430 bushels have been used in college and farm house.

DR.

To planting and cultivating, 17 days man and team, \$	59.50
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To students' labor.....	13.17
To Seed.....	20.00—\$ 92.67

CR.

By 1030 bushels potatoes at 40 cts per bushel.....	\$ 412.00
Profit... ..	319.33

It is supposed that enough potatoes are on hand to supply the College until the new crop comes in, also furnish seed, etc.

HAY.

Of timothy, 46½ tons were saved in very good order—	
value.....	\$ 558.00
Cost, students' labor, \$18.88; other labor, 52.52.....	71.40
Profit.....	486.60

Of natural grass hay 40 tons, rather coarse and weedy—	
value.....	\$ 160.00
Cost, students' labor, \$18.36; other labor, 56.81.....	75.17
Profit.....	84.83

All the natural grass in the creek bottoms was so sanded and damaged by the frequent floodings that it was unfit for food for stock, and a contract was made for fifty tons of upland prairie hay, at \$2.75 per ton in the stack. A sharp frost occurred before it was all cured and only twenty-nine tons have been secured on the contract. Cost, \$79.75; hauling to be added, \$36.25; total cost, \$116.00. Another stack containing thirty tons has been secured from an adjoining farm at the same rates. Cost, \$82.50; hauling, \$37.50; total, \$120.00.

About two acres of vegetables were raised in the farm garden, an excellent crop. Cost, \$50.00; value, \$150.00; profit, \$100.00.

The young cherry trees nearly all bore fruit, several of the early trees very full. A little over a bushel of fruit was saved; value unknown: consumed in college and farm house.

Some few apples and grapes were also produced and chiefly consumed in farm house.

On the 13th of April a quantity of wheat that had been received from the Department of Agriculture, called "Arnautka Wheat," was very carefully sown and harrowed in. By sowing a little thin, it made enough for one acre. It grew well, and until the ears were fully out gave promise of being an excellent crop, but to our excessive mortification, when it should have begun to mature, it commenced to rot, and rotted so rapidly that when it ought to have been ripe, it was, on a careful estimate, considered doubtful if it would yield enough to be seed for the same amount of land—the produce, a very flinty, inferior article.

Of other seed from the same source, black Swedish oats proved a failure. Excelsior oats were a good crop but so injured by wet weather that a fair test of their merits was not obtained.

Sommerset oats same as above, (believed to be same variety as Excelsior.)

White Schonen sown at same time; differs from the above and is later in ripening.

Saxonian and Probstier barley were both carefully tried and promised well, but were so injured by wet as to be of little value except to save varieties.

With the exception of the black Swedish oats, I think the other varieties, including the barley, should be further tested.

The garden seeds from the Department of Agriculture were mostly under the care of Dr. Townshend, Professor of Practical Agriculture, who had charge of the College garden, and I am unable to make any report of their value.

A few, consisting of three varieties of onions, three varieties of beets, four of carrots, three of cabbage, two of peas, two of beans, one of lettuce, three of radish, and three of corn, were sown in the garden at the farm house, and with the exception of the cabbage all did well, growing luxuriantly and being of excellent quality.

About three acres of mangel-wurzel, two acres of Swede turnips, and several acres of white turnips, were sown as winter food for stock. Although the season was unpropitious, a very fair average crop was produced, but all were seriously injured by an unusually severe early frost. The white turnips were an entire loss; the mangel nearly so; of the Swedes a considerable portion was saved, but mostly in a damaged condition.

A small portion of the land set apart for College garden and not required for garden purposes, was planted with sorghum seed. The season was unfavorable and it did not mature well. The planting, hoeing, stripping, cutting, etc., was all done by students, and is charged along with garden work in cashier's report.

Seed, team-labor, labor working up, and wood used in working up cost.....	\$53.75
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CR.

By 92 gallons sorghum syrup at 75 cents per gallon...	\$69.00
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About twelve acres of land were set apart for a garden for the College and taken charge of by Dr. Townshend. Some plowing and other work was done in it by farm teams and hands, an account of which will be found in books kept by the cashier and book-keeper in the College. All the work done for the College and Professors' houses, (including ice mentioned in the beginning of this report) is embraced in the following statement:

In 1868 To days work by man and team for College or buildings, improvements, etc.....	60½
In 1869 To days work by man and team for College or buildings, improvements, etc.....	258½
318½ days, man and team at \$3.50 per day	\$1113.87½

STOCK SOLD DURING THE YEAR.

Jan. 21.	Devon bull "Baker," to L. S. Coffin, for thirty mutton sheep (by Mr. Cusey) for.....	\$ 75.00
21.	Three high grade bucks to L. S. Coffin for nine mutton sheep (by Mr. Cusey) for.....	22.50
Feb. 8.	Durham bull calf "Spencer," to Hon. S. King for	150.00
9.	Yearling Devon bull to Mr. Hannan for.....	50.00
11.	Durham bull calf "Sherman," to Hon. J. D. Wright for.....	175.00
Mar. 18.	Old Durham Bull "Alexander," to Judge Hewitt for	150.00

May	26.	Young grade bull calf to Mr. George Kirkham for.....	30.00
June	12.	Young grade bull calf to Mr. A. J. Graves for	30.00
	14.	(Seven days old) grade bull calf to Mr. Greely for.....'	15.00
Nov.	4.	To P. Cadwell, Logan, one Durham bull calf "Iowa Duke," for.....	150.00
Dec.	29.	To T. A. Graham, Toledo, one grade bull calf for.....	50.00
	30.	Seven pigs sold at various times during the year	72.50
	30.	Nine Turkeys.....	13.50
	30.	Hides sold at various times.....	93.09
		Milk has been furnished to the college to the value of (the cost of milking partly paid by the college)	246.55
		Potatoes (partly dug by students) to the value of.....	109 00
		Beef, mutton, veal, pork, and cured meats to the value of (the cost of butchering mostly paid by cashier of college).....	893.40

The condition of the farm is much improved since last year. The additional amount of tile drain put in, enabled us to get a full crop of corn from land that had previously cost annually a large amount of labor, seed, etc., but had never yielded enough to pay for the seed, and was unsightly in every respect, and particularly so on a farm which should be a model of neatness and good management. It is with much regret that I call attention to the failure to complete the tile drains already begun. The appropriation made by the legislature would have been amply sufficient to have completed them; but for the causes heretofore stated, it was all expended without accomplishing that object, and more money should be provided for that purpose. Provision should also be made to run some drains through the land set apart for a garden for the college, as portions of it are entirely too wet for garden purposes. I think \$500 a year

for the next two years, could be very profitably expended in this manner, and no better investment could be made of the money, as other portions of the farm can be greatly improved by draining, and stand very much in need of it. A considerable quantity of tile is on hand for that purpose.

It has been contemplated by the Board to have all the land enclosed, and got into improved pasturage, so that more stock can be kept. It is very desirable that this should be carried out, and it would be well to devise some means whereby three or four hundred acres of more land could be added to the farm for hay and pasturage. It will be impossible, with the farm as at present limited, to furnish the amount of labor the students are now required by law to perform, and not make that labor of a more expensive character than it ought to be.

All of the bottom lands on Squaw creek, south of the railroad, were sown early in the season with a mixture of grass seeds, consisting of timothy, blue grass, and red and white clover; but having been so often flooded, I fear that most of it has perished where flooded, and been so weakened from the extra rank growth of grass and weeds, where not, that a second sowing will be necessary. It will be well that this should be followed up, as these lands could not be converted into anything else but pasture, except at an expense greater in amount than what would be required to purchase land for hay and pasture, outside of the present limits of the farm; and the land now used as hay-ground, or timothy meadow, could be put to other uses; a portion of the labor for students could be furnished through this means.

There is a piece of marsh land formed by the large spring N. E. from the barn. From its suitable position for irrigation I am of opinion that with a little preparation it could be converted into a cranberry bed. It is more like the natural habitat of the cranberry than any piece of land I know of in the country. It has never produced any useful thing as yet. The peat it contains will doubtless be of great value should fuel for the college or farm become scarce, and it would be valuable as a fertilizer for other portions of the farm when the natural fertility of the soil shall fall away, and manure cannot be

made to keep it up. The cultivation of the cranberry would not interfere therewith, should it ever be wanted for either of the above purposes. I would therefore recommend that a small portion of it be prepared and the experiment of raising cranberrys fairly tried. All the preparation necessary is the paring off and removing of about two inches of the surface, covering about the same depth with sand, (which is close at hand), and planting the vines, hundreds of which may be had for the cost of gathering and transportation.

I would further recommend that a small annual appropriation be asked for to purchase seeds and plants for the experimental grounds, and for distribution throughout the State. These grounds should, to some extent, be used as a part of the educational force, and also to test the utility and practicability of introducing valuable trees and plants of other countries, and of other parts of our own country into our State. The College Farm is in the centre of the State, and should be its experimental garden.

If it is still intended to carry out the plan of feeding and slaughtering the meats used in the College, I would suggest the propriety of abandoning wheat raising, except so far as may be necessary and advisable in the experimental grounds, and raise more corn, oats and roots. With the amount of stock now on the farm and necessary to be kept on it to supply the College with meats, we cannot raise wheat and sufficient feed for stock also; but if wheat raising is abandoned, (except as above), and additional land acquired for grass and hay, I think that sufficient feed can be raised by the students' labor to supply the College with meats, and thus keep out of the market; for if we have the land we can always raise it cheaper than we can buy it, whether we view it as corn, or beef and pork.

Early in the spring, being unable to provide more remunerative labor for the students, and with a view to facilitate the introduction of grass for pasture into certain parts of the farm covered with timber, I had the students clear out the underbrush from about ten acres along the west end of the farm, and about six acres of that where thickest along the edge of the timber in Squaw creek bottom. It would improve the appearance of the farm very much to have all useless underbrush, rotten logs, etc., removed from these lands and the whole seeded down with blue grass and timothy.

The act of Congress, making a grant of lands for the establishment of the College requires that an annual report, regarding the progress of the college should be made, see "art. 4, sec. 5, page 126 Report of Register of State Land office, for 1865." This has not yet been done, no provision having been made by the General Assembly to defray the cost thereof.

In another part of this report I have called attention to the necessity for more land being added to the farm. I would most respectfully suggest the propriety of asking Legislative sanction to the use of a portion of the funds arising from the sale of the lands granted by Congress as contemplated in art. 1, sec. 5, act of Congress above cited for this purpose.

A good assortment of tools and implements are now on the farm.

(See list and appraisement by Ex. Committee.)

A walking corn cultivator, sent here as a donation by a plow manufacturing company in Moline, Illinois, has been used during the past season and found to be a very effective implement, of very light draught and easy management.

Another donation received in September last was a plow from Skinner & Bro., Des Moines. It has some new and very commendable improvements, among which is an arrangement by which the point of draught can be changed so that either two or three horses can be worked abreast without inconvenience. It is of easy draught and works well.

In addition to the young Chester White sow donated by Mr. Court, Michigan, last fall, a very fine young sow was donated by Mr. Andrew Lovell, of Sycamore, Illinois, in the month of June last, and another by Hon. L. W. Stuart, Monmouth, Iowa, in the month of August last.

Free copies of the *Daily State Register*, *Iowa Homestead*, *Davenport Gazette* and *Country Gentleman* newspapers have been received during the year at this office.

For financial statement see book-keeper's report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. M. THOMSON,
Superintendent and Secretary until October 1, 1869.

P. S. BROWN,
Superintendent and Secretary, pro tem.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE

FOR 1868.

COLLEGE BUILDING.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee met at the College Farm, April 21st, 1868, for consultation on the proper course to be pursued in completing the work on the College Building; present, Messrs. Dnnham, architect and superintendent, and Reichard, contractor.

Your Committee were of opinion that the law making appropriation of \$10,000 to complete the Building and settle with Mr. Reichard, contemplated first the sure completion of the Building. With this view, they determined to direct the expenditure of the money and to see that all bills for material and labor performed should be paid under their supervision. They proposed to Mr. Reichard that he should proceed with the work, make his own contracts for labor and material, and your committee would pay all legitimate bills presented to them. Mr. Reichard declined. Your committee then proceeded to complete the building, the work being done under charge of Mr. M. B. Moore, the superintendent's efficient representative. The building has been well completed, so far as the contract with Mr. Reichard required, at a cost of \$8,900.86, properly chargeable to the contractor. In addition, bills not properly chargeable to him have been paid, amounting to \$1,584.93. Total expenditure, \$10,570.79. Amount of appropriations drawn, \$13,000.

PROFESSOR'S HOUSES.

At the meeting of your Board in May last, your committee were instructed to proceed with the erection of three houses for the use of professors.

After careful examination of houses built of concrete blocks, upon the favorable opinion of the architect, there being no adverse opinion expressed by any member of your board, they reported in favor of building the house, of that material. The manufacture of the blocks being finished, work was commenced on the walls of the buildings as soon as deemed safe. About the latter part of September the walls of one house were completed, and the roofing partly on. While the masons were finishing a chimney in the center of the building, it gave way and took with it an inside wall on which the joists from the side, of the building rested; the joists, falling, drew with them the outside walls of the whole structure. This unfortunate catastrophe is supposed to have been the result of using the concrete blocks before they had hardened sufficiently, and of the continuous wet weather that prevailed during that portion of the year. The whole night and morning preceding its fall had been very wet, probably the immediate cause of the calamity.

It was the desire of your committee to have all the houses enclosed early, with a view to their entire completion within the year. With this view they had instructed Mr. Moore to hurry them forward as fast as safe. This desire, no doubt, prompted him to use the blocks during the wet weather, before hard enough.

Soon after the fall of the building your committee met, and ordered all work upon the houses stopped for the season, hoping that next spring the blocks would harden sufficiently to be safe. Of the other two houses, one has the joists of the second floor laid, and the other of the first floor. The walls have been banked to protect them from water and frost, and it is hoped they will prove satisfactory in the spring. Mr. Moore reports the wood-work of the fallen building little injured.

Your committee had purchased all the lumber thought necessary for the erection of the three houses, likewise window frames, glazed sash and doors. Total disbursements for the houses, \$8,214.62; of the appropriation has been drawn \$6000.

HEATING APPARATUS AND COOKING RANGE.

According to instructions of your board, your committee investigated various processes of heating large buildings. Their preferences

were for heating by steam pipes. They invited parties engaged in the business at Chicago to examine the building and submit propositions. The lowest bid received was \$13,400, with the condition that changes should be made in the building estimated at \$1500, making the entire estimated cost exceed the bounds of the appropriation therefor. Your committee were thereby precluded from attempting it by that process, being sworn to refrain from letting any contract, or undertaking to order any work, the estimated cost of which should exceed the amount appropriated for the purpose.

Your committee then examined the Ruttan system of heating and ventilation and invited W. A. Pennel & Co., of Normal, Ill., to examine the building and submit a proposition for warming and ventilating it under the Ruttan patent. After due examination by a member of their firm, they proposed to warm the building to at least sixty-five degrees, Farenheit, during the coldest weather, for \$6,500, on condition that such changes be made in the building as were then pointed out. These changes involved the enlargement of two flues the entire height of the building, and the construction of hot and cold air ducts, and of ventilating flues, with other less important changes. Your committee were of opinion, from estimates made by Mr. Moore, that these changes could all be made within the amount of the appropriation, and therefore concluded a contract with Pennel & Co. for the completion of the work, taking bonds to the amount of the contract price from them, with security for its faithful performance. The work ordered by them has been completed according to their instruction, but we are sorry to say that the building has not yet been sufficiently warmed to meet the requirements of their contract. We understand their agent has been at the college and ordered more furnaces with a view to a full compliance therewith.

The amount expended has over run the estimated cost. Total disbursements, including cooking range, \$10,339.89. Appropriation drawn, \$10,000.

WATER, CLOCK AND BELL.

A bell has been procured and is now in the belfry; cost in place, \$184.11.

It was deemed best by your committee to refrain from procuring a clock until a permanent supply of good water should be procured. After examining various projects, it was finally determined to dig a well at the head of a spring about three hundred yards west of the College building, and, by the use of a windmill, force the water to a tank in the upper story of the building. Accordingly a mill was bought of Mr. Halliday of Batavia, Ill. It has proved a success, furnishing an abundant supply for all purposes, besides providing a means of speedily extinguishing fire. The water is brought from the well in a two inch iron pipe, smaller ones being used for conveying it through the building. The whole amount paid out and charged to this fund up to date is, \$1,354.98. This amount does not however, cover the entire expenditure, in as much as pipe and fixtures for the water works and for gas works were embraced in the same bill and no data is now at hand to make the proper division. The whole is included in the account for gas works ; appropriation drawn, \$2,000.

SAFE.

A large safe has been purchased, and is now in the building, at a cost of \$800 in Chicago, at a discount, as donation to the College, of \$100 ; whole expenditure, \$850. Appropriation of \$1,200 not drawn.

GAS WORKS.

Your committee were instructed to examine gas generators, with a view to procuring gas to light the building. After much inquiry and personal examination of different machines used for the purpose, they finally concluded to accept a proposition made by J. M. Stryker, of Chicago, to furnish and put up an apparatus under the Rand patent. Your committee preferred this, among other reasons, on account of its location outside of the building. Mr. Stryker proposed to furnish and put up the apparatus for \$800, and to have it completed in a short time. Your committee were informed by him that delay was caused by the death of the foreman who had the works in charge. It is now nearly finished, however. Your committee employed Mr. John S. Pearce, a gas fitter of Des Moines, to examine the building and give an estimate of the amount of pipe and all necessary fixtures to complete the gas fitting ; they also agreed to employ him by the day to perform

the labor. The estimated cost of the whole gas fixtures and apparatus, when we finally concluded to have it put in, was about \$3000, allowing, as was supposed, a liberal estimate. The actual cost, no doubt, will exceed that amount; the precise sum, however, cannot be ascertained.

Total disbursements charged to this account, \$3011.58.

OUT-BUILDINGS.

Total disbursements, \$634.46. Appropriation not drawn.

INSIDE FITTINGS.

Total disbursements, \$793.42.

CLEANING BUILDING.

Total disbursements, \$191.36.

RECAPITULATION.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount expended for completion of College building	\$10570.79
Amount expended for Professor's houses.....	8214.62
Amount expended for heating apparatus and cooking range	10339.89
Amount expended for bell	184.11
Amount expended for water works.....	1354.98
Amount expended for safe.....	850.00
Amount expended for out-buildings.....	630.46
Amount expended for gas works.....	3011.58
Amount expended for inside fitting up.....	793.42
Amount expended for cleaning.....	191.36
Total	<u>\$36141.21</u>

RECEIVED.

State appropriation drawn, College Building.....	\$18000.00
From sales of household goods.....	127.75
State appropriation drawn, Professor's houses.....	6000.00
State appro. drawn, heating apparatus & cooking range.....	10000.00

State appropriation drawn, water, etc.....	2000.00
Interest fund loaned, gas works, etc.....	5000.00
Total.....	<u>\$36127.75</u>

Your committee have effected a settlement with Mr. C. A. Dunham, the architect and superintendent. The amount which appeared to be due him after making the deduction on his percentage of \$500 according to contract, was \$2500.88, which has been paid in full. Your committee have been furnished a bill of extra work and material allowed Mr. Reichard, according to contract, certified by the architect and superintendent, amounting to \$3615.75, which we fully approve, and recommend that the same be placed to Mr. Richard's credit, thereby leaving a balance due the State from him of \$5370.11.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. RUSSELL, *Chairman.*

REPORT FOR 1869.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

GENTLEMEN: Since your last annual meeting no written report has been made relative to the various matters that have demanded the attention of your committee. With a view to present a continuous record in a brief form, we will make a detailed statement of our action on the various important matters that have demanded our attention.

The heating apparatus having been found inadequate to fully warm the whole building, Messrs. Pennel & Co., who put it in and guaranteed its success, were informed of its failure and urged to make such arrangements as would fulfill their guarantee. In February, 1869, after their agent, in connection with a member of their firm, had visited the building, a meeting of your committee was held at the college and a course of action agreed upon which, it was believed, would remedy the defects.

The original contract bound the State to make such changes in the building as were required to adapt it to the reception of the apparatus. It was contended by Pennel & Co. that the State should, on its part, make additional changes after it was supposed

the necessary alterations had been made and completed. As the terms of the contract seemed to leave the duty of the State in some doubt in relation to further changes, your committee concluded to make such as were desired, provided the company on their part would give an additional bond for the payment of one thousand dollars—the amount of estimated cost—in case of their still failing. Your committee's action in the matter was submitted to your honorable body, amply discussed at your meeting in March last, and fully approved. The changes authorized are now making and are hoped to prove adequate.

In addition to the four extra furnaces they contemplated setting, Pennell & Co. proposed to furnish new, heavier and more durable ones in the place of those that have been used; the college setting them and paying freight. It was deemed best to accept their proposition, and thereby secure new and better furnaces in the place of those that had been overheated, and in a considerable degree injured. It seemed to be the desire of the firm to make everything satisfactory and permanent. The cost of the changes now in progress cannot yet be fully ascertained.

SEWERAGE.

The attention of your committee was early called by the President to the absolute necessity for adequate sewerage for the building, in order to secure the health of the students, no provision having been made therefor in the original plan. As a matter of necessity, your committee authorized the construction of the necessary sewerage, and ordered it built of brick made for that purpose. A contract was accordingly made with Mr. J. J. McDougal to make the necessary amount, and the work was placed in charge of the President. The season having proved extremely wet and unfavorable for the prosecution of such work, it was pursued under many difficulties, and at greatly enhanced expense. It is now nearly completed, and will prove all that could be desired for the purpose contemplated. The cost will be found in the report of the cashier. There having been no appropriation made by the State for the purpose, it was temporarily paid from the funds of the institution, trusting the General Assembly would make provision for refunding it when advised of the necessity for its immediate construction.

PROFESSOR'S HOUSES.

At a meeting of your committee held at the College in March, the building of Professor's houses was taken into consideration. After a full examination of the concrete blocks which had been manufactured the previous season, it was found that they had not hardened and were of too fragile a character to justify us in using them for the purpose designed. The failure in this material is something for which we are unable to account. While they were making they were examined by parties well acquainted with the material; whose experience in building entitled their opinions to great weight and consideration. Among others the Architect, Mr. Dunham, pronounced them the best he had seen made in the State, and in his opinion they were excellent for the purpose. For some cause they proved unfit and were not used.

Your committee, in view of the disastrous and unfortunate result of that experiment, determined to construct two houses of brick, and entered into a contract with Mr. McDougal to make and deliver on the farm not less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand good clay brick, at eight dollars per thousand, the first to be delivered by the 20th of June, and the balance as fast as needed for the prosecution of the work. Delay was caused in their delivery by the extremely unfavorable weather, but your committee were satisfied that Mr. McDougal did the best he could to secure them in time, and were willing to overlook his deficiency in this respect, especially as the brick furnished were of excellent quality. Had the opportunity for obtaining brick been as good the previous year, the experiment of using concrete blocks would probably not have been made, and thus have saved the loss and vexation attending that misfortune. But it seemed impracticable at that time to obtain or to make good brick within accessible distance of the farm.

After full consultation (having on hand the doors, windows, joists and other material designed for it), your committee determined to build the President's house on the same plan as the one that had fallen. But for this prepared material, your committee might have determined to change the plan to a somewhat less expensive building, in

view of the loss consequent upon the misfortune of the previous year. Some little change was made in the original plan of the other building which it was believed would rather decrease the expense, always having in view the use of the doors, windows and other material obtained the previous year and on hand.

It was also determined to do the work by the day, under the direction of a competent foreman. Mr. N. P. Starks was engaged and has filled the position in a satisfactory manner.

The President's house is now completed and occupied, and is really a model of beauty and excellence in appearance as well as in comfort and convenience. The other house is not quite finished, but is brown-coated and will soon be ready for occupancy. It, too, is an excellent building, neat, comfortable and convenient.

The whole season was so very unfavorable for building that the work has been done under many difficulties, and at increased expense. For a part of the work, it was found impossible to get stone from any of the quarries in the neighborhood, or at Le Grand, in consequence of the continuous floods that prevailed, and, in order to do the work at all, it was found necessary to send to the Anamosa quarries, located at a great distance from the farm. The hauling of material was accomplished at a great additional expense over what it might have cost under favorable circumstances. The progress of the work was also delayed from those causes, all of which occasioned much vexation and annoyance to your committee and all parties connected with the work. The estimates for the buildings were much less than the actual cost has proved to be.

STABLE

Your committee designed to erect a horse stable during the past season, and made some provision for materials. As the season progressed and continual difficulties occurred in the erection of the other buildings, the project was abandoned.

For a full account of the cost and expenditure on all the buildings and improvements during the year, see the report of the Cashier.

COLLEGE BUILDING.

Since your last annual meeting your committee have paid a bill

of paints and oils purchased by Mr. Reichard from Page & Sprague, of Chicago, to the amount of \$251.95. This amount should be added to the amount reported last year, as the full amount of cost of the completion of his contract.

The amount reported by your committee last year as properly chargeable to Mr. Reichard was \$8900.86. To this add the above amount, making in all \$9152.81. The amount allowed Mr. Reichard for extra work, as certified to by the architect and on the minutes of your last annual meeting, was \$3605.75. This amount, deducted from the \$9152.81, leaves a balance due the State of \$5547.06. In order to settle up the whole matter, as far as Mr. Reichard is concerned, your committee would recommend that he be released from any obligation to refund the amount due from him, as we are satisfied that he was the loser to that amount. The law making the appropriation, empowers your board to settle with him, and allow him for losses as you may deem just.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. RUSSELL, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FOR 1868.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, members of the Executive Committee, herewith submit the following report of our transactions for the year 1868.

In accordance with your instructions we have purchased some additional stock, farm machinery, teams, etc., and made various improvements on the farm. For a more detailed statement thereof we refer you to the report of the Superintendent.

It was intended to have erected several additional buildings for stable, granary, tool house, etc., but we were unable to procure brick except at exorbitant prices, and, not being satisfied from the experiments made with concrete blocks, that they were desirable for building material, we found the season so far advanced before we could form our plans, that it was determined to postpone the erection of these buildings until another year. With the erection of some additional sheds and repairs on barn and stable, we have provided sufficient accommodation for the present need. Some anticipated improvements upon the farm were delayed (hoping to get proper plans from Mr. Blair, landscape gardener, of Chicago,) until, too late in the season to make them.

Early in the year we authorized Mr. Thomson, Farm Superintendent, to make such purchase of teams as were needed to carry on the business of the farm; this he did in a manner very satisfactory to us.

After extensive correspondence, and after visiting some of the

most celebrated herds of cattle in the United States and Canadas, we made purchases as follows :

Of Jas. O. Sheldon of Geneva, New York, one short-horn	
bull calf	\$ 600.00
Three short-horn heifers	1000.00
One Jersey or Alderney heifer	100.00
Of Major George Greig, Canada West, one Ayshire	
cow (gold).....	100.00
Two Ayshire heifers (gold)	100.00
Of Col. D. C. May, New Rochelle, Illinois, one Devon	
bull calf.....	150.00
(Of which sum Col. May donated \$25.00)	
Of Wm. Miller, Jr., of Canada West, five pure Co'swold	
sheep	200.00
Six pure Southdown sheep.	70.00
Of H. D. Court, of Michigan, one Chester White boar ..	20.00
He donated one sow pig.	

We also have donations promised of sow pigs from Mr. Stewart of Jackson county and Mr. Lovell of De Kalb, Illinois.

We believe our purchases to be very advantageous to the farm. The short-horns are of excellent breeds, the bull being pure Oxford, got by Baron of Oxford out of Gem of Oxford, recorded in English as well as American herd book. The sheep were purchased at our State fair at very much lower figures than they could have been obtained for in Canada, as we know by actual observation. The Devon bull calf is also very fine.

Expecting to purchase stock in different localities, and the Chairman of Committee not accompanying us, we took with us our Superintendent, Mr. Thomson, to aid us not only in shipping, but also by his advice in purchasing.

The crops on the farm were much injured by grasshoppers, so much so that from forty-eight acres of oats sown but 219 bushels were threshed, which will necessitate the purchase of corn to carry through our stock in proper condition, much to our regret, as we had hoped to make the farm self-sustaining in that respect at least.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. F. GUE, *Chairman.*

REPORT FOR 1869.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

GENTLEMEN: The details of the college and farm affairs for the past year have been so fully set forth in the reports of the President and Superintendent, that but little additional remains to be given by your committee.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with instructions of your Board, we proceeded to an examination of the affairs of the Land Department, for the purpose of giving the agent instructions in relation to forfeited leases.

After conference with Mr. Bassett, we gave him the following written instructions:

TO HON. GEO. W. BASSETT, *Land Agent of the Iowa State Agricultural College:*

You are hereby authorized and directed to re-lease such of the college lands, as by the terms of the former lease have been forfeited for non-payment of interest; and in such releasing you will observe the following directions:

1st. Declare and enter upon your books a forfeiture of those leases only upon which interest is delinquent for one year or more.

2d. The said lands which were leased under the appraisement made in the year 1865, may be leased at a price per acre not less than 50 per cent additional to the price of said tracts under such appraisement.

The lands which were leased under the second valuation, as determined by chapter 71, of the acts of the Eleventh General Assembly, may be released at a price per acre not less than the said valuation, as shown by your books, increased by the amount of delinquent interest, computed to the date of releasing.

3rd. The lessee assumes all risk as to the validity of the mode of enforcing a forfeiture of the first lease; and shall have no claim against said college, or the State of Iowa on account of any right

or interest, legal or equitable, if there be such, still remaining in said first lessee or his assignees in and to said premises.

In case the outstanding forfeited lease shall be surrendered, you are authorized to release such tracts under the usual forms of lease heretofore used.

4th. If the applicants shall prefer a foreclosure of the outstanding lease before taking a second lease upon any tract, and will pay all expenses of such action, you are authorized to proceed in behalf of said college to bring said action, and when decree of foreclosure shall have been rendered, you are authorized to issue to said applicant, upon making the required payment, a lease in the form heretofore used by you in leasing said lands.

5th. If it shall be decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa or the Circuit Court of the United States, that said outstanding losses do not require foreclosure to perfect the forfeiture, you are authorized to release said forfeited lands, using the usual forms of lease, and you are authorized to bring the necessary action to test said question of forfeiture.

Signed, this 22d of June, 1869.

B. F. GUE,
R. W. HUMPHREY,
JNO. RUSSELL,
Committee.

SIoux CITY LANDS.

The interest fund accumulating from leased lands being greater than the present wants of the college seemed to require, the Board resolved to invest a portion thereof in the college land scrip of other States. In accordance with this resolution scrip was purchased and lands amounting in the aggregate to 15,013.18 acres were selected and located in the counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, Dickinson, Lyon and Sioux at a cost of (including all fees and expenses) a little over \$1.05 per acre, or a total of \$15,926.55. These lands were appraised at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per acre, and are being rapidly taken up at those rates.

In the location of the College scrip, purchased by direction of the Board of Trustees with surplus interest fund, the Land Office

required the location to be made in the name of an individual, refusing to locate it in the name of the State, as not in accordance with law.

Consequently we located the scrip in the name of J. C. Cusey.

After the location was made, Mr. Cusey deeded the land to the Board of Trustees, whereas it should have been deeded to the State of Iowa. When the mistake was discovered, new deeds were made out by Mr. Cusey to the State of Iowa, and sent to the different counties in which the land was located.

Upon presentation of the scrip to the Land Department, one piece was pronounced counterfeit, and notice sent to the Land Office.

Upon examination it was found that this piece was procured of Tyler & Ullman, of Chicago, who express their willingness to refund the amount paid upon the presentation of the counterfeit piece with the proper affidavits.

We directed the Register of the Land Office, to procure, and send to the Land Department, a genuine piece to replace the counterfeit, and return the latter to us, to be redeemed by the firm from whom it was procured. We have not yet received the counterfeit piece from Washington, but will attend to the redemption of it, as soon as it is returned.

SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT.

At the August meeting of your committee, Hon. H. M. Thomson handed in his resignation as superintendent and secretary, to take effect on the 30th of September.

P. S. Brown, one of the advanced students, was appointed by the committee to fill the vacancy until the meeting of the Board in January.

At a meeting held on the 30th day of November, we examined the books and vouchers of the President, Cashier and Secretary, and found the expenditures properly accounted for.

FARM.

The Superintendent will give you a distinct statement of operations on the farm, and it will be unnecessary here to re-capitulate.

The farm, although in much better condition than two years since, is far from being a model one, as, indeed, how could it be without funds for its improvement. No appropriations have ever been made, with the exception of the proceeds of a few hundred acres of Jasper county lands, and one thousand dollars for the specific purpose of drainage.

What improvements there are have been made with the proceeds of the sales, from time to time, of the small parcels of land donated by citizens of Story and Boone counties, and the sales of surplus produce. In the same manner a beginning has also been made in stocking the farm.

Legislative appropriations will be needed to continue the farm improvements and increase its stock. At the very lowest estimate, six thousand dollars will be needed for the former purpose, for the ensuing two years, and ten thousand dollars to increase its stock. Double these amounts can be judiciously expended, and we confidently appeal to the liberality of the legislature in making appropriations for the above named objects. The fine stock upon the farm should be in such numbers that farmers from any part of the State might be certain, at any time, of finding there for sale, at reasonable prices, good animals wherewith to improve their own stock. The College Farm might thus be of almost incalculable value to the State at large. When we take into consideration the fact that single herd animals of either sex often sell for one thousand dollars, and not unfrequently at from three to five thousand, it will be seen how very small is the appropriation named. A good cattle barn is also needed; estimated cost of a suitable one, \$7,500,00.

Attention is also called to the necessity of additional grazing lands, and the necessary legislative action requested to enable us to use of the interest fund to obtain it.

The estimated value of stock upon the farm at present, is as follows, to-wit:

Cattle—fifty-four.....	\$7,185.00
Horses—five.....	655.00
Mules—two.....	500.00
Sheep—one hundred and twenty-three.....	887.00

Swine—sixty-three.....	\$ 420.00
Poultry—sixty.....	54.00

COLLEGE.

Estimate of appropriations needed, to furnish further facilities necessary to the growth of the Iowa State Agricultural College in accordance with plans as stated in President's report.

Extension of wings to present building....	\$50,000.00
Additional dormitories for young men....	85,000.00
Laboratory.....	5,000.00
Work-shop.....	5,000.00
House over gasometer.....	500.00
One house for use of Professor's family....	4,500.00—150,000.00

Your committee, at its meeting, November 30, 1869, examined the accounts of Hon. B. F. Gue, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, and the special Committee for the purchase of College scrip and the location of lands. We found vouchers for all money drawn from the Treasury for the purpose of paying for furniture, scrip and other bills, covering the full amount. charged against him. Your committee were instructed at the last annual meeting to settle the accounts of Mr. Melendy also, but not having met with him, or been furnished with his bills, we have been unable to make the settlement desired.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES :

GENTLEMEN : The subjoined report of the transactions of the Land Department of the College for the year ending December 31, 1869, is hereby submitted for your consideration :

During the year interest has been collected and paid Treasurer as follows :

Mar. 31. First quarter ending Mar. 31 1869.....	\$8393.86
June 30. Second quarter ending June 30, '69.....	6404.74
Sept 30. Third quarter ending Sept. 30, 1869.....	9627.32
Dec. 32. Fourth quarter ending Dec. 31 '69.....	6595.51
Mar. 31. Amt. paid Treasurer, voucher No. 21	\$8393.86
June 30. Amt. paid Treasurer, voucher No. 22	6404.74
Sept 30. Amt. paid Treasurer, voucher No. 23	9627.32
Dec. 31. Amt. paid Treasurer, voucher No. 24	6595.51
	<hr/>
	\$31021.43—31021.43

Amt. coll. on leases paid up during the year	3005.14
Sept 30. Amt remitted to Treas., voucher No. 1	\$240.00
Nov. 4. Amt remitted to Treas. voucher No. 2	2485.14
Dec 31. Amt remitted to Treas. voucher No. 3	280.00
	<hr/>
	\$3050.14— 3005.14

No. of acres leased during the year.....	13444.92
No. of acres leased prior to Dec. 31, 1868.....	190611.77
No. of acres undisposed of.....	149.67
	<hr/>
Total No. of acres in the grant.....	\$204206.36

Valuation of lands leased during the year.....	\$ 48103.46
Valuation of lands leased prior to Dec 31, 1868.....	444505.13
Total valuation of lands leased	487608.59
Total valuation of lands unleased.....	449.01
Total valuation of grant.....	\$488057.60
Average valuation per acre, \$2.39.	

ANNUAL REVENUE OF COLLEGE.

57436.34	acres, valuation	\$109459.44	at 6 per cent	\$ 6567.56
146620.85	"	378149.15	8 "	80251.91
204056.69	"	\$487608.59		36819.49
Total payment of interest to Dec. 31, 1868.....				66754.21
Total payment of interest from Dec 31, 1868 to Dec. 31, 1869				31021.43
Total interest collected and paid over to Dec. 31, 1869				\$97775.64

Patents have been received on all the leases above reported as paid up.

The number of acres in the grant was reported to be 204,309.30, whereas the actual number of acres is 204,206.36, a difference of 102.94 acres. The report showed the several quarter sections on the north line of the State as full, whereas the State line cuts a fraction off from them.

The only tract of land belonging to the grant that has not been leased is the nw. qr. 30, tp. 97, r. 28, which has not been offered on account of conflict of title with swamp land selection.

The following instructions from the committee, to whom was referred the question of forfeited leases, have been received :

To GEO. W. BASSETT, *Agent for the Iowa Agricultural College :*

You are hereby authorized and directed to release such of the college lands as by the terms of the former lease have been forfeited for non-payment of interest, and in such re-leasing you will observe the following directions :

1st. Declare and enter upon your books a forfeiture of those leases only upon which interest is delinquent for one year or more.

2d. The said lands which were leased under the appraisement made in the year 1865, may be leased at a price per acre not less than 50 per cent additional to the price of each of said tracts under such appraisement.

The lands which were leased under the second valuation, as determined by chapter 71, of the acts of the Eleventh General Assembly, may be re leased at a price per acre not less than the said valuation as shown by your books, increased by the amount of delinquent interest, computed to the date of re-leasing.

3d. The lessee assumes all risk, as to the validity of the mode of enforcing a forfeiture of the first lease, and shall have no claim against said college, or the State of Iowa, on account of any right or interest, legal or equitable, if there be such still remaining in said first lessee, or his assignee, in and to said premises. In case the outstanding, forfeited lease shall be surrendered, you are authorized to release such tracts under the usual form of lease heretofore used.

4th. If the applicant shall prefer a foreclosure of the outstanding lease, before taking a second lease upon any tract, and will pay all expenses of such action, you are authorized to proceed in behalf of said college, to bring said action, and when decree of foreclosure shall have been rendered, you are authorized to issue to said applicant, upon making the required payment, a lease in the form heretofore used by you in leasing said lands.

5th. If it shall be decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, or the Circuit Court of the United States, that said outstanding leases do not require foreclosure to perfect the forfeiture, you are authorized to release said forfeited lands, issuing the usual form of lease, and you are authorized to bring the necessary action to test said question of forfeiture.

Signed, this 22d day of June, 1869.

B. F. GUE,
R. W. HUMPHREY,
JOHN RUSSELL,
Committee.

Under these instructions I proceeded to declare 173 leases forfeited for nonpayment of interest, and have re-leased 66 of them, inserting a condition in all cases where the first lease had not been surrendered, that the second lessee accepted the lease subject to all the rights of first lessee or his assignees. I have also brought an action in this District Court to test the rights of the original lessee in lease forfeited for non-payment of interest. The District Court decided that the first lessee in such cases had no rights or interest, and the General Term of the Circuit Court has confirmed this decision. the case will go before the Supreme Court this winter for its decision. I have no doubt but that the decision of the District Court and the General Term of the Circuit Court will be confirmed by the Supreme Court, in which case interest will be paid more promptly, as in case of non-payment, forfeitures can be declared and the lands re-leased to parties who will pay the interest.

The money collected, has been paid over to the Treasurer quarterly, according to the terms of my contract, and quarterly reports have been made to the Secretary of the college.

Accompanying this is a report showing each tract leased, No. of lease, name of lessee, the number of acres in each tract, and its valuation, and the amount of interest received thereon, up to Dec. 31, 1869, and the office fee received on each lease.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BASSETT, *Agent Iowa Ag. College.*
(Per J. D. Strow.)

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

No. of Lease.	Pta. of Sec.	No. of Acres.	Entrance fee.
55 all	96 30	540 00	\$960 00
56 se qr	96 29	160 00	280 00
57 ne qr	96 30	160 00	560 00
58 se qr	99 30	160 00	560 00
59 nw qr	99 30	172 71	604 48
60 ne qr	99 30	160 00	560 00
61 se qr	99 30	160 00	560 00
62 nw qr	98 27	160 00	400 00
63 nw qr	98 27	198 11	482 77
64 se qr	98 27	160 00	400 00
65 se qr	98 27	160 00	400 00
66 sw qr	96 28	160 00	820 00
67 se qr	96 29	160 00	280 00
68 nw qr	97 29	160 00	240 00
69 se qr	96 29	160 00	820 00
70 se qr	98 27	160 00	400 00
71 sw qr	98 27	160 00	400 00
72 sw qr	98 27	160 00	400 00
73 ne qr	95 30	160 00	240 00
74 w hf	95 28	820 00	528 00
75 w hf	94 30	829 87	494 50
76 e hf	94 30	825 47	488 20
77 e hf	95 30	820 00	480 00
78 se qr	98 29	160 00	240 00
79 nw qr	98 29	160 00	280 00
80 w hf	96 30	1100 00	480 00
81 { e hf. nw qr	96 30	480 00	720 00
82 nw qr	95 30	160 00	240 00
83 sw qr	95 30	160 00	240 00
84 se qr	99 31	160 00	400 00
85 sw qr	99 31	160 00	400 00
86 se qr	99 30	160 00	560 00
87 nw qr	99 31	172 86	432 15
88 ne qr	99 31	160 00	400 00
89 sw qr	96 30	160 00	240 00
90 w hf	96 30	820 00	480 00
91 se qr	96 30	160 00	240 00
92 e hf	96 30	820 00	480 00
93 ne qr	95 30	187 77	828 60
94 nw qr	95 30	187 87	828 42
95 sw qr	96 30	160 00	240 00
96 nw qr	98 29	160 00	240 00
97 ne qr	96 28	160 00	280 00
98 sw qr	96 30	160 00	240 00
99 all	90 24	640 00	1600 00
100 all	90 34	639 80	1598 25
101 sw qr	90 30	160 00	560 00
102 sw qr	90 30	160 00	560 00
103 se qr	95 28	160 00	280 00
104 sw qr	90 31	160 00	400 00
105 ne qr	90 31	160 00	400 00
106 se qr	94 30	160 00	240 00
107 { n hf. sw qr	94 30	480 00	720 00

S. C. Hogue	Aug. 31	\$ 288 00	\$56
W. Gibbons	Sept. 1	67 20	14
Chas. Gleaser	" 2	179 20	14
Chas. Gleaser	"	179 20	14
H. Haydorn	"	193 39	14
H. Haydorn	"	145 60	14
H. Haydorn	"	145 60	14
Henry G. Tyler	" 4	104 00	14
Henry G. Tyler	"	164 45	14
Henry G. Tyler	"	128 00	14
Henry G. Tyler	"	128 00	14
Geo. B. Culver	"	102 40	14
Geo. B. Culver	"	89 60	14
Geo. B. Culver	"	76 80	14
Geo. B. Culver	"	102 40	14
Mary E. Weller	"	104 00	14
Mary E. Weller	"	104 00	14
Mary E. Weller	"	104 00	14
S. B. Hatch	" 5	76 80	14
S. M. Whitbeck	" 14	135 96	28
P. Dorweiler	"	127 82	28
P. Dorweiler	"	125 69	28
P. Dorweiler	"	123 60	28
Geo. O. Austin	" 15	83 00	14
E. Searle	"	88 20	14
L. Boyle	"	123 60	28
L. B. Read	"	185 40	43
O. F. Kinmonth	" 16	76 20	14
O. F. Kinmonth	"	76 20	14
Joseph Yates	" 18	102 80	14
J. Van Home	"	102 80	14
S. Q. Duntly	"	143 88	14
J. H. Ortrom	"	136 93	14
S. Q. Duntly	"	102 80	14
H. P. Hatch	"	61 68	14
H. P. Hatch	"	130 56	28
E. Hatch	"	76 08	14
Mason Leach	"	123 86	28
Mason Leach	"	84 46	14
A. Holdridge	"	84 40	14
H. T. Merriam	"	68 88	14
D. D. Wadsworth	" 19	61 68	14
C. M. Dickerson	"	71 90	14
A. Johnson	" 22	61 44	14
B. F. Waterman	" 25	409 88	56
H. W. Dutcher	"	408 87	56
A. Lochr	" 27	142 80	14
Peter Krell	"	142 80	14
Albert Swain	" 29	88 20	14
H. Willey	Oct. 2	120 00	14
H. Willey & Carr	"	120 00	14
J. Pohlmann	"	61 20	14
W. Wells	"	163 60	43

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

No. of Lease	Pts. of Sec.	No. of Sec.	Township.			Amount re- ceived.	Entrance fee.
108	sw qr					\$102 00	\$14
109	e hf.					204 00	28
110	se qr.	160 00	240 00	C. A. Frederickson.	"	61 20	14
111	ne qr	160 00	240 00	J. A. Lucas.	"	61 20	14
112	se qr.	160 00	240 00	S. A. Wilson.	"	61 00	14
113	sw qr	160 00	240 00	W. K. Vickroy.	"	61 00	14
114	nw q.	160 00	240 00	Robbins & Lowry.	Oct. 5.	75 40	14
115	se qr	160 00	240 00	Henry Robbins.	"	61 00	14
116	ne qr	160 00	240 00	Chas. Wilkins.	"	61 20	14
117	nw q.	160 00	240 00	Chas. Wilkins.	"	61 20	14
118	se qr.	160 00	240 00	Chas. Wilkins.	"	61 20	14
119	sw qr	160 00	240 00	Chas. Wilkins.	"	61 20	14
120	sw qr	160 00	240 00	P. Dorwiler.	"	61 00	14
121	se qr.	160 00	240 00	"	"	61 00	14
122	ne qr	160 00	240 00	"	"	61 00	14
123	se qr	160 00	400 00	W. Macintosh.	"	126 00	14
124	se qr	160 00	400 00	Maria Shney.	"	101 60	14
125	ne qr	160 00	240 00	H. W. Loppin.	"	60 96	14
126	se qr	160 00	240 00	Asa C. Call.	9.	60 82	14
127	sw q.	160 00	240 00	Asa C. Call.	"	60 82	14
128	ne qr	160 00	240 00	Asa C. Call.	"	60 82	14
129	nw q	160 00	240 00	Asa C. Call.	"	60 82	14
130	sw q.	160 00	240 00	S. Woodward.	"	60 82	14
131	se qr.	160 00	240 00	A. Woodward.	"	46 42	14
132	se qr.	160 00	240 00	Geo. Phillips.	"	60 82	14
133	ne qr	160 00	240 00	J. H. Hutchinson.	"	60 82	14
134	all ..	160 00	1600 00	Jacob Meada.	10.	477 20	56
135	sw qr	160 00	320 00	D. M. Crane.	16.	28 20	18
136	nw q	160 00	240 00	John Christen.	"	60 60	14
137	se qr.	160 00	400 00	M. W. Abbey.	"	128 00	14
138	nw q	160 00	400 00	J. W. Moore.	"	101 00	14
139	se qr.	160 00	400 00	Geo. Wilcox.	"	29 00	14
	s hf.						
140	n hf.	640 00	960 00	John Brann.	"	242 40	56
141	ne q.	160 00	240 00	Chas. Evans.	"	60 60	14
142	nw q	160 00	320 00	Geo. M. Pear.	"	82 40	14
143	nw q	160 00	240 00	A. D. Clark.	"	61 80	14
144	sw q.	158 51	396 27	S. B. Saterlee.	17.	29 80	14
145	sw q	160 00	240 00	Isaiah Dalrymple.	"	60 60	14
146	nw q	160 00	240 00	Isaiah Dalrymple.	"	60 60	14
147	sw q	160 00	240 00	Isaiah Dalrymple.	"	60 60	14
148	se qr	160 00	240 00	Isaiah Dalrymple.	"	60 60	14
149	ne qr	160 00	240 00	Isaiah Dalrymple.	"	60 60	14
150	se qr.	160 00	240 00	J. A. Dalrymple.	"	60 60	14
151	nw q	151 96	227 94	J. A. Dalrymple.	"	57 56	14
152	sw q	160 00	240 00	H. C. Phillips.	"	17 40	14
153	se qr	160 00	240 00	H. C. Phillips.	"	17 40	14
154	nw q	160 00	480 00	Jacob Carstens.	25.	149 28	14
155	se qr	160 00	480 00	Jacob Carstens.	"	120 48	14
156	sw q	160 00	400 00	J. Davidson.	"	100 40	14
157	sw q	160 00	400 00	A. Habernicht.	6.	101 60	14
158	nw q	160 00	400 00	H. Habernicht.	"	101 60	14
159	ne q.	160 00	240 00	A. J. Pitcher.	80.	16 85	14
160	se qr	160 00	240 00	A. R. Kennedy.	81.	60 00	14
161	nw q	160 00	240 00	Z. S. Sabin.	"	60 00	14
162	nw q	160 00	240 00	A. Croup.	Nov. 1.	60 00	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—Continued.

169	ne qr.	28	89	23	160 00	400 09	D. W. Slanter	Sept. 25	100 00	14
169	nw qr.	28	89	23	160 00	400 00	C. H. Ives	"	100 00	14
170	se qr.	30	89	23	160 00	400 00	Edwin Hull	"	124 00	14
171	w hf.	30	89	23	839 58	848 95	W. E. Trude	"	263 23	28
172	w hf.	32	89	23	820 00	800 00	J. S. Olson	"	248 00	28
173	ne qr.	32	89	23	160 00	400 00	A. Brown	"	124 00	14
174	ne qr.	34	89	23	160 00	400 00	L. McNe	"	124 00	14
175	sw qr.	34	89	23	160 00	400 00	S. C. Huff	"	100 00	14
176	ne qr.	32	90	23	160 00	400 00	Jan. Cahill	Sept. 25	102 40	14
177	sw qr.	32	90	23	160 00	400 00	Geo. W. Mingle	"	126 40	14
178	se qr.	32	90	23	160 00	400 00	O. M. Miner	"	126 40	14
179	sw qr.	28	90	24	160 00	400 00	J. Gunning	"	126 40	14
180	ne qr.	28	90	24	160 00	400 00	W. A. Levalley	"	102 40	14
181	nw qr.	28	90	24	160 00	400 00	E. S. Reynolds	"	126 40	14
182	se qr.	28	90	24	160 00	400 00	W. Cahill	"	102 40	14
183	se qr.	6	94	29	160 00	820 00	W. Ringstorf	Nov. 2	80 00	14
184	se qr.	12	94	30	160 00	240 00	W. A. Sellar	" 4	59 85	14
185	ne qr.	2	94	30	165 86	248 79	J. L. Smith	" 6	62 16	14
186	nw qr.	2	94	30	167 06	250 59	H. H. Purhee	"	77 41	14
187	se qr.	2	94	30	160 00	240 00	J. W. Purhee	"	74 16	14
188	sw qr.	2	94	30	160 00	240 00	C. B. Purhee	"	74 16	14
189	nw qr.	6	94	29	152 55	305 10	Geo. Holm	"	94 25	14
190	sw qr.	6	94	29	147 92	298 84	J. G. Pengree	"	91 41	14
191	se qr.	25	95	28	160 00	240 00	Jan. Price	" 8	16 50	14
192	ne qr.	10	95	28	160 00	820 00	W. H. Ingham	" 9	79 52	14
193	nw qr.	12	94	30	160 00	240 00	R. W. Woods	"	78 92	14
194	sw qr.	24	97	29	160 00	240 00	H. Ebert	" 11	45 16	14
195	ne qr.	31	97	29	160 00	240 00	Ann C. Call	"	59 56	14
196	se qr.	30	97	29	160 00	240 00	Ann C. Call	"	59 56	14
197	sw qr.	8	94	29	160 00	820 00	A. Mackey	"	98 61	14
198	ne qr.	12	95	28	160 00	240 00	Ann C. Call	"	79 41	14
199	se qr.	26	97	29	160 00	240 00	Ann C. Call	"	73 96	14
200	e hf.	6	95	30	848 40	522 60	Ann C. Call	"	129 61	28
201	sw qr.	30	97	28	150 01	300 02	Mary C. Finch	"	74 45	14
202	nw qr.	6	93	27	208 81	520 77	G. W. Wallace	" 13	129 16	14
203	sw qr.	35	96	27	160 00	240 00	M. Taylor	" 14	59 52	14
204	ne qr.	20	96	27	160 00	240 00	W. H. Ingham	"	59 52	14
205	nw qr.	26	97	29	160 00	240 00	W. E. Wilson	" 23	16 00	14
206	sw qr.	26	97	29	160 00	240 00	W. E. Wilson	"	16 00	14
207	se qr.	29	96	27	160 00	240 00	W. E. Wilson	"	16 00	14
208	w hf.	6	95	30	844 88	516 54	J. W. Frazer	"	127 26	28
209	n hf.	11	95	30	820 00	640 00	D. A. Barrett	Aug. 31	192 00	...
210	s hf.	9	95	30	820 00	480 00	D. A. Barrett	"	144 00	...
211	s hf.	34	96	30	720 02	480 00	J. P. Foster	"	144 00	28
212	sw qr.	83	96	30	160 00	240 00	J. P. Foster	"	72 00	14
213	n hf.	3	95	30	876 70	565 05	J. P. Foster	"	169 50	28
214	s hf.	3	95	30	820 00	480 00	J. P. Foster	"	144 00	28
215	nw qr.	2	95	30	186 15	222 31	J. P. Foster	"	24 00	14
216	ne qr.	6	99	23	310 00	315 00	J. P. Foster	"	94 50	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT.—CONTINUED.

							Amount re- ceived.		Entrance fee.
217	se qr.	6	99 38	160 00	\$ 240 00	J. P. Foster.....	Aug. 81	\$ 72 00	\$14
218	se qr.	7	95 30	160 00	240 00	H. Hawkins.....	Nov. 84	15 84	14
219	nw qr	7	95 30	158 01	237 01	E. E. Thomas.....	"	72 52	14
220	nw qr	23	95 30	160 00	280 00	A. A. Vroman.....	"	85 88	14
221	ne qr.	23	95 30	160 00	280 00	Ass C. Call.....	"	85 88	14
222	sw qr.	23	94 28	160 00	280 00	Henry Cunau.....	"	85 28	14
223	se qr.	18	97 28	160 00	400 00	D. H. Fitch.....	Nov. 1	100 00	14
224	nw qr	22	97 28	160 00	400 00	A. Eaton.....	"	100 00	14
225	sw qr.	22	97 28	160 00	400 00	H. N. Cowen.....	"	100 00	14
226	se qr.	85	97 29	160 00	240 00	Erick Knitson.....	"	60 00	14
227	nw qr	85	96 30	160 00	240 00	E. J. Tracy.....	"	60 00	14
228	ne qr.	85	96 30	160 00	240 00	E. J. Tracy.....	"	60 00	14
229	ne qr.	4	95 30	188 45	329 77	J. B. Dwinnell.....	"	82 45	14
230	ne qr.	6	94 29	162 88	325 76	Seth H. Tracy.....	Nov. 6	81 18	14
231	ne qr.	24	95 28	160 00	240 00	Seth H. Tracy.....	"	59 76	14
232	nw qr	24	95 28	160 00	240 00	Seth H. Tracy.....	"	59 76	14
233	se qr.	24	95 28	160 00	240 00	Seth H. Tracy.....	"	59 76	14
234	se qr.	13	95 28	160 00	320 00	Seth H. Tracy.....	"	79 68	14
235	sw qr	13	95 28	160 00	320 00	Seth H. Tracy.....	"	79 68	14
236	se qr.	2	96 28	160 00	320 00	E. H. Irwin.....	"	96 88	14
237	nw qr	12	97 29	160 00	240 00	S. H. Tracy.....	"	59 76	14
238	sw qr.	12	97 29	160 00	240 00	S. H. Tracy.....	"	59 76	14
239	sw qr.	4	99 81	160 00	400 00	A. Barrell & H. Smith	Nov. 25	26 40	14
240	ne qr.	18	95 30	160 00	240 00	Wm. H. Dwelle....	Nov. 28	58 88	14
241	nw qr	18	95 30	158 77	238 15	Wm. H. Dwelle....	"	58 48	14
242	sw qr.	18	95 30	159 59	239 28	Wm. H. Dwelle....	"	58 71	14
243	se qr.	18	95 30	160 00	240 00	Wm. H. Dwelle....	"	58 88	14
244	ne qr.	24	95 31	160 00	240 00	Wm. H. Dwelle....	"	58 88	14
245	nw qr	24	95 31	160 00	240 00	Wm. H. Dwelle....	"	58 88	14
246	se qr.	24	95 31	160 00	240 00	Wm. H. Dwelle....	"	58 88	14
247	sw qr.	24	95 31	160 00	240 00	Wm. H. Dwelle....	"	58 88	14
248	ne qr.	12	95 31	160 00	240 00	Wm. H. Dwelle....	"	58 88	14
249	nw qr.	12	95 31	160 00	240 00	Wm. H. Dwelle....	"	58 88	14
250	se qr.	12	95 31	160 00	240 00	Wm. H. Dwelle....	"	58 88	14
251	sw qr.	12	95 31	160 00	240 00	Wm. H. Dwelle....	"	58 88	14
252	ne qr	14	95 31	160 00	240 00	Sarah Dwelle.....	"	58 88	14
253	se qr.	14	95 31	160 00	240 00	Sarah Dwelle.....	"	58 88	14
254	sw qr.	14	96 31	160 00	240 00	Sarah Dwelle.....	Nov. 28	58 88	14
255	sw qr.	32	90 31	160 00	400 00	J. O. Curtis.....	Nov. 15	99 00	14
256	ne qr	12	99 34	160 00	240 00	Seth H. Tracey....	Aug. 81	72 00	14
257	se qr.	12	99 34	160 00	240 00	Seth H. Tracey....	"	72 00	14
258	nw qr.	12	99 34	160 00	240 00	Seth H. Tracey....	"	72 00	14
259	sw qr.	20	96 30	160 00	240 00	Thos. Dawson.....	Nov. 30	58 80	14
260	nw qr.	29	96 30	160 00	240 00	A. C. Call.....	"	58 80	14
261	se qr.	11	96 30	160 00	240 00	M. Colt.....	"	58 80	14
262	ne qr.	11	96 30	160 00	240 00	John Gough.....	"	58 80	14
263	ne qr	28	97 29	160 00	240 00	R. L. Adams.....	"	58 80	14
264	se qr.	28	97 29	160 00	240 00	John Love.....	"	58 80	14
265	sw qr.	28	97 29	160 00	240 00	H. Stow.....	"	58 80	14
266	ne qr.	14	96 30	160 00	240 00	J. Q. A. Hudson....	"	58 80	14
267	ne qr.	24	94 28	160 00	330 00	Wm. H. Henry.....	Dec. 2	78 40	14
268	ne qr.	1	98 27	212 40	531 00	Mary Parker.....	"	130 10	14
269	nw qr	1	98 27	210 80	527 00	S. M. Parker.....	"	160 78	14
270	nw qr	22	94 28	160 00	330 00	Saml. M. Henry....	"	78 40	14
271	ne qr.	10	94 28	160 00	400 00	Wm. H. Henry.....	"	80 00	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

No of Lease.	Parts of Sec.	No. of Sec.	Township.	Range.	No. of acres.	Total valuation.	Name of Lessee.	Date of Lease.	Amount received.	Entrance fee
272	se qr.	22	99	34	160 00	\$ 240 00	J. P. Foster.....	Dec. 1.	\$ 72 00	\$14
273	sw qr.	30	95	27	163 43	326 86	John Wilson.....	Nov. 22.	80 41	14
274	w hf.	27	96	27	320 00	480 00	S. T. Woodard.....	"	118 24	28
275	e hf.	27	96	27	320 00	480 00	"	"	118 24	28
276	w hf.	26	96	27	320 00	480 00	"	"	118 24	28
277	ne qr.	34	96	27	160 00	240 00	A. Woodward.....	"	59 12	14
278	se qr.	34	96	27	160 00	240 00	"	"	59 12	14
279	se qr.	26	96	27	160 00	240 00	P. C. Young.....	"	59 12	14
280	nw qr	35	96	27	160 00	240 00	Danford Eddy.....	"	59 12	14
281	e hf.	35	96	27	320 00	480 00	"	"	118 24	28
282	w hf.	36	96	27	320 00	480 00	"	"	118 24	28
283	n hf.	2	94	30	333 58	500 37	J. D. Smith.....	"	123 25	28
284	s hf.	3	94	30	320 00	480 00	A. M. Lull.....	"	118 24	28
285	all...	10	94	30	640 00	960 00	H. Hamilton.....	"	236 48	56
286	n hf.	04	99	34	415 94	623 91	J. D. Strow.....	1	187 15	28
287	nw qr	34	96	30	160 00	240 00	P. H. Gunnison....	"	60 00	14
288	ne qr.	34	96	30	160 00	240 00	"	"	60 00	14
289	ne qr.	1	95	28	197 00	394 00	H. C. Hovey.....	"	98 50	14
290	se qr.	1	95	28	160 00	320 00	"	"	70 00	14
291	se qr.	10	95	28	160 00	320 00	Seth H. Tracey....	"	99 20	14
292	se qr.	4	95	30	160 00	280 00	J. B. Dwinell.....	"	70 00	14
293	se qr.	9	95	30	160 00	240 00	S. H. Tracey.....	"	74 40	14
294	nw qr	28	99	34	160 00	240 00	J. D. Strow.....	July 21.	72 00	14
295	sw qr.	22	99	34	160 00	240 00	"	Dec. 1.	72 00	14
296	se qr.	26	95	30	160 00	360 00	Warren Walston...	May 22 '66	115 20	14
297	ne qr.	14	94	28	160 00	480 00	"	"	88 40	14
298	nw qr	14	94	28	160 00	480 00	"	"	38 40	14
299	nw qr	7	95	30	157 31	353 95	H. V. Hawkens....	"	28 81	14
300	ne qr.	20	96	30	160 00	360 00	Thomas Dawson...	"	115 20	14
301	se qr.	20	96	30	160 00	360 00	George Van Velson	"	115 20	14
302	nw qr	20	96	30	160 00	360 00	S. Booth.....	"	57 60	14
303	ne qr.	36	96	31	160 00	360 00	D. H. Hopkins.....	"	115 20	14
304	nw qr	21	96	30	160 00	360 00	Wm. Wholan.....	"	115 20	14
305	sw qr.	35	95	30	160 00	360 00	M. Ware.....	"	28 80	14
306	sw qr.	34	90	24	160 00	600 00	W. L. Leggett.....	"	96 00	14
307	sw qr.	1	99	36	160 00	360 00	J. L. Blair.....	"	115 20	14
308	ne qr.	2	99	36	191 65	431 21	D. D. Ryrie.....	"	138 00	14
309	nw qr	2	99	36	191 21	430 22	R. W. Atwood.....	"	137 68	14
310	se qr.	2	99	36	160 00	360 00	B. F. Sargent.....	"	115 20	14
311	sw qr.	9	99	36	160 00	360 00	David T. Owings...	"	115 20	14
312	sw qr.	9	99	36	160 00	360 00	D. S. Hoaglan.....	"	115 20	14
313	ne qr	22	99	36	160 00	360 00	D. C. Adams.....	"	115 20	14
314	nw qr	22	99	36	160 00	360 00	Isaac Scarritt....	"	115 20	14
315	se qr.	14	99	36	160 00	360 00	J. A. Ryrie.....	"	115 20	14
316	se qr.	21	99	36	160 00	360 00	George Johnston...	"	115 20	14
317	se qr.	27	100	36	160 00	360 00	John McDowell....	"	115 20	14
318	se qr.	23	100	36	160 00	360 00	L. E. Houghton....	"	115 20	14
319	sw qr.	12	96	30	160 00	360 00	Harvy Veech.....	"	115 20	14
320	nw qr	13	96	30	160 00	360 00	M. H. Topping.....	"	115 20	14
321	se qr.	2	96	30	160 00	360 00	Gains Paddock....	"	115 20	14
322	sw qr.	2	96	30	160 00	360 00	Geo. E. Hawley....	"	115 20	14
323	se qr.	21	96	27	160 00	360 00	A. T. Hawley.....	"	115 20	14
324	ne qr.	21	96	27	160 00	360 00	Levi Davis.....	"	115 20	14
325	ne qr.	28	96	27	160 00	360 00	Levi Davis, Jr....	"	115 20	14
326	nw qr	33	96	27	160 00	360 00	James Johnston....	"	115 20	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

No. of Lease	Parts of Sec.	No. of Acres	Amount re- ceived.	Entrance fee
827	ne qr.	8	86 40	14
828	se qr.	8	86 40	14
829	sw qr.	8	86 40	14
830	nw qr.	2	86 40	14
831	se qr.	2	86 40	14
832	se qr.	8	115 20	14
833	se qr.		115 20	14
834	sw qr.		115 20	14
835	sw qr.	8	115 20	14
836	ne qr.	2	28 80	14
837	se qr.	2	28 80	14
838	sw qr.	2	28 80	14
839	sw qr.	1	28 80	14
840	se qr.	1	115 20	14
841	sw qr.	1	115 20	14
842	ne qr.	2	115 20	14
843	se qr.	2	115 20	14
844	sw qr.	2	115 20	14
845	se qr.	2	115 20	14
846	nw qr.	1	86 40	14
847	sw qr.	2	115 20	14
848	nw qr.	2	115 20	14
849	se qr.	1	115 20	14
850	sw qr.	2	115 20	14
851	sw qr.	1	128 00	14
852	se qr.	1	153 60	14
853	se qr.	2	128 00	14
854	sw qr.	2	128 00	14
855	ne qr.	2	128 00	14
856	nw qr.	2	122 12	14
857	se qr.	8	128 00	14
858	sw qr.	80	85 29	155 00
859	ne qr.	82	85 29	160 00
860	nw qr.	32	85 29	160 00
861	se qr.	32	85 29	160 00
862	sw qr.	32	85 29	160 00
863	ne qr.	86	85 29	160 00
864	nw qr.	86	85 29	160 00
865	se qr.	86	85 29	160 00
866	sw qr.	86	85 29	160 00
867	nw qr.	15	96 30	160 00
868	ne qr.	10	96 30	160 00
869	nw qr.	10	96 30	160 00
870	sw qr.	8	89 31	118 00
871	se qr.	20	96 27	160 00
872	ne qr.	25	95 28	160 00
873	ne qr.	14	96 27	160 00
874	ne qr.	15	96 27	160 00
875	nw qr.	15	96 27	160 00
876	nw qr.	14	96 27	160 00
877	ne qr.	18	94 30	160 00
878	nw .	18	94 30	163 97
879	se qr.	18	94 30	160 00
880	sw qr.	18	94 30	163 59
881	nw qr.	24	100 86	160 00
887 50	Mary E. King.....		"	124 00
400 00	M. Anls.....		"	128 00
400 00	D. Milligan.....		"	128 00
400 00	J. W. King.....		"	128 00
400 00	Alpheus King.....		"	128 00
400 00	M. Whitford.....		"	96 00
400 00	J. L. Campbell.....		"	96 00
400 00	Wm. C. White.....		"	128 00
400 00	H. W. Hovey.....		"	128 00
860 00	Abraham Booth.....	June 14.	57 60	14
860 00	P. H. McGrew.....	"	115 20	14
860 00	Kate McGrew.....	"	115 20	14
460 00	George W. Pierce..	"	211 20	14
860 00	John Ray.....	June 22.	115 20	14
860 00	J. D. Weaver.....	June 29.	115 20	14
860 00	Ella O. Brown.....	"	115 20	14
860 00	E. Houghton.....	"	115 20	14
860 00	L. E. Houghton.....	"	115 20	14
860 00	L. L. DeMary.....	"	115 20	14
860 00	C. W. Leverett.....	"	115 20	14
868 93	W. Leverett.....	"	118 04	14
860 00	Warren Leverett...	"	115 20	14
868 08	Wm. Leverett.....	"	117 80	14
860 00	W. C. Quigley.....	July 2.	86 40	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

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REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

REPORT OF LAND AGENT.—CONTINUED.

601	ac qr.	87	87	87	160 00	860 00	E. L. Halsey.....	28 80	14
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REPORT OF LAND AGENT—Continued.

No. of Lease	Pta. of Sec.	No. of Sec.	Township.	Range.	No. of acres	Total Value			
603	ac qr...	27	97	37	160 00	\$ 260			
603	ac qr...	23	97	37	160 00	200 00	J. L. Spencer	28 80	14
604	sw qr...	23	97	37	160 00	200 00	G. R. Swallow	28 80	14
605	sw qr...	24	90	24	160 00	600 00	G. W. Ware	19 144 00	14
606	ne qr...	26	98	32	160 00	200 00	A. C. Hamilton	28 80	14
607	sw qr...	23	91	37	160 00	600 00	C. W. D. Hamilton	48 00	14
608	sw qr...	26	90	24	160 00	600 00	W. H. Anderson	48 00	14
609	ne qr...	26	90	24	160 00	600 00	S. W. Davis	48 00	14
610	ac qr...	32	100	34	160 00	260 00	B. Trabue	28 80	14
611	nw qr...	32	100	34	160 00	260 00	A. O. Trabue	115 20	14
612	ac qr...	32	100	34	160 00	260 00	G. R. Garretson	86 40	14
613	sw qr...	32	100	34	160 00	260 00	B. Garretson	86 40	14
614	nw qr...	36	95	31	160 00	260 00	A. Moffitt	87 60	14
615	ac qr...	36	95	31	160 00	260 00	C. W. Moffitt	87 60	14
616	ac qr...	23	98	33	160 00	200 00	J. Bates & A. Seym'r	27 86 40	14
1897.									
617	nw qr...	8	95	33	160 00	200 00	J. F. Kinmonth	Jan. 1 86 40	14
618	nw qr...	23	90	32	160 00	600 00	H. Law	8 48 00	14
619	sw qr...	23	90	32	160 00	600 00	Harriet Law	48 00	14
620	sw qr...	28	90	32	160 00	600 00	J. Law	48 00	14
621	ac qr...	28	90	32	160 00	600 00	J. W. Trabue	48 00	14
622	sw qr...	24	94	28	160 00	200 00	E. Trabue	28 80	14
623	ne qr...	25	94	28	160 00	480 00	B. Shults	88 40	14
624	ac qr...	25	94	28	160 00	480 00	C. Shults	88 40	14
625	nw qr...	26	94	28	160 00	480 00	S. Shults	88 40	14
626	ac qr...	26	90	34	160 00	600 00	S. Parker	48 00	14
627	ne qr...	34	100	34	160 00	260 00	A. J. Smalley	28 80	14
628	ac qr...	26	99	34	160 00	260 00	D. F. Evans	28 80	14
629	nw qr...	26	99	34	160 00	260 00	J. H. Smalley	28 80	14
630	ac qr...	26	99	34	160 00	260 00	M. Olmstead	28 80	14
631	sw qr...	26	99	34	160 00	260 00	S. S. Olmstead	28 80	14
632	sw qr...	30	100	34	160 00	260 00	M. O. Brien	28 80	14
633	ac qr...	8	90	34	160 00	260 00	M. W. Seaman	86 40	14
634	ne qr...	8	99	34	160 00	260 00	E. P. Cutler	86 40	14
635	nw qr...	8	90	34	160 00	260 00	E. B. Montyard	86 40	14
636	sw qr...	8	99	34	160 00	260 00	J. A. Montyard	86 40	14
637	ne qr...	26	91	37	160 00	600 00	D. Flint	144 00	14
638	nw qr...	22	98	29	160 00	200 00	J. Hay	28 80	14
639	sw qr...	26	90	33	160 00	600 00	C. Roscialowski	48 00	14
640	ne qr...	4	94		00	260 00	F. Trabue	17 86 40	14
641	sw qr...	4	94		00	260 00	M. Trabue	86 40	14
642	ne qr...	8	94		00	260 00	A. C. Roferty	86 40	14
643	ac qr...	4	94		00	260 00	W. T. Spencer	Dec 27 '86 115 20	14
644	ac qr...	23	94		00	260 00	B. Kesler	Jan 17 '87 28 80	14
645	nw qr...	26	94		00	260 00	J. Kesler	115 20	14
646	sw qr...	26	94		00	260 00	B. E. Morse	115 20	14
647	ac qr...	26	94		00	600 00	G. Shults	21 48 20	14
648	nw qr...	26	94		00	600 00	J. Fisher	48 00	14
649	ac qr...	2	94		00	600 00	G. Merriweather	48 00	14
650	sw qr...	2	94		00	600 00	A. Preston	4 00	14
651	nw qr...	26	94		00	420 00	J. Leaton	23 60	14
652	ac qr...	18	97		00	260 00	J. F. Gish	28 80	14
653	nw qr...	20	94		00	260 00	J. Wisc.	28 80	14
654	ne qr...	20	94		00	260 00	W. T. Cooper	28 80	14
655	ac qr...	26	94		00	200 00	F. Hewls	Feb. 2 48 00	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—Continued.

No. of Lease	Parts of Sec.	No. of Acres		No. of Lease	Parts of Sec.	No. of Acres		No. of Lease	Parts of Sec.	No. of Acres	
656	sw qr.	8	89 44	171 47	885 81	C. Prindle	Feb. 2	92 55	\$14		
657	nw qr.	8	89 44	164 16	889 85	M. Quitchell	"	88 65	14		
658	se qr.	20	98 80	160 00	890 00	M. Cooper	"	28 80	14		
659	ne qr.	22	98 28	160 00	890 00	D. Davis	4	86 40	14		
660	nw qr.	22	98 28	160 00	890 00	J. Laforos	"	86 40	14		
661	nw qr.	13	98 29	160 00	890 00	E. McCarty	"	57 60	14		
662	se qr.	8	99 34	160 00	890 00	H. M. Gilmore	"	86 40	14		
663	sw qr.	32	98 33	160 00	890 00	J. F. Chase	"	86 40	14		
664	nw qr.	27	99 31	160 00	890 00	L. A. Reynolds	"	86 40	14		
665	nw qr.	8	90 37	160 00	890 00	T. S. Mathers	"	48 00	14		
666	sw qr.	20	90 32	160 00	890 00	O. H. Forker	"	48 00	14		
667	ne qr.	33	99 28	160 00	890 00	J. W. Vinson	"	86 40	14		
668	ne qr.	12	98 31	160 00	890 00	D. L. Rieves	"	86 40	14		
669	ne qr.	14	98 29	160 00	890 00	G. Parmeter	March 8	86 40	14		
670	se qr.	14	98 29	160 00	890 00	D. E. Pettengill	"	86 40	14		
671	ne qr.	8	95 83	160 00	890 00	C. Pettengill	"	86 40	14		
672	ne qr.	28	92 40	160 00	890 00	H. H. Beach	15	144 00	14		
673	se qr.	28	92 40	160 00	890 00	E. Beach	"	144 00	14		
674	nw qr.	28	92 40	160 00	890 00	G. M. Raymond	"	144 00	14		
675	sw qr.	28	92 40	160 00	890 00	W. A. Stoddard	"	144 80	14		
676	se qr.	8	98 27	160 00	890 00	O. C. Sullans	"	28 80	14		
677	ne qr.	36	96 34	160 00	890 00	W. H. Pogue	"	86 40	14		
678	sw qr.	4	91 40	160 00	890 00	D. A. Biggers	April 2	144 00	14		
679	nw qr.	4	91 40	169 82	898 07	W. King	"	152 64	14		
680	se qr.	32	98 27	160 00	890 00	C. King	"	86 40	14		
681	sw qr.	32	98 27	160 00	890 00	W. S. King	"	86 40	14		
682	sw qr.	28	90 33	160 00	890 00	J. P. Camp	"	144 00	14		
683	nw qr.	12	100 36	112 89	252 88	M. L. Leggett	"	40 46	..		
684	sw qr.	12	100 36	160 00	890 00	L. H. Leggett	"	57 60	..		
685	nw qr.	18	100 36	160 00	890 00	T. H. Barnett	"	57 60	14		
686	se qr.	34	98 27	160 00	86 00	A. Leak	3	28 80	14		
687	sw qr.	24	98 29	160 00	480 00	C. Parmenter	"	100 80	14		
688	se qr.	18	97 33	160 00	860 00	T. Smirl	"	86 40	14		
689	se qr.	27	99 31	160 00	860 00	M. Landon	"	28 80	14		
690	nw qr.	32	89 46	160 00	840 00	T. Foster	"	134 40	14		
691	sw qr.	32	89 46	160 00	840 00	H. M. Foster	"	134 40	14		
692	se qr.	32	99 30	160 00	860 00	H. O. Goodrich	"	86 40	14		
693	sw qr.	32	99 30	160 00	890 00	J. A. Goodrich	"	86 40	14		
694	ne....	32	99 30	160 00	860 00	M. L. Vinson	"	86 40	14		
695	nw qr.	32	99 30	160 00	860 00	C. H. Knap	"	28 80	14		
696	ne qr.	4	98 30	165 12	871 52	H. Nevins	"	89 16	14		
697	nw qr.	3	98 30	165 59	872 57	A. Starkweather	"	89 40	14		
698	sw qr.	3	99 28	160 00	860 00	E. H. Smith	"	86 40	14		
699	se qr.	3	99 28	160 00	860 00	J. W. Sutherland	"	86 40	14		
700	nw qr.	11	99 28	160 00	860 00	W. Douglass	"	86 40	14		
701	se qr.	34	99 34	160 00	860 00	R. S. Cole	"	86 40	14		
702	sw qr.	34	99 34	160 00	860 00	M. N. Cole	"	86 40	14		
703	se qr.	4	95 33	160 00	860 00	C. W. Cole	"	86 40	14		
704	se qr.	24	99 33	160 00	890 00	E. A. Cole	"	86 40	14		
705	sw qr.	24	99 33	160 00	860 00	R. S. Cole, Jr.	"	86 40	14		
706	ne qr.	12	96 34	160 00	890 00	David Kirby	"	28 80	14		
707	se qr.	12	96 34	160 00	860 00	E. Kirby	"	28 80	14		
708	sw qr.	36	97 34	160 00	860 00	J. Kirby	"	28 80	14		
709	ne qr.	36	97 34	160 00	860 00	N. M. Brown	"	28 80	14		
710	se qr.	5	98 31	160 00	890 00	R. F. Clark	"	86 40	14		

REPORT OF LAND AGENT--CONTINUED.

No. of Lease				Total value					
711				1,848 00	J. F. Williams	April 8	\$ 67 48	\$14	
712	sw qr.	4	94 86	160 00	M. Williams	"	71 50	14	
713	ne qr.	4	94 86	140 95	L. R. Williams	" 14	67 56	14	
714	se qr.	4	94 86	160 00	E. W. Page	"	76 80	14	
715	nw qr.	8	94 86	141 75	A. M. Page	"	67 68	14	
716	sw qr.	8	94 86	160 00	E. J. Mauning	"	76 80	14	
717	ne qr.	8	94 86	141 00	M. S. Williams	"	67 84	14	
718	se qr.	8	94 86	160 00	L. Granby	"	76 80	14	
719	nw qr.	2	87 40	153 00	W. L. Howard	"	133 09	14	
720	sw qr.	12	87 40	160 00	William Ball	"	82 90	14	
721	sw qr.	10	88 42	160 00	C. Davis	"	84 40	14	
722	se qr.	10	88 42	160 00	E. B. Park	"	80 40	14	
723	ne qr.	22	88 41	160 00	J. B. Robinson	"	86 40	14	
724	se qr.	22	88 41	160 00	L. C. Robinson	"	86 40	14	
725	sw qr.	22	88 41	160 00	S. Kafka	"	86 40	14	
726	ne qr.	28	88 41	160 00	Sarah Kafka	"	86 40	14	
727	ne qr.	9	98 27	160 00	L. Whitney	April 9	86 40	14	
727	nw qr.	9	98 27	160 00	A. B. Whitney	"	86 40	14	
729	se qr.	12	96 82	160 00	F. L. Whitney	"	86 40	14	
730	sw qr.	12	96 82	160 00	E. Whitney	"	86 40	14	
731	ne qr.	24	97 27	160 00	C. Reiberman	" 30	86 40	14	
732	nw qr.	24	97 27	160 00	John Kell	"	86 40	14	
733	ne qr.	28	97 27	160 00	D. Kell	" 8	86 40	14	
734	nw qr.	28	97 27	160 00	I. Warnick	"	86 40	14	
735	se qr.	14	97 27	160 00	G. Warnick	"	86 40	14	
736	sw qr.	14	97 27	160 00	F. Hajaman	"	86 40	14	
737	se qr.	15	97 27	160 00	H. Hajaman	"	86 40	14	
738	ne qr.	22	97 27	160 00	J. Smith	"	86 40	14	
739	ne qr.	24	99 38	160 00	C. Henick	"	86 40	14	
740	nw qr.	24	99 38	160 00	F. Henick	"	86 40	14	
741	se qr.	35		160 00	T. C. McCorkle	"	86 40	14	
742	sw qr.	35		160 00	S. S. McCorkle	"	86 40	14	
743	se qr.	36		160 00	S. V. Croesman	"	86 40	14	
744	ne qr.	10		160 00	L. D. Corey	"	28 00	14	
745	sw qr.	2		160 00	R. Newton	"	28 80	14	
746	ne qr.	18 1		160 00	A. Rue	"	86 40	14	
747	nw qr.	18 1		120 00	M. Rue	"	65 22	14	
748	ne qr.	29		160 00	C. E. Henderson	May 8	88 40	14	
749	nw qr.	28		160 00	T. Kinsley	"	88 40	14	
750	se qr.	28		160 09	M. A. Henderson	"	88 40	14	
751	sw qr.	20		160 00	R. Henderson	"	88 40	14	
752	sw qr.	10		160 00	E. M. West	"	88 40	14	
753	se qr.	10		160 00	J. A. Picket	"	86 40	14	
754	sw qr.	15		160 00	H. Daniels	"	28 80	14	
755	se qr.	8		160 00	E. Starkweather	May 12	86 40	14	
756	ne qr.	34		160 00	J. Challacombe	"	28 80	14	
757	nw qr.	34		160 00	W. Challacombe	"	28 80	14	
758	sw qr.	34		160 00	J. R. Challacombe	"	28 80	14	
759	se qr.	34		160 00	J. F. Challacombe, jr	"	28 80	14	
760	ne qr.	9		160 00	J. Crowe	"	28 80	14	
761	nw qr.	9		160 00	J. Quartos	"	28 80	14	
762	nw qr.	11		160 00	J. Lock	"	28 80	14	
763	sw qr.	11		160 00	I. Lock	"	28 80	14	
764	ne qr.	25		160 00	J. Bruner	"	28 80	14	
765	ne qr.	13		160 00	W. O. Stryker	June 2	86 40	14	

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—Continued.

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REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

				Total value— dolls.					
931	ne qr...	86	90:45	160 00	\$ 490 00	A. M. Weinheimer	Nov. 31	88 80	14
932	ne qr...	8	88 41	160 00	360 00	E. Weinheimer	"	28 80	14
933	se qr...	11	89 42	160 00	360 00	F. Weinheimer	"	28 80	14
934	ne qr...	14	88 41	160 00	360 00	W. Shum	"	28 80	14
935	nw qr...	14	88 41	160 00	360 00	P. Shum	"	28 80	14
936	nw qr...	4	88 41	226 55	509 74	A. Parkinson	"	40 78	14
937	se qr...	4	86 41	160 00	360 00	A. A. Parkinson	"	28 80	14
938	sw qr...	14	88 41	160 00	360 00	D. B. Parkinson	"	28 80	14
939	se qr...	14	88 41	160 00	360 00	G. W. Parkinson	"	28 80	14
940	ne qr...	26	90 47	160 00	840 00	A. Bruegger	"	67 20	14
941	se qr...	26	90 47	160 00	840 00	M. Bruegger	"	67 20	14
942	nw qr...	32	88 41	160 00	360 00	F. Senn	"	28 80	14
943	nw qr...	28	88 41	160 00	360 00	M. Hofer	"	28 80	14
944	se qr...	12	88 41	160 00	360 00	J. Buley	"	28 80	14
945	se qr...	82	87 45	160 00	360 00	T. Gruas	"	28 80	14
946	se qr...	30	88 43	160 00	360 00	P. C. Chipron	"	28 80	14
947	nw qr...	26	90 32	160 00	600 00	E. C. Chipron	"	48 00	14
948	ne qr...	26	90 45	160 00	480 00	L. Chipron	"	88 40	14
949	nw qr...	14	90 45	160 00	480 00	C. McAllilly	"	38 40	14
950	nw qr...	18	90 38	172 92	555 95	M. L. McAllilly	"	52 47	14
951	nw qr...	8	90 46	160 00	840 00	F. Earnst	"	67 20	14
952	sw qr...	28	88 45	160 00	600 00	J. Earnst	"	48 00	14
953	se qr...	20	88 43	160 00	360 00	M. Earnst	"	28 80	14
954	se qr...	32	86 44	160 00	360 00	A. Oethoff	"	28 80	14
955	ne qr...	6	87 43	160 72	361 69	D. Briner	"	28 98	14
956	se qr...	6	87 43	160 00	360 00	J. Wanner	"	28 80	14
957	ne qr...	26	88 41	160 00	600 00	J. Wild	"	48 00	14
958	nw qr...	26	88 41	160 00	600 00	J. Hediger	"	48 00	14
959	ne qr...	32	90 00	30 00	360 00	G. W. Ballerton	25	57 60	14
960	nw qr...	32	90 00	30 00	360 00	S. Ballerton	"	57 60	14
961	ne qr...	30	90 00	30 00	600 00	J. R. Blattner	29	48 00	14
962	nw qr...	30	31 82	492 45	492 45	A. E. Blattner	"	39 40	14
963	se qr...	30	90 00	30 00	600 00	J. Seidler	"	48 00	14
964	sw qr...	30	32 52	496 95	496 95	T. Blattner	"	89 75	14
965	sw qr...	36	90 00	30 00	600 00	N. Thalmon	"	48 00	14
966	sw qr...	32	90 00	30 00	360 00	F. Payer	"	57 60	14
967	ne qr...	32	90 00	30 00	600 00	W. Metz	Dec. 7	48 00	14
968	ne qr...	6	90 99	238 74	238 74	Dan Blattner	"	19 10	14
969	se qr...	14	90 00	30 00	600 00	J. Metz	"	48 00	14
970	se qr...	10	90 00	30 00	600 00	L. Baer	"	48 00	14
971	ne qr...	30	90 10	480 00	480 00	C. Kinne	"	38 40	14
972	se qr...	28	90 00	480 00	480 00	E. Montgomery	"	76 80	14
973	sw qr...	23	90 00	480 00	480 00	N. Montgomery	"	76 80	14
974	se qr...	27	90 00	480 00	480 00	N. J. Montgomery	"	76 80	14
975	sw qr...	27	90 00	480 00	480 00	A. M. Montgomery	"	76 80	14
976	ne qr...	34	90 00	480 00	480 00	M. M. Montgomery	"	76 80	14
977	ne qr...	30	90 00	480 00	480 00	B. J. Montgomery	"	115 20	14
978	se qr...	30	90 00	480 00	480 00	R. N. Montgomery	"	115 20	14
979	nw qr...	9	90 15	480 00	480 00	J. Montgomery	"	115 20	14
980	ne qr...	19	90 00	480 00	480 00	Wm. Montgomery	"	115 20	14
981	se qr...	19	90 00	480 00	480 00	P. E. Montgomery	"	115 20	14
982	se qr...	10	90 00	600 00	600 00	A. H. Judd	"	144 00	14
983	se qr...	29	90 00	360 00	360 00	E. A. Judd	16	86 40	14
984	sw qr...	30	90 00	360 00	360 00	C. Thubor	Nov. 1	86 40	14
985	ne qr...	8	86 87	274 38	274 38	W. Mayo	"	89 85	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

1042	ahfswqr.	11	100	21	196 56	442 26	S. Parish.....	.....	70 76	14
1043	sw qr....	4	97	28	160 00	480 00	J. McCornell.....	Sept. 22	115 20	14
1044	nw qr....	30	98	48		360 00	H. Nelson.....	May 29	57 60	14
1045	nwqrachf	21	99	48		90 00	Ole Nelson.....	.....	14 40	14
1046	whf sw qr	28	99	48		180 00	Ole Nelson.....	.....	28 80	14
1047	nw qr....	28	87	41		600 00	D. Gilmore.....	June 8	48 00	14
1048	ne qr....	12	92	40		600 00	J. McClurg.....	July 1	96 00	14
1049	se qr....	12	92	40		600 00	S. A. McClurg....	.....	96 00	14
1050	nw qr....	8	96	31		360 00	W. R. Stonham ..	.....18	57 60	14
1051	ne qr....	22	94	39		360 00	A. Knackle .....	.....	86 40	14
1052	se qr....	22	94	39		360 00	E. Knackle .....	.....	86 40	14
1053	sw qr....	22	94	39		360 00	L. Werner.....	.....	86 40	14
1054	nw qr....	22	94	39		360 00	Leona Werner....	.....	86 40	14
1055	nw qr....	26	95	31		360 00	J. A. Stoneham ..	.....25	57 60	14
1056	se qr....	4	94	87		360 00	J. A. Wrong.....	August 4	57 60	14
1057	sw qr....	30	98	48		360 00	J. Paulson.....	.....8	57 60	14
1058	e hf seqr.	3	95	30		180 00	W. Emerson.....	.....1	28 80	14
1059	whf seqr.	2	95	30		180 00	W. Emerson.....	.....	28 80	14
1060	se qr....	85	95	27		480 00	M. L. Hite.	Sept. 8	76 80	14
1061	sw qr....	36	95	27		480 00	L. H. Hite.....	.....	76 80	14
1062	ne qr....	36	95	27		480 00	G. W. Davis.....	.....	76 80	14
1063	nw qr....	36	95	27		480 00	J. E. Davis.....	Sept. 8	76 80	14
1064	se qr....	12	94	87		360 00	G. H. Smith.....	.....	57 60	14
1065	sw qr....	12	94	87		360 00	M. B. Smith.....	.....	57 60	14
1066	se qr....	26	95	27		480 00	J. W. Morse.....	.....14	38 40	14
1067	ne qr....	31	98	48		360 00	H. L. Dean.....	.....18	57 60	14
1068	nw qr....	31	98	48		360 00	F. P. Dean .....	.....	57 60	14
1069	sw qr....	32	90	46		340 00	C. S. Hamilton....	.....	67 20	14
1070	se qr....	36	98	30		360 00	A. T. Wright.....	July 1	57 60	14
1071	ne qr....	34	98	30		360 00	W. H. Ashby.....	.....	57 60	14
1072	se qr....	34	98	30		360 00	J. Safford.....	.....	57 60	14
1073	se qr....	31	98	30		360 00	D. Crow.....	.....	57 60	14
1074	ne qr....	31	98	30		360 00	H. L. Crow.....	.....	57 60	14
1075	se qr....	2	98	30		360 00	J. S. Morris.....	.....	57 60	14
1076	sw qr....	1	98	30		360 00	A. P. Twinchan..	.....	57 60	14
1077	se qr....	1	98	30		360 00	M. M. Lawson....	.....	57 60	14
1078	ne qr....	38	99	30		360 00	A. W. Bell.....	.....	57 60	14
1079	ne qr....	34	99	30		360 00	J. D. King.....	.....	57 60	14
1080	se qr....	34	99	30		360 00	H. S. Gillum.....	.....	57 60	14
1081	sw qr....	34	99	30		360 00	J. Robinson.....	.....	57 60	14
1082	sw qr....	36	98	30		360 00	D. D. Jones.....	.....	57 60	14
1083	nw qr....	36	93	40		600 00	D. O. Settlementire.	October 5	96 00	14
1084	sw qr....	36	93	40		600 00	S. T. Settlementire.	.....	96 00	14
1085	ne hf seqr	22	90	17		420 00	J. Buchanan.....	.....	67 20	14
1086	ne qr....	31	95	30		360 00	T. Schirenburg ..	.....17	57 60	14
1087	ne qr....	1	98	30		378 11	G. H. Pomeroy...	.....19	60 50	14
1088	se qr....	28	99	33		338 74	W. Jenkins.....	.....	58 40	14
1089	sw qr....	28	99	33		360 00	J. Jenkins.....	.....26	57 60	14
1090	se qr....	26	99	33		360 00	M. M. Jenkins....	.....	57 60	14
1091	sw qr....	26	99	33		360 00	H. Jenkins.....	.....	57 60	14
1092	se qr....	29	95	27		480 00	D. B. Sparks.....	.....	38 40	14
1093	sw qr....	29	95	27		480 00	A. D. Sparks.....	.....	38 40	14
1094	ne qr....	32	95	27		480 00	M. A. M. Sparks..	.....	38 40	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

No. of Lease							Amount re- ceived.	Entrance fee
1095	n						38 40	\$14
1096	n						38 40	14
1097	s						38 40	14
1098	n						38 40	14
1099	s						38 40	14
1100	n						57 60	14
1101	s						28 80	14
1102	n						28 80	14
1103	n						58 80	14
1104	s						58 80	14
1105	n						28 80	14
1106	s						57 60	14
1107	n						57 60	14
1108	n						57 60	14
1109	s						76 80	14
1110	s						67 20	14
1111	n						76 80	14
1112	n						76 80	14
1113	s						28 80	14
1114	n						74 44	14
1115	n						74 72	14
1116	s						57 60	14
1117	s						57 60	14
1118	n						57 60	14
1119	n						57 60	14
1120	s						57 60	14
1121	s						57 60	14
1122	n						76 80	14
1123	n						38 40	14
1124	n						38 40	14
1125	n						38 40	14
1126	s						38 40	14
1127	s						38 40	14
1128	s						38 40	14
1129	n						38 40	14
1130	s						38 40	14
1131	n						48 00	14
1132	s						96 00	14
1133	s						28 74	14
1134	n						57 60	14
1135	n						57 60	14
1136	ne qr	99 38	160 00	880 00	F. Utchman.....	.....	57 60	14
1137	nw .	99 38	160 00	880 00	H. J. Utchman.....	.....	57 60	14
1138	ne qr	94 39	160 00	360 00	W. Leving.....	.....	28 80	14
1139	nw q	94 39	160 00	360 00	J. Leving.....	.....	28 80	14
1140	nw q	86 37	160 00	600 00	A. Gustine.....	.....	48 00	14
1141	ne qr	88 41	160 00	860 00	R. Hobson, Jr.....	.....	28 80	14
1142	nw q	88 41	160 00	860 00	A. W. Samson.....	.....	28 80	14
1143	ne qr	88 42	160 00	860 00	W. Hobson.....	.....	28 80	14
1144	se qr	99 48	160 00	860 00	C. H. Bauer.....	Jan 18, '69	28 80	14
1145	nw q	98 80	167 67	877 26	H. Rooy.....	Dec 31, '68	80 18	14
1146	ne qr	98 90	167 27	876 86	H. R. Rooy.....	.....	80 10	14
1147	ne qr	99 38	160 00	360 00	W. H. Rooy.....	.....	28 80	14
1148	nw q	99 38	160 00	860 00	C. Rooy.....	.....	28 80	14
1149	se qr	99 38	160 00	860 00	E. Rooy.....	.....	28 80	14

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—Continued.

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—CONTINUED.

The following is a list of forfeited Leases that have been re-leased, the lands being included in the foregoing list, but not the interest received when re-leased.

REPORT OF LAND AGENT—Continued.

[illegible]

REPORT OF LAND AGENT.—CONTINUED.

The following is a list of leases upon which the purchase money has been paid and patents issued, the money received not being included in the foregoing list.

No. of Lease	Pta. of Sec.	No. of Sec.	Township.	Range.	No. of Acres	Purchase money rec'd.	Name of Patentee.	Date of payment.
266	ne qr.	14	98	30	160 00	\$ 240 00	Stephen Grady.....	1869. July 28.
1006	ne qr.	18	98	37	160 00	360 00	John Carney.....	Nov. 8.
1007	nw qr.	18	98	37	179 76	404 46	John Carney.....	"
1008	se qr.	18	98	37	160 00	360 00	John Carney.....	"
1009	sw qr.	18	98	37	178 00	400 68	John Carney.....	"
1004	ne qr.	21	94	36	160 00	160 00	John Carney Jr.....	"
1005	nw qr.	21	94	36	160 00	480 00	E. B. Carney.....	"
11	ne qr.	24	95	30	160 00	280 00	H. J. Burver.....	Dec. 9

List of lands leased by Thos. J. Stone, agent employed by the Board at Sioux City, being a part of the lands acquired through investment of a portion of the interest accumulated from Congressional Grant.

	No. of Sec.	Township.	Range.	No. of Acres	Name of Lessee.	Appraised value.	Eight per cent received.
1869.							
June 24.	n	4	98	160 00	James Gilmore.....	\$ 2 50	\$ 32 00
"	n	4	98	160 00	Eliza Gilmore.....	2 50	32 00
June 9.	n	4	98	160 00	Joseph R. Noel.....	2 50	32 00
"	se	4	98	160 00	Alphonso B. Williams.....	2 50	32 00
"	e						
"	n	14	98	160 00	David W. Noel.....	2 50	16 00
June 12.	se	3	98	160 00	Marion Sibley.....	2 50	32 00
"	se	3	98	160 00	Leveret C. Barber.....	2 50	32 00
"	se	3	98	160 00	Edwin W. Yaw.....	2 50	32 00
"	se	3	98	160 00	Ambrose S. Yaw.....	2 50	32 00
June 4.	se	0	90	160 00	John Cook.....	2 25	28 80
"	n	0	90	160 00	John F. Potter.....	2 25	28 80
"	se	0	90	160 00	Thos. H. Harding.....	2 25	28 80
June 5.	n	0	90	160 00	Jas. Will, Jr.....	2 25	28 80
"	n	8	90	160 00	Erastus B. Bailey.....	2 25	28 80
"	se	8	90	160 00	Erastus B. Bailey.....	2 25	28 80
"	se	4	90	160 00	Edmund S. Carr.....	2 25	28 80
"	se	4	90	160 00	Geo. H. Drake.....	2 25	28 80
May 31.	se	0	91	160 00	A. J. Graves.....	2 00	25 60
"	n	0	91	160 00	Chas. S. Pierce.....	2 00	25 60
June 5.	se	3	90	160 00	W. W. Fitzpatrick.....	2 25	28 80
"	n	14	90	160 00	P. L. Porter.....	2 25	28 80
Aug. 8.	n	2	96	160 00	Wm. H. Fife.....	2 00	25 60
"	se	2	96	160 00	Wm. J. Fife.....	2 00	25 60
"	n	2	96	160 00	Geo. W. Fife.....	2 00	25 60
"	se	2	96	160 00	Chas. H. Fife.....	2 00	25 60

Total amount received.....\$713 60

The above is a true copy of returns made semi-annually to my office.

H. M. THOMSON, Secretary.

CASHIER'S REPORT.

Statement of the Cashier of business done by the various Committees, by the Farm Superintendent, and by himself upon the President's order, as shown upon his books, from January 1, 1868, to December 31, 1869, inclusive.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM in account with—

INTEREST FUND.

Total receipts..... ..\$77,118.13

FIRES.

Total disbursements..... ..\$ 2,526.08

In 1868.....\$1,004.97

In 1869..... 1,521.11

Value of coal on hand 300.00

CABINET.

Total disbursements..... ..452.24

REPAIRS.

Total disbursements 195.94

Total receipts 132.60

Excess of disbursements 63.34

LAUNDRY.

Total disbursements 1,014.10

Total receipts..... 963.96

Excess of disbursements 50.14

LIBRARY.

Total disbursements..... ..49.45

LIGHTS.

Total disbursements	\$ 883.10
In 1868.....	\$241.91
In 1869.....	591.19

SALARIES.

Total disbursements	12,246.28
In 1868.....	2,554.17
In 1869.....	9,692.11

SAFE.

Total receipts (State appropriation)	1,200.00
Total disbursements.....	916.75
Excess of receipts.....	\$283.25

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

Total disbursements.....	499.40
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Total disbursements	900.00
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COLLEGE TEAM.

Total disbursements.....	346.35
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TUITION.

Total receipts (for instruction in instrumental music).....	270.50
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FURNITURE.

Total disbursements.....	14,463.27
Total receipts (for damages)	42.85
Excess of disbursements.....	14,420.42

ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS.

Total disbursements.....	1,045.22
Total receipts (State appropriation)	1,000.00
Excess of disbursements	45.22

ORCHARD.

Total disbursements	\$ 94.61
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SEWER.

Total disbursements.....	1,297.66
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CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

Total disbursements.....	10.70
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MUSEUM.

Total disbursements.....	1,700.00
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INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Total disbursements	5,175.40
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In 1868.....	\$2,632.36
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In 1869.....	2,543.04
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SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Total disbursements.....	30,267.75
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Total receipts.....	2,224.75
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Excess of disbursements....	802.00
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Value of goods on hand..	\$802.00
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PROFESSORS' HOUSES.

Total disbursements.....	\$19,244.97
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Total receipts (State appropriation, overdrawn.)....	12,005.62
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Excess of disbursements....	7,239.35
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SOUTH SIDE ROAD.

Total receipts (State appropriation)	\$300.00
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Total disbursements.....	74.35
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Excess of receipts.....	225.65
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COLLEGE BUILDING.

Total disbursements	37,189.65
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In 1868.....	\$27,076.59
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For completion of build- ding	10,570.79	
For heating apparatus and cooking range.	\$10,339.89	
For bell	184.11	
For water-works	1,354.98	
For gas-works	3,011.58	
For out-buildings	630.46	
For inside fitting up..	793.42	
For cleaning	191.36	
In 1869 (for all purposes) ..	\$10,113.06	
Total receipts		\$25,489.70
In 1868	25,127.75	
State appropriation for completion of col- lege building	13,000.00	
State appropriation for heating apparatus and cooking range...	10,000.00	
State appropriation for procuring water, etc	2,000.00	
Sale of household goods	127.75	
In 1869, rebatement on freights	361.95	
Excess of disbursements....		\$11,699.95

NURSERY.

Total disbursements	238.33
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SIOUX CITY LANDS.

Total disbursements	15,926.55
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COLLEGE BOARDING HOUSE.

Total disbursements	17,599.25	
Total receipts	16,240.92	
Excess of disbursements...		1,358.33
Deficit in 1868	364.63	
Deficit in 1869	693.70	
Value of goods on hand	300.00	

FARM FUND.

Total receipts.....	\$5,672.24
Amount drawn from treasury.....	\$2,702.25
Land sales and collec- tions on land notes..	2,969.99
Total disbursements.....	23.10
Balance due H. M. Thomson, Jan. 1, '68	13.10
Amount paid treasurer	10.00
Excess of receipts.....	\$5,649.14

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

Total disbursements.....	\$1,013.87
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FARM HORSES.

Total disbursements.....	\$1,021.25
Total receipts.....	670.00
State appropriation..	500.00
Sale of two horses ..	170.00
Excess of disbursements....	351.25

FARM BUILDING FUND.

State appropriation unexpended.	\$1,000.00
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FARM TILE DRAINING.

Total disbursements.....	1,054.41
Total receipts.....	1,004.00
State appropriation...	1,000.00
Sale of tile.....	4.00
Excess of disbursements....	50.41

FARM STOCK.

Total disbursements.....	4,279.00
Total receipts.....	3,439.03
Excess of disbursements....	839.97

Excess of disburse-
ments in 1868 \$2,318.39
Excess of receipts in '69 1,478.42

FUND FOR REFITTING AND RE-FURNISHING FARM-HOUSE.

Total disbursements	\$1,665.18	
Total receipts (State appropria'n) .	1,500.00	
Excess of disbursements		\$165.18

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND WAGONS.

Total disbursements	2,059.85	
Total receipts	1,309.22	
State appropriation . . .	1,200.00	
Collect's for damage, etc	109.22	
Excess of disbursements		730.63

FARM BOARDING HOUSE.

Total receipts	3,155.54	
Total disbursements	2,923.60	
Excess of receipts		\$231.94

FARM PRODUCTIONS.

Total disbursements	991.59	
Total receipts	394.39	
Excess of disbursements		597.20

FARM LABOR.

Total disbursements	3,804.19	
Total receipts	1,141.83	
Excess of disbursements		2,662.36

FARM IMPLEMENT SHED.

Total receipts (State appropria'n) . .	750.00	
Total disbursements	439.26	
Excess of receipts		310.74

FARM INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Total disbursements		572.35
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PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.

Balance due from the College... \$ 475.84

CASH.

Total receipts..... \$60,131.78

Total disbursements..... 59,524.71

Cash on hand..... \$607.07

SUMMARY.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

DR.

To interest fund.....	\$77,118.13
To Safe appropriation.....	283.25
To tuition.....	270.50
To farm building fund	1000.00
To balance of personal accounts.....	475.84
To South side road.....	225.65
To farm fund	5,649.14
To farm boarding house	231.94
To farm implement shed.....	310.74
Total.....	————— \$85,565.19

CR.

By fires.....	\$2,526.08
By cabinet	452.24
By repairs.....	63.34
By laundry.	50.14
By library	49.45
By lights	833.10
By salaries	12,246.28
By surveying instruments	499.40
By musical instruments.....	900.00

By college team	\$346.35	
By furniture	14,420.42	
By ornamental grounds	45.22	
By orchard	94.61	
By sewer	1,297.66	
By chemical apparatus	10.70	
By museum	1,700.00	
By incidental expenses	5,175.40	
By school books and stationery	802.00	
By professors' houses	7,239.35	
By college building	11,699.95	
By nursery	238.33	
By Sioux City lands	15,926.55	
By college boarding-house	1,358.33	
By farm improvements	1,013.87	
By farm horses	351.25	
By farm tile drainage	50.41	
By farm stock	839.97	
By fund for refitting and re-furnishing farm house	165.18	
By farm implements and wagons	730.63	
By farm productions	597.20	
By farm labor	2,662.36	
By farm incidental expenses	572.35	
By cash	607.07	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$85,565.19

Summary statement of current expenses for 1889, (the first year of the full organization of the College.

For fires, being for coal and fireman's wages	\$1,221.11
For laundry, being deficit in receipts	50.14
For lights, being for candles, gasoline, and manufacture of gas	591.19
For salaries, being for payment of officers.	9,692.11

For incidental expenses, being for : 1st, expense account, and per diem of executive committee. 2d, expense account and per diem of the committee on organization. 3d, expense account of other officers when travelling on special duty. 4th, printing. 5th, stationery, 6th, postage. 7th, janitor's salary. 8th, blank books. 9th, clerks' hire. 10th, miscellaneous expenses not properly chargeable to other accounts....			\$2,543.04	
For college boarding-house, being for deficit in receipts.....			698.70	
Total.....			14791.29	
Deduct tuition for instruction in instrumental music.....			270.50	
Total, paid from interest fund....				\$14,520.79
1868.				
For fires, as above.....			\$1004.97	
For lights, as above.....			241.91	
For salaries, as above.			2,554.17	
For incidental expenses, as above....			2,632.36	
For college boarding-house, as above			364.63	
Total paid from interest fund..				\$6798.04

Summary Statement of Expenditures, ordinary, for Library, Apparatus, etc., and for goods on hand undiminished in value, for the years 1868 and 1869.

For fires, being for coal on hand for next year's use.....			\$ 300.00	
For cabinet, being for freight on mineral specimens and for expense of botanical collection			452.24	
For library, being for purchase of books and express charges.....			49.45	

For surveying instruments..	\$ 499.40	
For musical instruments, being for two pianos, one organ, covers and stools..	900.00	
For college team, being for one pair of horses, harness, shoeing, etc	346.35	
For chemical apparatus, being for freight , on apparatus donated.	10.70	
For museum, being amount paid Dr. J. M. Shaffer for his collection in natural history.	1,700.00	
For school books and stationery, being for balance of stock on hand for sale to students.	802.00	
For college boarding-house, being value of groceries onhand for next year's use...	300.00	
	<hr/>	
Total paid from the interest fund.		\$5,360.14

*Summary Statemen of Expenditures, extraordinary, for completion of College building
etc., for the years 1868 and 1869.*

For repairs, being for excess of cost of re- pairs of college building and its furniture over collections for damages.	\$ 63.34	
For furniture, for the College building	14,420.42	
For ornamental grounds, being for excess of disbursements over the appropriation.	45.22	
For orchard, being for trees, planting and care.	94.61	
For sewer, being for the sewerage and drain- age of the College building.	1,297.66	
For professor's houses, being for excess of disbursements over the appropriation.	7,239.35	
For College building, being for its comple- tion, supplying it with water, heating and cooking apparatus, gas, cases for cabinet and museum, out-buildings, inside fitting- up and cleaning; excess of disbursements over appropriation and other receipts.	11,699.95	

For nursery, being for advances made for evergreens ordered from France.....	\$ 238.33	
Total.....		\$35,098.88

Deduct from the above—

Excess of appropriation for safe over dis- bursements.....	283.25	
Excess of appropriation for south side road over disbursements.....	225.65	
Total.....		508.90

Excess of overdrafts, loaned and paid tempo- rarily from the interest fund, by order of the Board of Trustees.....		\$34,589.98
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Investment of surplus Interest Fund for the years 1868 and 1869.

For Sioux City lands being for cost and expenses inci- dent to their purchase and location.....	\$15,926.55
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Summary Statement of Farm Accounts for the years 1868 and 1869.

DISBURSEMENTS.

For farm improvements, being for the build- ing and repair of fences and gates, building and repair of sheep sheds, repair of barn, building of slaughter-house, etc.....	\$ 1,013.87
For farm horses and harness, being for ex- cess of disbursements over appropriation and receipts for horses sold.....	351.25
For farm tile drainage, being for excess of disbursements over appropriation, and re- ceipts for sale of tile.....	50.41

For farm stock, being for excess of disbursements over receipts, and including the cost price and freight thereon of fine stock bought, and the milk and meat furnished the College boarding-house; but not accounting for feed or care, nor for milk and meat used at the farm boarding house.....	\$ 839.97	
For refitting and refurnishing farm house, being excess of disbursements over appropriation.....	165.18	
For farm implements and wagons, being for excess of disbursements over appropriation and other receipts.....	730.63	
For farm productions, being for excess of purchases over sales, but not accounting for the cost of raising, or the use of such productions on the farm.....	597.20	
For farm labor, being for excess of payments to farm laborers, over receipts for services rendered College, and not accounting for their board.....	2,662.36	
For farm incidental expenses, being for part payment of executive committee's expenses, when visiting the farm, for horse shoeing and other miscellaneous expenses not properly chargeable to other accounts.....	572.35	
Total Dr. balance.....		\$6,983.22

RECEIPTS.

From farm fund, being amount of drafts on that fund in treasury and of collections on sales of Story and Boone county lands	5,649.14
From farm building appropriation, being amount of appropriation drawn, yet unexpended	1,000.00

For farm boarding-house, being excess of receipts, over disbursements, but not accounting for board of farm laborers or for milk, meats, fuel or vegetable productions raised on the farm.....	\$231.94	
For farm implement shed, being excess of appropriation over disbursements.....	310.74	
Total Cr. balance		\$7,191.82
		<hr/>
Balance due farm on account.....		\$208.60

GENERAL SUMMARY.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Current expenses for 1868.....	\$ 6,798.04	
Current expenses for 1869.....	14,520.79	
Ordinary expenditures for library, etc.....	5,360.14	
Extraordinary expenditures for completion of college building, etc.....	34,589.98	
Investment of surplus interest fund.....	15,926.55	
Cash on hand.....	607.07	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$77,802.57

RECEIPTS.

Interest fund.....	\$77,118.13	
Farm.....	208.60	
Personal accounts.....	475.84	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$77,802.57

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. JONES, *Cashier.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM, }
DES MOINES IOWA, January 15, 1870.

To HON. A. S. WELCH, *President of Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm :*

SIR.—In compliance with your request of yesterday, I have prepared from my annual reports of 1868 and 1869, the following report of the receipts and disbursements, and balance in treasury in the several funds under the guardianship and control of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm, for the two years commencing January 21, 1868, and closing January 10, 1870. In making up this report I have not entered into detail as in my annual reports, but have as much as possible studied brevity. In the endowment interest-fund account, no note is made of the purchase or sale of bonds for that fund, as such bonds were purchased or sold at par, and does not change the value but only the character of the amount on hand. Of the \$80,609.64 of endowment interest fund paid out, \$15,926.55 was for the purchase and location of $15,013\frac{1}{8}$ acres of land scrip, and cannot properly be accounted an expenditure, being an investment made to increase the fund.

The additional sum of \$14,463.27 of this same fund was expended in the purchase of furniture for the college building, no provision being made by the General Assembly for drawing from the general revenue of the State, the amount required to purchase the furniture necessary to prepare the building for the reception of students. As this fund could not properly be expended for this purpose, it can only be considered as a loan and must be replaced. There has also been expended of this fund for various other purposes, the sum of \$13,279.24, which also is to be considered as a

loan, and must be replaced at as early a day as possible, making an aggregate of \$43,669.06 expended for other purposes than that for which the fund is intended, leaving the actual proper expenditure in this fund during the two years ending January 10, 1870, \$36,940.58—, instead of \$80,609.64, as appears by my report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL E. RANKIN,

Treasurer of Board of Trustees of Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm.

SAM'L E. RANKIN, in Account with the Iowa State Agricultural College Building Fund, from Jan. 21st, 1868, to Jan. 10th, 1870, inclusive.

1868.	DR.
Jan. 21.	To voucher paid by L. P. Sherman, former Treasurer.....\$2,527.00
27.	To amount transferred from Farm Fund 446.55
June 9.	To appropriation from State to complete building .....10,000.00
	Total amount received.....\$12,973.55—\$12,973.55

1868.	CR.
Jan. 21.	By amount overdrawn from L. P. Sherman.....\$ 133.80
26.	By amount paid Chairman Build- ing Committee..... 1,000.00
May 12.	By amount paid Chairman Build- ing Committee..... 1,500.00
June 5.	By amount paid Chairman Build- ing Committee..... 4,500.00
Aug. 13.	By amount paid Chairman Build- ing Committee..... 2,000.00

1869.	
Jan. 1.	By amount of voucher received as cash from former Treasurer. 2,527.00

11.	By amount transferred to fund for purchasing heating apparatus, etc	2,000.00	
	Total amount expended....	\$13,660.80—	\$13,660.80
	Amount overpaid.....		\$687.25

SAM'L E. RANKIN, *in Account with Fund for Procuring Road on south side of Farm, from Jan, 21st, 1868, to Jan. 10th, 1870, inclusive.*

1868.	DR.		
May 29.	To special appropriation from State.	\$300.00	
	Total amount received	\$300.00—	\$300.00

1869.	CR.		
Dec. 7.	By amount paid Cashier of Board, Geo. W. Jones	\$300.00	
	Total amount expended	\$300.00—	\$300.00

SAM'L E. RANKIN *in account with Fund for farm implements, repairing fences, etc., from January 21, 1868, to January 10, 1870, inclusive.*

1868.	DR.		
May 29.	To special appropriat'n from State	\$1,200.00	
1869.			
Jan. 11.	To amount transferred from Farm Fund	1.25	
	Total amount received	\$1,201.25—	\$1,201.25

1868.	CR.		
Sept. 22.	By amount paid R W. Humphrey	\$1,200.00	
22.	By amount paid exch'g on above	1.25	
	Total amount expended	\$1,201.25—	\$1,201.25

SAM'L E. RANKIN *in account with Fund for purchase of safe to preserve books and records, from January 21, 1868, to January 10, 1870, inclusive*

1868.

DR.

May 29. To special appropria'n from State \$1,200.00

Total amount received..... \$1,200.00—\$1,200.00

1869.

CR.

Jan. 12. By am't paid Hon. Jno. Russell \$1,200.00

Total amount expended.. \$1,200.00—\$1,200.00

SAM'L E. RANKIN *in account with Fund for purchase of Horses and Harness from January 21, 1868, to January 10, 1870, inclusive.*

1868.

DR,

May 29. To special appropria'n from State \$ 500.00

Total amount received..... \$ 500.00—\$ 500.00

1868.

CR.

Jan. 27. By. amount paid exchange..... \$ 1.25

1869.

Jan. 11. By amount transfer'd to farm fund 498.75

Total amount expended..... \$ 500.00—\$ 500.00

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, *in account with Fund for purchase of farm-house furniture, from January 21, 1868, to January 10, 1870, inclusive.*

1868.

DR.

May 29. To special appropriation from
State.....\$1,500.00

Total Amount received.....\$1,500.00—\$1,500.00

1868.

CR.

June 2. By amount paid Hon. H. M.
Thomson..... \$500.00

June 5. By amount paid Hon. H. M.
 Thompson..... \$ 500.00
 1869.
 March 18. By amount paid Hon. H. M.
 Thompson..... 500.00
 Total amount expended.....\$ 1,500.00—\$1,500.00

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, in account with Fund for building shed for farm machinery and cellar for roots, from January 21, 1868, to January 10, 1870, inclusive.

1868. DR.
 May 26. To special appropriation from
 State..... \$ 750.00
 Total amount received..... \$ 750.00—\$ 750.00

1869. CR.
 Sept. 7. By amount paid Hon. H. M.
 Thompson..... \$ 750.00
 Total amount expended..... \$ 750.00—\$ 750.00

SAMUEL E. RANKIN, in account with Fund for building Stables, granary and tool house, from January 21, 1868, to January 10, 1870, inclusive.

1868. DR.
 May 29. To special appropriation from
 State..... \$2,500.00
 Total amount received..... \$2,500.00—\$2,500.00

1868. CR.
 June 26. By amount paid Hon. H. M.
 Thomson \$ 500.00
 Total amount expended..... \$ 500.00— 500.00
 Balance in treasury..... \$2,000.00

SAM'L E. RANKIN, *in Account with Fund for Building Hog-House, Corn-Crib, and Hen-House, from Jan. 21st, 1868, to Jan. 10th, 1870, inclusive.*

1868.

DR.

May 29. To special appropriation from State \$800.00

1870.

Jan. 8. To amount transferred from Farm

Fund 500.00

Total amount received.....\$1,300.00—\$1,300.00

1868.

CR.

June 27. By amount paid Hon. H. M. Thomson \$500.00

Total amount expended..... \$500.00—\$500.00

Balance in Treasury..... \$800.00

SAM'L E. RANKIN, *in Account with Fund for Tile Draining Farm, from Jan. 21st, 1868, to Jan. 19th, 1870, inclusive.*

1868.

DR.

May 29. To special appropriation from

State\$1,000.00

Total amount received..... \$1,000.00—\$1,000.00

1868.

CR.

Aug. 26. By amount paid Hon. H. M.

Thomson\$1,000.00

Total amount expended..... \$1,000.00—\$1,000.00

SAM'L E. RANKIN, *in Account with Fund for Payment for extra work on College Building and expenses connected therewith, from Jan. 21st, 1868, to Jan. 10th, 1870, inclusive.*

1868.

DR.

May 29. To special appropriation from
State \$3,000.00
Total amount received \$3,000.00—\$3,000.00

1868.

CR.

Oct. 26. By amount paid Hon. Jno. Russell. \$3,000.00
Total amount expended \$3,000.00—\$3,000.00

SAM'L E. RANKIN, *in account with Fund for grading and laying out grounds, procuring and planting trees and erecting necessary out-buildings, from January 21, 1868, to January 10, 1870, inclusive.*

1868

DR.

May 29. To special appropriation from State. \$1,000.00
Total amount received 1,000.00—\$1,000.00

1868

CR.

July 10. By amount paid Hon. H. M.
Thomson \$ 200.00

1869.

Dec. 7. By amount paid Prof. G. W. Jones,
cashier 800.00
Total amount expended... 1,000.00—\$1,000.00

SAM'L E. RANKIN, *in account with Fund for procuring water, constructing cistern and providing clock and bell, from January 21, 1868, to January 10, 1870, inclusive*

1868.

DR.

May 29. To special appropriation from State \$2,000.00

Total amount received.... 2,000.00—\$2,000.00

1868.

DR.

Sept. 11. By amount paid Hon. Jno. Russell. \$2,000.00

Total Amount expended... 2,000.00—\$2,000.00

SAM'L E. RANKIN, *in account with Fund for erecting Professor's houses, from January 21, 1868, to January 18, 1870, inclusive.*

1868.

DR.

May 29. To special appropriation from
State.....\$13,000.00

Total amount received.. 12,000.00—\$12,000.00

CR.

Aug. 13. By amount paid Hon. Jno.
Russell.....\$ 8,000.00

Sept. 11. By amount paid Hon. Jno.
Russell 3,000.00

1869.

June 9. By amount paid Hon. Jno.
Russell..... 6,000.00

June 9. By ex. chg. on last above amount 5.62

Total amount expended...\$12,005.62—\$12,005.62

Amount overpaid.... \$5.62

SAM'L E. RANKIN *in account with Fund for purchasing heating apparatus, cooking range, etc., from January 21, 1868, to January 10, 1870.*

1868.

DR.

May 29. To special appropriation from
State..... \$10,000.00

1869.

Jan. 11. To amount transferred from Col-
lege building fund..... 2,000.00—\$12,000.00

Total amount received..... \$12,000.00

1868.

CR.

June 3. By am't paid W. A. Pennell\$ 2,000.00

July 11. By am't paid Hon. Jno. Russell.. 10,000.00

Total am't of expenditures..... \$12,000.00—\$12,000.00

SAM'L E. RANKIN *in account with Iowa State Agricultural College Farm Fund from January 21st, 1868, to January 10, 1870, inclusive.*

1868.

DR.

Jan. 21. To currency and voucher of L. P.
Sherman, former treasurer.....\$ 4,156.07

Dec. 5. To am't on land contract..... 320.00

1869.

Jan. 11. To am't transferred from horse
and harness fund..... 498.75

Total amount received..... \$ 4,974.82—\$ 4,974.82

1868.

CR.

Jan. 21. By am't paid J. W. Williams..... 85.00

Jan. 27. By am't transferred to Agr. Col-
lege building fund..... 339.25

March 6. By am't paid Hon. B. F. Gue,
J. C. Cusey, and R. W.
Humphrey 50.00

May	12.	By am't paid J. C. Cusey.....	\$ 14.00
May	13.	By am't paid Hon. H. M. Thom- son, and express chgs on same	501.00
May	14.	By am't paid A. J. Graves	209.95
June	2.	By am't paid Hon. H. M. Thom- son... ..	14.00
Sept.	22.	By am't paid Hon. R. W. Hum- phrey, and exchange on same..	2,502.50

1869.

Jan.	1.	By am't of voucher received of former treasurer.....	50.00
Jah.	11.	By am't transferred to Farm Implement fund.....	1.25
Jan.	14.	By am't paid Hon. B. F. Gue...	34.50

1870.

Jan.	8.	By am't transferred to fund for hog-house, corn-crib, etc	500.00
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Total am't expended.....	4,301.75—	4,301.75
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Balance in Treasury.....		673.07
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SAMUEL E. RANKIN *in account with Endowment Interest Fund, from January 21.
1868, to January 10, 1870, inclusive.*

1868.

DR.

Jan.	21.	To bonds and currency received of L. P. Sherman.....	\$43777.96
April	4.	To amount received of George W. Bassett.....	5626.43
May	12.	To amonnt received of Geo. W. Bassett, per B. F. Gue.....	60.00
May	13.	To interest received on Story county bonds.... ..	603.80
July	6.	To amount received of Geo. W. Bassett.... ..	4617.52

Oct.	6.	To amount received of Geo. W. Bassett.....	\$8081.94
Dec.	21.	To amount received of Geo. W. Bassett	4915.86

1869.

Jan.	1.	To interest received on Iowa State bonds.....	714.00
April	6.	To amount received of Geo. W. Bassett	8393.86
May	19.	To interest received on Story county bonds.....	534.70
July	1.	To interest received on \$10.000, 7 per cent Iowa State bonds...	353.50
July	6.	To amount received of Geo. W. Bassett	6404.74
July	12.	To amount received of Thos. J. Stone.....	553.60
Sept.	24.	To amount received of Hon. B. F. Gue.....	300.00
Sept.	28.	To interest received on Story county bonds.....	97.20
Oct.	11.	To amount received of Geo. W. Bassett.....	9627.32
Dec.	31.	To amount received of Geo. W. Bassett.....	6595.51

1870.

Jan.	1.	To interest received on Iowa State bonds.....	441.00
Jan.	8.	To amount received of Thos. J. Stone.....	160.00

Total amount received.....\$101,858.94\$101858.94

1868.

CR.

Jan.	27.	By amount paid Hon. Peter Melendy.....	\$ 145.81
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Jan.	27.	By amount transferred to College Building fund.....	\$ 107.00
Mar.	5.	By amount paid Hon. B. F. Gue.....	15000.00
Mar.	6.	By amount paid Hon. B. F. Gue, and exchange.....	538.75
May	12.	By amount paid J. D. Strow, per B. F. Gue.....	60.00
May	13.	By amount paid H. M. Thomson	3.60
June.	15.	By amount paid Hon. Peter Melendy.....	229.00
June.	16.	By amount paid Dr. J. M. Shæffer.....	1500.00
July	6.	By amount of receipt duplicated to Bassett per B. F. Gue..	60.00
July	28.	By amount paid Hon. B. F. Gue, with exchange.....	6007.50
Aug.	10.	By amount paid Mills & Co...	54.50
Sept.	24.	By amount paid President A. S. Welch.....	500.00
Oct.	11.	By amount paid President A. S. Welch.....	1000.00
Oct.	26.	By amount paid President A. S. Welch.....	500.00
Nov.	23.	By amount paid Hon. Peter Melendy.....	265.00
Nov.	24.	By amount paid President A. S. Welch.....	1,000.00
Nov.	28.	By amount paid President A. S. Welch.....	812.50
Nov.	28.	By amount paid Prof A E Foote	375.00
Dec.	7.	By amount paid Hon. Jno. Russell, with exchange	5,002.98
Dec.	11.	By amount paid Prof. A. S. Townshend.....	500.00

Dec.	11.	By amount paid Prof. Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	\$2,000.00
Dec.	11.	By amount paid Hon. H. M. Thomson	171.87
1869.			
Jan.	12.	By amount Pro. Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	1,500.00
Jan.	12.	By amount paid Hon. H. M. Thomson.....	201.28
Jan.	14.	By amount paid Hon. B. F. Gue, with exchange.....	6,976.86
Jan.	16.	By amount paid Dr J. M Shaeffer	200.00
Jan.	27.	By amount paid Hon. H. M. Thomson, with exchange.....	901.12
Feb.	12.	By amount paid Hon. B. F. Gue	7.50
Feb.	27.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, csh'r with expr's'ge and exch'ge	2,003.62
Mar.	30.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier.....	1,500.00
April	20.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with exp. and exchange	1,503.33
May	8.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier, with expressage.....	1,502.15
June	1.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier.....	2,750.00
June	1.	By amount paid Prof. A E. Foot,	375.60
June	5.	By amount paid Miss Augusta Mathews.....	83.34
June	5.	By amount paid Mills & Co	214.00
June	9.	By amount paid J. C. Cusey...	1,000.00
June	20.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	2,167.23
July	3.	By amount paid Prof. N. S. Townshend.....	1,000.00
July	30.	By amount paid G. W. Jones, cashier	1,500.00

Sept. 6.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	\$4,587.77
Sept. 28.	By amount paid express charges on Story county bonds.....	2.00
Oct. 5.	By amount paid express charges on bonds and currency.....	3.85
Oct. 13.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	1,501.50
Nov. 10.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, with exch. and exp. ..	3,504.00
Nov. 16.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier.....	500.00
Nov. 17.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	1,501.88
Dec. 7.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange	1,501.25
Dec. 24.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, cashier, with exchange.....	3,001.87
24.	By amount paid Miss A. Math- ews.....	284.70
1870.		
Jan. 4.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, Cashier, with exchange	1,501.88
7.	By amount paid Geo. W. Jones, Cashier	1,500.00
	Total amount expended.....	<u>\$80,609.64—\$80,609.64</u>
	Balance endowment interest fund in Treasury....	<u>\$21,249.30</u>

Of the above balance of \$21,249.30 of the endowment interest fund remaining in the Treasury, there is invested in State and county bonds as follows, viz. :

Iowa 7 per cent State Stocks, due January 1st, 1881.....	\$13,600.00
Story county 7 per cent Bonds, due July 1st, 1869.....	4,550.00

Whole amount invested in State and county		
Bonds.....	\$18,150.00—	\$18,150.00
		<hr/>
Cash balance endowment fund in Treasury.....	\$3,099.30	

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GENERAL BALANCE.

1870.	DR.	
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in Agricultural College building fund..	\$ 12,973.55
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for road on south side of farm.	300.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for farm implements, etc.. . .	1,201.25
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for purchase of safe.....	1,200.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for purchase of horses & harness	500.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for purchase of farm-house furniture.....	1,500.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for building shed for farm machinery, etc.....	750.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for building stables, granery and tool house..... .	2,500.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for building hog-house, corn-crib and hen-house.....	1,300.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for tile-draining farm.....	1,000.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for extra work on college building, etc.....	3,000.00

Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for grading,laying out grounds, etc., etc.....	\$1,000.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for procuring water, construct- ing cistern, etc.....	2,000.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for erecting Professor's houses.	12,000.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in fund for heating apparatus, cooking- range, etc.....	12,000.00
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in farm fund.	4,974.82
Jan. 10.	To total receipts in endow- ment interest fund.....	101,858.94
Total receipts		<u>\$160,058.56</u> —\$160,058.56

1870.

CR.

Jan, 10-	By total disbursements in Ag- ricultural College building fund	\$ 13,660.80
Jan. 10.	By total disbursement in fund for road on south side of farm.....	300.00
Jan. 10...	By total disbursements in fund for farm implements, etc..	1,201.25
Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for purchase of safe.....	1,200.00
Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for purchase of horses and harness	500.00
Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for purchase of fam-house furniture	1,500.00

Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for building shed for farm machinery, etc.....	\$ 750.00
Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for building stable, granery and tool-house.....	500.00
Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for hog-house, corn-crib and hen house.....	500.00
Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for tile-draining farm.....	1,000.00
Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for extra work on college building, etc.....	3,000.00
Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for grading and laying out grounds, etc.....	1,000.00
Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for procuring water, con- structing cistern, etc.....	2,000.00
Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for erecting Professor's houses	12,005.62
Jan. 10.	By total disbursements in fund for heating apparatus, cook- ing-range, etc.....	12,000.00
Jan. 10.	By total disbursement in col lege farm fund	4,301.75
Jan. 10.	By total disbursement in en- dowment interest fund....	80,609.64

Total disbursements..\$136,029.06—\$136,029.06

Total balance bonds and currency\$ 24,029.50

Deduct amount invested in State and

County bonds 18,150.00

Cash balance in treasury.....\$ 5,879.50

APPENDIX.

That the General Assembly may be fully apprised of the relations existing between the State, the United States, and the Agricultural College, I herewith present for their examination a copy of the act of Congress granting lands to the State; also reference to the act of the General Assembly, accepting the grant with all its conditions, resolutions, etc.

COLLEGE GRANT.

Congress passed an Act donating public lands to the several States and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," which was approved July 2d, 1862, in the following terms:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several States for the purpose hereinafter named, an amount of the public land, to be apportioned to each State, a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which the States are respectfully entitled, by the apportionment, under the census of 1860: Provided, That no mineral lands shall be selected under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or sub-divisions of sections, not less than one-quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at private entry at one dollar twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such State, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States in which*

there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar twenty-five cents per acre, to which said State may be entitled under this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said States and the proceeds thereof to be applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatever: *Provided*, That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued, be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, or of any territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents or less per acre; and *Provided further*, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees, in any of the States; and *Provided further*, That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the expenses of management, superintendence, and taxes from date of selection of said lands previous to their sale and all their expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys, which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the State to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said State, so that the entire proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sale of land-scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such

branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the grant of land and land-scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained; the previous assent of the several states shall be signified by legislative acts :

First —If any portion of the fund invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act; except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

Second.—No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Third.—Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act may provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

Fourth.—An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and result, and such other matters, including State, industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one

copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free by each to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior

Fifth.—When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be completed to the State at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionably diminished.

Sixth.—No State while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States shall be entitled to the benefit of this act,

Seventh.—No State shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That land-scrip issued under the provisions of this act, shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, 1863.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,*, that the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land-scrip issued under the provisions of this act, as is now allowed for the location of Military Bounty Land Warrants under existing laws: *Provided,* their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this act, shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds. (U. S. Stat. 1861-2, p. 503.)

The Ninth General Assembly, convened in extra session by proclamation of the Governor, passed an act—approved September 11, 1862—entitled “*An act to accept of the grant and to carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress,*” entitled “*An act granting public lands to the several States and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,* approved July 2, 1862.” The State thereby accepted the grant upon the conditions and under the restrictions contained in said act of Congress, and required the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the land granted

in said act, and providing that no lands shall be selected under said grant that are claimed by any county as swamp lands, requiring said agent to report to the Governor and making it the duty of the Governor to lay the list of selections before the board of trustees of the Agricultural College at their next meeting for their approval etc.; and appropriating \$1,000.00 to carry out the provisions of the act. (Acts Ex. Session, 1862, p. 25.)

The State having eight senators and representatives in Congress thus becomes entitled to 240,000 acres of land for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in this State an agricultural college.

It will thus be seen that with an endowment sufficient to support and maintain a college educating five hundred students, we have only a limited accommodation for one-third that number. The faith of the State is pledged for the inviolate preservation of the principal and that the interest shall only be used as provided in the act of Congress above quoted. As we have appealed to the General Assembly for the means to erect more buildings, it is but just and right that the exact position we are placed in should be made known to every member thereof.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. M. THOMSON, *Sec. to Board of Trustees.*

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE
IOWA STATE
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
. FOR THE YEAR 1869.

J. M. SHAFFER, SECRETARY.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FAIRFIELD, IOWA, January 25, 1870. }

HON. MADISON M. WALDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, DES
MOINES, IOWA :

SIR :—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of this Society for the year 1869, as required by Section 1703, Revision of 1860.

Your obedient servant, &c.,

J. M. SHAFFER, *Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

The Iowa State Agricultural Society have the honor to present their Thirteenth Annual Report, being a review of the condition of agriculture throughout the State for the year 1869, as required by the provisions of section 1703, revision of 1860.

Appended to this general view, are the proceedings of the several meetings of the board ; detailed financial statements ; announcement of awards at the annual exhibition ; abstracts of the reports of the county and district agricultural societies of the State ; certain essays on important topics connected with farming ; and also suggestions and recommendations having reference to the agricultural development of Iowa. The volume of transactions of 1869, will occupy about five hundred pages ; it will be entirely original, nothing being admitted from outside sources ; nothing being reprinted from journals here or elsewhere ; but all its pages are the production of our own people.

The past year has been, in the main, unfavorable to the agriculturist. In appropriate places will be found : 1st.—A meteorological condition disastrous to the cereals. 2d.—Large decrease in the number of sheep and the production of wool, from diseases and neglect. 3d.—Losses in swine from disease. 4th.—Indebtedness of farmers for implements made unavailable in the harvest, by reason of the excessive rains. 5th.—A greatly increased breadth of wheat, with a crop small in quantity and very inferior in quality. 6th.—A lamentable decline in the culture of artificial timber. 7th.—A decreased general average in the corn crop, with prices ruling higher than for several years. 8th.—Enormous crops of grass, but material injury in harvesting them. 9th.—The customary yield of apples, but of inferior grade. 10th.—Potatoes without parallel, but the loss of thousands of acres from a hard freezing in October.

The following may be set down on the opposite side of the account
 1st.—Unmistakable evidences of improvement in cattle, horses and hogs, by the general introduction of breeds acknowledged to be of superior merit. 2d.—Small fruits and garden vegetables, so conducive to health and so “full of blessed conditions,” were never so abundant. 3d.—The insect enemies of the crops made no incursions of sufficient magnitude to affect any section of the State. 4th.—Evidences of a well-defined attempt to diversify agriculture, by an increase of many crops heretofore neglected, and the decrease of certain interests which had well nigh absorbed the attention of the farmer.

This brief test will be illustrated as far as may be in the limited space allowed in the succeeding pages. In order to condense the reports from the societies auxillary to the State Society, a blank has been prepared for the cereals as reported, another for stock, another for the operations of the fairs, &c., which will place upon ten pages, what now is spread on two hundred pages of manuscript.

THE WEATHER IN 1869.

Frequent allusion will be made in the summing up of the products of the several cereals, to the meteorological conditions affecting the crops. The subjoined table will show at a glance what adverse influences, and what favorable conditions, made their mark upon the growths of the year. In order that a comparison may be made with readiness and facility, there is also added a similar table of the weather for the year 1868.

1868.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Average Temperature.	Rain fall in Inches.
January.....	48°	26°	10.2	0.75
February.....	63	37	20.7	0.85
March.....	84	8	40.	4.74
April.....	80	12	42.8	8.74
May.....	90	36	61.8	5.60
June.....	100	45	69.9	4.57
July.....	105	53	80.8	4.08
August.....	97	44	68.2	2.98
September.....	87	26	65.3	5.08
Total.....				82.35

1869.		Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Average Temperature.	Rain fall in inches.
January.....		54°	24°	28.3	1.83
February.....		68	21	28.8	2.61
March.....		72	21	26.4	0.85
April.....		82	14	44.7	2.66
May.....		91	33	57.1	4.58
June.....		93	35	66.4	7.42
July.....		95	51	71.1	7.80
August.....		98	50	71.9	7.55
September.....		89	28	61.6	5.26
Total.....					40.56

The rain-fall of 1867 for the same period was 28.6 inches, or 2.86 inches per month. In 1868, it was 32.35 inches, or 3.23 inches per month. In 1869 it was 40.56 inches or over 4 inches per month. The greatly increased temperature of the summer of 1868 has justly given it the name of "the hot season"; the unprecedented rain-fall of June, July and August, 1869, making in the three months, the average of the entire State, over twenty-two inches, will mark it as "the rainy year." What the damage from the seven inches of rain in April and May to the farmer, in planting and working the corn crop, can hardly be estimated; and the tremendous rains of the later months caused a partial failure of the wheat crop, which gave promise, just before harvest, of the largest yield ever gathered in Iowa. Besides the damages to railroads, country roads, bridges, farms, fences, &c., from floods and high waters, may be counted by millions of dollars.

In the months of March and April there was comparatively little rain, amounting to a little over three inches against eight and a half inches in 1868 for the same period; the soil was in admirable condition for early plowing and seeding, thus inviting the planting of an immense area in wheat and oats. A very early Spring was indicated by the occurrence of thunder showers on April 18th; the appearance of the blackbird and whip-po-will the 17th and 25th; the blossoming of apple and cherry trees at Fort Madison, May 4th, and at Dubuque, May 9th. On the 5th of May a slight frost occurred in the counties of Clayton, Black Hawk, Winnebago, and others at

the north ; and it is mentioned as far south as Johnson county. The records of the three following months, are a repetition of the accounts of drenching rains, interfering with harvest, and injuring the crops of cereals and grasses. In September there were frosts from the 5th to the 27th in the different parts of the State. The first frost at Iowa City was September 26th. The mean frost date at that point, for thirty-one years, is September 24th. In Jones county the first frost was the 27th, and at Monticello, in 1865, there were 139 days between frosts ; in 1866, 94 days ; in 1867, 110 days ; in 1868, 118 days ; in 1869, 111 days.

What were the effects of these meteorological conditions will be considered as the several crops are commented upon in their appropriate place.

DISEASES AMONG FARM STOCK.

In very many counties, great losses have been sustained among swine, by what is termed "hog cholera." Evidences are not wanting that many and different affections, with entirely dissimilar symptoms, causes and results, have been classed under this general popular term. The nature of the disease, or diseases, is not yet defined with any thing like accuracy. There are conflicting views as to the cause, progress, treatment, and prevention of the distemper. Scattered through the publications of the society are many pages of experiences, and after all there is a failure to suggest a rational remedy. In Lee county, it was more fatal this year than usual. In Des Moines, Taylor, Page, Louisa, Buchanan and Dubuque, the loss reported is inconsiderable. In Appanoose, Jefferson, Lucas, and others, large numbers of hogs have died, and the loss has amounted to thousands of dollars. Let a few figures suffice to illustrate how important a matter it is to determine definitely the precise conditions upon which this disease depends. There were exported for the year ending April 30th, 1869, by the several railroads, a surplus of 412,357 hogs ; also 13,417,726 lbs. of dressed hogs ; 7,582,679 lbs. of lard and pork, aggregating a value of several millions of dollars. The census of 1868 returns 2,409,678 hogs of all ages worth six millions of dollars. Suppose the loss were but two per cent, or 48,192 hogs, which are worth \$100.000. Any one at all conversant

with the losses to individuals, will see that this is a small estimate. But even this loss should be provided against. The expenditure of five thousand dollars, in a commission to investigate the causes, establish a rational treatment, and furnish means of prevention, must receive the hearty commendation of every one.

Horses are, in the main, better cared for than any other farm stock. Cattle and sheep and hogs may shiver in the cold or scorch in the sun, but the horse must have shelter and shade, food and care, and every element necessary to preserve his health and develop his powers. Diseases, therefore, are less frequent among them. But four counties report epidemics that have proved disastrous. The diseases are called "Lung Fever," and "Blind Staggers;" and perhaps even here the causes and treatment are not so well understood as they might be, in spite of the learned disquisitions of veterinary surgeons, and others claiming to know all about the horse and his management.

Cattle have suffered from disease supposed to be induced by eating smutted corn. In Jasper and Harrison counties many died, and so in Story county a year ago. All the recorded experiences are of little practical value, not being sustained by careful dissections and comparisons of results in the several localities.

Sheep have sustained greater losses than any other farm stock, from diseases of various kinds. The scab and foot-rot have done incalculable damage. The number of sheep in 1868 was 2,370,106, or an increase of 661,148 over 1866; but the average wool clip of 1868 falls far short of that of 1866, being in the latter 3 1-9 pounds to the fleece; and of the former a fraction less than two pounds. The remedies for the maladies of sheep are mostly empirical. It is not necessary to enumerate experiences in this place; but it was not long ago announced that "foot-rot could not exist on the prairies of Iowa," that flocks infected with it were healed by a brief sojourn here. These propositions seem to be fallacious; for so great has been the destruction that sheep husbandry has been well nigh abandoned; thousands of sheep have been killed for their pelts and the small modicum of tallow which could be distilled from their carcasses, and for the third time in the history of the State can be heard the shibboleth, "Iowa is not suited to wool growing."

It is within the memory of every one of your honorable body, that the United States government has expended large sums of money to investigate the Texas cattle disease; that the New York State Agricultural Society called to its aid the highest order of talent to study the cause of, and furnish a remedy for, abortion in cows; that a mass of facts and figures was collected from all parts of the country, and that from these have been deduced certain generalizations of inestimable value to the public; that the Connecticut State Agricultural Society has memorialized Congress, asking for a commission to examine into the nature, causes, cure and prevention of the Pleuropneumonia of cattle in that region, that in all these cases, every facility in money, time, talent, and opportunity, has been afforded to make researches that would result in practical conclusions. All these, and many similar instances, are a precedent justifying and urging the institution of requisite means to study the diseases affecting farm stock and causing the loss of millions of dollars annually to the people. Let your honorable body furnish the means, and appoint a scientific commission, who shall investigate the causes of these diseases, and make public what remedies may be suggested by scientific observation, careful analysis, and well defined generalization.

CATTLE.

Marked improvement has been made by the introduction into numerous localities of approved breeds. Much of the premium stock from abroad, which was on exhibition at the last State fair, was purchased by Iowa farmers, and will prove a valuable acquisition. The indications are that more attention will be paid to raising cattle and as a necessary consequence, the cultivation of tame grasses, and the lessening of the area of wheat.

The subjoined table shows the number exported for the years named :

RAILROADS.	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
Burlington & Missouri River.....	35220	31630	31308	24518	24849	28711
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	22470	21591	21500	20021	22515	25267
D. & S. C. Illa. Central.....	8250	7680	4706	2540	4523	8206
Chicago & Northwestern.....	.....	19265	19698	14375	28996	18851
Cedar Falls & Minnesota.....	.....	2400	990	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	.....	.....	.....	3392	1910	2026
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...28	1889
Des Moines Valley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10241
Total	65940	82566	78202	64846	82821	90141

Receipts in Chicago, 1867, 326,826; in 1868, 323,850; in 1869, 399,913. Prices, 1867, from \$2.50 to \$7.00; in 1868, from \$3.00 to \$7.50; in 1869, from \$3.50 to \$7.62½.

HOGS.

Diseases have caused heavy losses in hogs. Yet there is no kind of farm stock which has received so large a share of attention during the year. In every county there are reported numbers of farmers who have made it a specialty, and who have paid large prices for fancy breeds. And among the general agriculturists, there must be very few who have not secured Berkshire, Magee, Chester White or other varieties that have achieved a name and reputation for points of excellence.

It is only necessary here to compile a few figures to illustrate the importance of this product; and first, the following shows the state of the case in Chicago, for 1868 and 1869, being the receipts at that place :

	Live Hogs	No. Dressed Hogs	Pork (barrels)	Lard. (pounds)
1868.	1,688,189	270,860	47,510	10,058,521
1869.	1,667,085	205,416	42,556	6,732,892
Decrease.	21,104	65,444	4,954	3,325,629

Or a falling off of nearly two millions of dollars in this branch of trade, the prices ruling much the same as in the previous year.

fifty per cent. Several counties send up the customary wail concerning the ravages of dogs; and there appeared the usual number of accounts in the local press, of canine incursions upon the folds. Once more we come to figures. In 1866, the value of sheep killed by dogs was \$82,612. For some reason there are no official figures of the losses in this direction in 1868; but in 1866 there were 125,207 dogs; by the wisdom of the Census Board, we have the number in 1868 at 147,623, an increase of 22,416, or one dog to each 7.52 inhabitants in 1866, and one to each 7.20 in 1868; or the dogs have increased more rapidly than the population. Now if 125,207 dogs in 1866, killed \$82,612 worth of sheep, how many dollars worth would 147,623 dogs kill in 1868, other things being equal? In round numbers \$125,000 worth. But in 1869, sheep were, if possible, more neglected; owners considered them more unprofitable; fancy prices both for wool and sheep had failed; the flocks were not protected, and of course the dogs would have a better opportunity to do their work. Allowing for the decrease in number and value from the depression of the wool market, from diseases, &c., it is not an exaggeration to state that the dogs killed in 1869, \$150,000 worth of sheep.

There is a decrease of nearly one million pounds between the wool clip of 1868 and 1866. In the former year it reached 4,478,934 lbs, and the decrease in 1869 is certainly greater, so that the whole product will not exceed three million pounds.

The following tables are added to show movements of sheep, and wool by rail for the years named:

	Exports.	Imports.
1863.....	6,289	70,118
1864.....	16,585	159,519
1865.....	20,755	83,116
1866.....	52,589	5,972
1867.....	30,461	4,368
1868.....	48,464	3,688
1869.....	.....	.....
Total.....	175,143	276,781

These figures are reached through the following sources :

	1866		1867		1868		1869	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imp's
B. & M.....	29921	180	19154	.....	23600	400	24180	196
C. & N. W..	9593	5310	5104	1851	9514	2353	6873	613
C. R. I. & P	11320	47	5089	2182	18529	480	16466	560
C. B. & Q...	1775	485	1144	385	1284	455	1097	.....
Ill. Cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537	.....	865	.....
Mil. & St. P	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	160	.....
D. V.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8184	.....
Total.....	52609	5972	30491	4368	48464	3688	57825	1371

The following shows export of wool in pounds :

	1867	1868	1869
C. R. I. & P.....	731430	666310	551300
Ill. Cent.....	269308	.....	293500
C. B. & Q. R.....	148171	214189	60418
B. & M. R.....	910238	1181240	864695
D. V. R.....	.....	.....	668808
C. & N. W.....	.....	.....	454849
Mil. & St. Paul.....	.....	.....	63880
Total.....	2059147	2061739	2056526

Receipts at Chicago, 1867, 9,523,707 lbs; in 1868, 11,962,525 lbs; in 1869, 8,737,280 lbs., or a decrease of 3,225,245 lbs.

HORSES.

So marked has been the improvement in horses that they deserve a special paragraph. There were returned in 1869, 482,786 horses of all ages, being an increase in two years of 57,731. The several railroads carried eastward, for the year ending April 30th, 1869, 1,628, being a greater number, with two exceptions, than ever before. Some of our people are devoting their best energies in rearing blooded horses. Most of the counties boast of the possession of good breeds, and those who do not have them, regard it as a calamity. The Bashaw stock of horses from Muscatine county has achieved a national reputation. The introduction of several Norman stallions is a good token. Correspondents make complaint of the present classification into "thoroughbreds," "horses of all work," "roadsters," and "draft," as too indefinite, and perhaps it would be advisable to modify it, and make it of greater practical value. Perhaps, too, if

there was a stronger infusion of good blood, there would not be the almost universally shallow plowing that not only does not insure a good crop, but exhausts the land and fosters the growth of noxious weeds. It affords us, therefore, great pleasure to report a great improvement in horses in many localities, and a desire for it in many more.

The following indicates movements of horses eastward for the years and through the sources named:

RAILROADS.	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
Burlington & Missouri River.....	1395	169	107	189	208	112	136
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	1946	565	988	233	167	183	253
Dubuque & Sioux City (Ill. Cent.).....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335
Chicago & Northwestern.....	.....	.....	1100	402	471	675	704
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Des Moines Valley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Total	3453	784	2195	774	841	970	1597

WHEAT.

All the counties report great damage to this crop from the excessive rains during the harvest. Early in the season it promised an unprecedented yield. Stimulated by the high prices of a few years ago, many thousands of acres of new land were put down in wheat; and everywhere extensive preparations were made for the largest crop ever gathered in Iowa. In anticipation of a large yield and fair prices, many contracted debts for improved reaping machines, but when the time came, the fields were so deluged that the reapers could not be taken upon them—the crop was harvested with the old-fashioned cradle, and hope was not yet abandoned. But very many lost heavily even after this unwonted and unexpected cost of harvesting by hand, from the grain sprouting and rotting in the shock.

The exports are as follows for the several years: In 1865, 3,331,769 bushels; in 1866, 4,740,440 bushels; in 1867, 6,539,628 bushels; in 1868, 8,836,248; in 1869, 9,776,753 bushels, as follows:

RAILROADS.	Bushels 1868	Bushels 1869.
Burlington and Missouri River.....	802,818	147,547
Chicago and North-western.....	8,712,725	2,769,102
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	1,742,127	1,594,616
Illinois Central.....	1,955,290	3,310,060
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	73,511	
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	1,046,694	1,465,302
Des Moines Valley to T. and W.....	8,078	490,126
Totals.....	8,836,243	9,776,753

The receipts at Chicago are 16,669,156 bushels, or an increase of 3,128,906 bushels over 1868. But the prices varied exceedingly. In 1868, January 1st, No. 1 Spring wheat was worth \$1.93 to \$1.96; same date 1869, \$1.17 to \$1.20; same date 1870, 79 cents. Gold one year ago, \$1.34; now \$1.20.

SORGHUM.

The consumption of sugar in the United States in 1868, was 467,268 tons, or 1,046,680,320 pounds. During the same period there were consumed 55,957,969 gallons of cane molasses; to this add about 50,000,000 gallons of syrups from maple, sorghum, &c. and the aggregate is over 100,000,000 gallons. If there are 40,000,000 inhabitants, it will make the average consumption two and a half gallons of syrup, and twenty-six pounds of sugar, per capita, yearly. It requires, therefore, to supply this one essential want of the people of Iowa, 2,602,047 gallons of syrup, and 27,061,294 pounds of sugar.

The product of sorghum syrup in 1868, was 2,592,893 gallons, or nearly enough to supply the demand according to the above estimates. But what shall be said of the vast amount of sugar? Its cost, at the lowest figures, is \$4,059,194.

There are some who affect to despise the culture of sorghum as a standard crop; they declare the best syrup unfit for use, and indulge in broad grins whenever anything favorable is said relating to the production of sugar from it. The gratifying success thus far attained, should open the way for serious reflection, and what remains to be done deserves the most careful thought of our people. For, as

much as has been done, it is a mere bagatelle to what may be accomplished, with proper light on the subject. Iowa should make its own syrups and sugars, and farther than that, it should afford large quantities for export. And this can be done, and will be done, so soon as the sorghum crop receives the same attention as corn and wheat. The crop must be considered a regular part and parcel of every farmer's work ; and there must be a perfect state of preparedness to work up the crop at the proper time. The neglect of these conditions is the prime cause of many failures and disappointments. Barns are built to preserve hay, grain, &c. ; so houses must be constructed to protect the men and women at work—to save the cut cane from rains and sun and frost—to keep the machinery in good condition—and to render the hard labor of making syrup as pleasant and comfortable as possible. Wood is (or ought to be) cut and dry for the kitchen and parlor, long before it is used, as a matter of comfort and economy ; so must dry, good fuel be ready for the furnace and evaporator. Wells are dug for stock and the house ; so must a bountiful supply of pure, clean, fresh water be supplied for the sugar-house. And when the time arrives to do the work, the acre of sorghum worth \$200, must not be left to perish to dig a bushel of potatoes worth 15 cents—to re-set a fence which could be better done at another time—in short, the work of a farm must be so disposed, that nothing shall interfere with the saving of the sorghum crop. Let these things be done, and the profits to the State can be counted by millions of dollars in this one item.

Let a few figures be added to illustrate the present importance, and past value of sorghum-culture :

PRODUCT OF SORGHUM SUGAR.

1862.....	21,469 lbs.
1864... ..	8,886 "
1866.....	14,697 "

This table shows the several years, the number of acres, the yield of syrup, average per acre, and value of the crop per acre :

Year.	Acres.	Gallons of Syrup.	Av. per Acre.	Value per Acre.
1858	5,606	410,776	74 galls.	\$37 00
1862	37,607	3,442,396	92 "	46 00
1864	21,452	1,543,605	67 "	41 00
1866	25,796	2,094,557	81 "	57 00
1868	26,243	2,592,393	99 "	74 00

The following comparative table has been compiled from the State Census of 1869. The eight counties are selected as being a fair representation of the several localities in the State :

COUNTIES.	Yield of Wheat Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Value per acre.*	Yield of Corn. Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Value per acre.*	Yield of Sor- ghum Syrup. Gallons.	Yield per acre.	Value per acre.*
Appanoose . . .	177,940	14.25	\$13 43	1,312,754	31.40	\$25 12	67,686	96.69	72 52
Black Hawk . .	1,168,107	18.78	17 83	848,801	34.61	27 68	30,126	86.32	64 74
Cedar	794,932	14.92	14 37	2,304,394	43.45	34 76	28,337	97.37	73 03
Des Moines . . .	288,522	11.16	10 60	1,888,149	31.84	25 47	46,083	116.07	87 05
Fremont	52,509	10.41	9 88	1,030,917	35.55	28 44	14,485	94.67	71 00
Humboldt . . .	21,229	12.27	11 65	78,354	30.76	24 60	8,806	74.62	55 96
Marion	608,474	18.45	17 52	1,041,961	40.45	32 36	113,490	127.90	95 92
Pottawattamie	35,967	6.03	5 72	345,086	23.75	19 00	12,065	90.71	68 03

Or, in the aggregate it appears that the yield of wheat being a little more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, that of corn a little less than thirty-four bushels per acre, and that of sorghum syrup 98 gallons per acre; the wheat crop is worth, at \$1.93 per bushel, Chicago price, January 1st, 1869, \$26.23 per acre; the corn crop, with Chicago price, same year, 66 cents per bushel, \$22.42 per acre; and the sorghum crop at 75 cents per gallon, ordinary State price, is worth \$73.50 per acre. Farther comments might be made from the actual figures as above; and we only add that a careful analysis, showing the averages in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, are as follows: Wheat, per acre, \$20.07; corn, per acre \$15.82; oats, per acre \$12.21; and sorghum per acre \$71.94.

* The value of wheat and corn are taken from Chicago market reports of December; and wheat placed at highest figures, 95 cents—corn at 80 cents. Sorghum at 75 cents per gallon—common retail price in the State.

ARTIFICIAL GROWTH OF TIMBER.

The last General Assembly passed an act encouraging the growth of timber, fruit and shade trees, &c. The society has endeavored, by circulars addressed to the several counties, to learn what the effect of this legislation has been. The replies are so indefinite and meagre, that it is impossible to submit to your honorable body even an approximate estimate. The census returns, under the heading "No. of acres planted in timber," in 1868, 19,675 acres, making the entire average of artificial timber in the State, 68,449. The increase between 1864 and 1866 was 28,489 acres, and we have, with the aid of legislation, with the increase of population, and of the number of acres placed under cultivation, 8,814 less of artificial groves between 1868 and 1866, than between 1866 and 1864.

In 1866 the proportions of artificial timber to land enclosed was 1 in 170, being a lamentable decrease compared with the preceding two years. At this time there are "lands enclosed" 8,174,920 acres; and "lands under cultivation" 6,109,743 acres, or a total of 14,284,673 acres; the proportion will then be 1 to 208, indicating that the area of artificial timber does not nearly keep pace with the acres placed under cultivation.

Consider the following hurried summary of facts: 1st.—That for a century and a half a large population has been cutting out, destroying and wasting the best timbered region on the continent, that lying between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river, in preparing and subjugating the soil to cultivation. 2d.—That only the mountain lands have been permitted to reproduce the forests. 3d.—That no systematic effort has been made to supply the waste. 4th.—That so great have been the avarice and thoughtlessness of the people, that they have destroyed the forests, containing in themselves the elements of unbounded wealth, for the infinitely small profits of immediate returns, in wheat, corn and other crops. 5th.—That the consumption of timber for building, fencing, implements, railroads, fuel, &c., is increasing with gigantic strides, and the reproduction is going on at a snail's pace. 6th.—That the States of Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Florida are alone among the States exporting any appreciable

amount of timber more than they need. 7th.—That west of these vast belts of timber that were, stretch out an untimbered surface of 1,400,000 square miles. 8th. That the destitute surface exceeds by more than 400,000 square miles the whole of the once heavily timbered regions east of the Mississippi. 9th. That the new States soon to be admitted—New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Dakota, have but a small supply, not nearly sufficient to meet the demands of a population equal to Ohio, Indiana or Illinois.

Then consider if it is not high time that reproduction should begin, and be unremittingly pushed forward, until *everywhere*, this broad land shall become a paradise of plenty, comfort, independence and healthfulness—not for this generation only, but for a vast population in the future, who shall find their homes on these plains.

There is no one subject which demands more serious thought, from the legislator, the agriculturist, and the friend of his race: this being once awakened will result in serious, energetic action. No more forests will be ruthlessly destroyed, no more fires or fiends of any kind will injure our growing trees. There will be no longer delay in opening up new farms; for so soon as the primitive cabin is built, and the most pressing immediate wants of the family shall have been met, then the ten acres of timber will be planted, cultivated, and cared for as the most profitable spot on the farm.

All agricultural societies must give “line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little,” until every one shall be thoroughly aroused to the importance of the subject. And those who make laws should hasten to throw their ample protection about him who plants a grove. They should stimulate him by a direct and specific bounty in cash. They should see that he shall be at no expense to fence in his acres of timber from the attacks of predatory bands of stock. His grove should be, so soon as planted, so far sacred that his single furrow around it is a lawful fence! Let the world understand that it is not *his* care to fence *out* his neighbors stock, but that it is *their* care to fence *in* their own cattle.

Take any of the counties or sections in Iowa, sparsely settled, and what shadow of justice is there in compelling the hardy and industrious, but oftentimes poor pioneer, to spend hundreds of dollars in protecting his young and growing groves, from the incursions of stock, when the expense to all, of confining the stock would be infinitely less, and when such righteous restrictions would redound to the benefit of all? The pioneer, with your protection as indicated, would be encouraged to do that for the country, which can be done by no other means. Help him plant trees, beg him to do it, pay him in cash for doing it, keep away all injurious influences while he is doing it; and when a just distribution of trees is had,—and this is the work of less than half a century on our treeless plains—what benefits have been added, and what return is made? It is answered:

Aside from the intrinsic value of the wood for fuel, building, fencing, and a thousand other economic uses, there are added, the fertilization of the soil, the softening of the climate, the protection of all living things from the sweeping winds and unbroken rays of the sun; in a word, the supplying of the one indispensable element to render habitable waste places, and to afford every comfort and luxury to the people. Up to a certain point, iron may be substituted for wood, but there it ceases; up to certain limits, coal may be used in its stead, but there it also ceases, and there is nothing that can supply the place of wood. It is absolutely indispensable to man, wherever found and however occupied. Every encouragement, therefore, which can possibly be granted, should be given to the man who plants a tree and takes care of it.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Last year the Society called the attention of the Governor and of the people to the law of Illinois, passed in 1859, to prevent the reckless killing and destruction of insectivorous birds. The vast importance of the subject will be sufficient apology for this second allusion to it.

The great body of the people rejoice in the humane and wise provisions of the laws of 1868, protecting the wild game from indiscriminate slaughter; they are ready for the enforcement of a

stringent enactment absolutely prohibiting the wanton killing of our small birds. Illinois farmers and horticulturists believe in the wisdom of this law, they observe it, and will not suffer it to be violated by others with impunity. Pennsylvania has only waked up to the gigantic wrongs mercilessly heaped upon the little birds; and within a year has enacted that "No person shall at any time kill, trap or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, after the same is killed, any night-hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin or starling, or any other insectivorous bird, nor destroy or rob the nests of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale, and for each nest destroyed or robbed." The usefulness of small birds as destroyers of insects is thoroughly recognized by the Saxon government also; and only a short time ago, a body of police made their appearance in the market place at Dresden, without previous warning, seized all the cages containing singing birds exposed for sale, and released their inmates. A decree has also been issued forbidding, under the severest penalties, the destruction of these useful songsters or of their nests. In France the government uses its best efforts to prevent the killing of small birds; but they have in France rook-shooting parties, one of which bodies of estimable gentlemen killed in one day five thousand of these birds, "though the trees were swarming with caterpillars." The French government must take a step in advance, and hang upon the trees all or several of the members of a dozen or two rook-shooting parties, until they are dead as Julius Cæsar, and then the rooks will take like care of the caterpillars.

Injurious insects are the principal food of most of these birds. "From the 15th of April to the 29th of August eighteen martins were once killed, in the stomachs of which were discovered 8,690 insects destructive to the produce of the farm," and there are in the library of this Society the contents of the stomachs of the night-hawk, woodpecker, chipping-sparrow and other birds, with the date of their capture, showing a vast multitude of insects injurious to vegetation. It is asserted as a fact, and no reflecting mind will doubt it, "*that insects destroy more than is harvested.*" To destroy,

therefore, the little birds, which are the hourly guardians of the farmer and horticulturist, which keep watch over his orchard and his forest, which stay the predatory march of millions of minute but ravaging foes, is to the last extent mischievous, not to say suicidal. These useful warblers should be protected from wanton destruction by the strongest barriers of law; and it is recommended that an enactment be made in accordance with the ideas thus briefly stated.

Yet there is an additional phase of this subject to which your most earnest and careful attention is invited. To catalogue the horrible brutalities that are daily practiced upon the conscious and yet helpless dumb brutes that supply food, clothing, comfort and luxury and that form the chief elements of the wealth and commerce of the people, would be a recital at which the blood of the most unfeeling and unsympathizing would run cold. Amid the ponderous volumes of law that have been enacted in Iowa defining all conceivable relations of all conceivable parties, among the thousands of pages that include the laws for our government as a people—but a few lines are found protecting the poor beasts of burden—the poor defenceless animals that afford us so much of the material necessary to our existence.

All that Iowa Legislatures have done to protect from cruelty, the domestic animals from the unmitigated brutism and bestiality of butchers, hucksters, drivers, teamsters and others especially handling them as a source of immediate profit, may be found in sections 4318 and 4358 of the Revision of 1860. They read thus: "If any person maliciously kill, maim or disfigure any horse, cattle, or domestic beast of another; or maliciously administer poison, &c.," he shall be punished by fine or imprisonment and; "if any person cruelly beat or torture any horse or ox or other beast belonging to himself or another, he shall be punished by fine or imprisonment." And this is all the law on the statute book to protect 482,786 horses, 28,420 mules, 147,623 dogs, 26,726 work oxen, 2,108,667 cattle, and 2,370,106 sheep, 2,409,679 hogs etc., etc. Think for a moment of this vast enumeration of *life and conscious feeling*; how much these animals contribute to the necessities, the comforts, nay! the very luxuries of existence; and then think of them solely

dependent upon the will and caprice of too often heartless owners, without any adequate law to protect them from the savagery of brutal men!

What the enlightened spirit of the time—what every consideration effecting the moral well-being of society—what the cry of the dumb animals whose cruelties by thoughtless and inhuman persons are unavenged—demand is the strong arm of the law, protecting every living creature from needless pain, and punishing every offender with rigor. This might best be done by the incorporation of a society who, through its lawful agents, widely dispersed, should see that all its provisions were faithfully and promptly executed. In the absence of such a society the law should declare it a misdemeanor to overdrive, overload, torture, deprive of necessary sustenance, unnecessarily beat, or maliciously mutilate or kill any living creature. When animals are impounded, they should be provided with a sufficiency of good and wholesome water and food. To carry animals to market in a cruel or inhuman manner should be forbidden. In the transportation of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc., by rail, they should not be kept on the cars longer than a certain number of hours; but shippers and railroad companies should be compelled, under the severest penalties, to unload them, after the expiration a fixed time, and give them rest, water, food, and bedding. All cattle cars should be provided with troughs which must be filled with water every eight hours. All animals should be slaughtered away from public view, and the killing should be done with reference to the wisest dictates of mercy—of mercy to the brute—and of mercy to those who consume its food. And the law should be so worded that there should be no escape by a set of merciless scoundrels—who—for instance, drive a horse to a load, with a reeking and bleeding sore under his collar or some other part of the harness;—who, for instance again, bind up the legs of calves and sheep and pile the poor brutes in wagons, as so many stones, to carry them to the shambles; who, again, tie bunches of poultry together by the legs, with no more regard for the suffering fowls than if they were so many carrots; who, again, indulge in dog-fighting and the charms of the cock-pit; who, again, immerse living fish in boiling water to clean them; who, instance the last, are of those extremely refined sportsmen

who train that noble servant—the horse—“under the influence of the wild screech and the merciless lash, to snap asunder his throbbing sinews, in order to indulge a barren, senseless instinct of speed.”

Space will allow no argument to illustrate the necessity of such legislation as is here recommended. But it may be added: the oldest and best of books says, “the merciful man is merciful to his beast.” If there are inhuman monsters that willfully inflict suffering, pain and anguish upon the poor beasts which he owns or controls, it is the duty of the wise, humane and benevolent legislator to step between the human and the mere animal brute, and protect the weaker party. Remember—

“A man of kindness to his beast is kind,
But brutal actions show a brutal mind.
Remember! He who made thee, made the brute,
Who gave thee speech and reason, formed him mute;
He can't complain—but God's all-seeing eye
Beholds thy cruelty—He hears his cry.
He was designed thy servant,—not thy drudge,
And know that his creator is thy judge.” *

RAILROADS.

It is estimated that over six hundred miles of railroad were constructed in 1869. making the aggregate miles completed over two thousand. But why speak of this in connection with a view of the condition of agriculture? For various reasons. A year of agricultural prosperity has its effects upon the comparative success of the roads. Travel and freights bear a direct proportion to the success of the agriculturist. Such rapid increase in the number of miles of road, would indicate that capital is satisfied with the investment; and this feeling of security comes solely from the fact that the soil failed not to make its customary increase. Again, the railroads have done more to develop the latent resources of the

* For many of the sentiments and expressions in this paragraph, I am indebted to Henry Bergh, President of the American Society for the Prevention of cruelty to animals, and to the several reports of the society.

SHAFFER, Secretary.

State than all other instrumentalities combined. It is quite impossible to dissociate our gigantic growth in productive industry, wealth and greatness, achieved in the past twelve years, from the railroads which have accomplished it. Correspondents, with pens ever so facile and words ever so alluring, would have written in vain, inviting the immigrant to our exhaustless soil, the advantages of climate, the healthfulness, the facilities for grain and grass-growing, and the rearing of farm stock, to the coal, and lead, forests and lakes and rivers, and to the other elements which are possessed in such lavish profusion. Of what avail are all these without easy transportation and convenience of market? Again, they have received princely gifts of land from the General Government, individuals and corporations have assisted them by money and by grants of special privilege, and every county through which a road passes, receiving its share of the tax imposed, gives a personal interest to every tax-payer, and there is no question at the present time that is exciting so wide-spread discussion. Those so unfortunate as to be beyond the civilization brought by a railroad, are clamorous for their construction and are doing all in their power to secure its benefits. Many of those who have a single road are bending their energies in every direction for a second or a third; and there are others who have so long cried out "Monopoly," that they regard railroads as the greatest possible curse to the country. Again, the farmers are principally interested because their produce and what they consume in return, as merchandise, implements, iron, salt, lumber, &c., gives employment to the men, vitality to the capital invested, and pays all the dividends declared.

TRANSPORTATION.

Immediately connected with this subject, is that of transportation in general. Great Britain purchases every year 120,000,000 bushels of cereals. This vast amount must come almost entirely from the United States and Russia; and Mr. Ruggles, delegate to the International Statistical Congress, from whom these figures are derived, adds: "The advancing civilization of the age demands increased facilities on the land, with freedom from monopolies and

every other unnecessary burden on internal transportation." Iowa with a surplus of over 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, over 2,500,000 bushels of corn, and over 4,000,000 bushels of other cereals, has a decidedly important interest in these figures. There is already a giant struggle for the grain trade of the northwest. It now costs more to ship a ton of wheat from Iowa to New York, than from San Francisco. A proposition has been made to form an association at St. Louis with sufficient capital to construct elevators at suitable points on the Mississippi, to carry grain by barges to New Orleans and thence to Liverpool. The contest is not between two rival cities; but as a writer expresses it, "It is Western enterprise against natural disadvantages of location to forward breadstuffs to Europe cheaper than they can be forwarded from any other grain-growing region in the world." What Iowa wants is a choice of market for her surplus produce; and every effort to reach so desirable a consummation should be met with the most liberal encouragement. If grain can be transported to Liverpool more cheaply by the Mississippi than by the lakes, any enterprise which promises to demonstrate it should be fostered. Cheapen the transportation by increasing the facilities, and the monopolists will find their occupation gone; and moreover, the accomplishment of a new route to New York and Liverpool will break up the speculators and gamblers who stand between the producer and consumer, and cause fluctuations in the market which are the shame of American merchants.

THE LIBRARY.

There have been added to the Library during the year, a large number of volumes, among them the Transactions of other Societies, as New York, Ohio, Maine, Rhode Island, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Georgia, New England, &c. There have been contributed also, a large number of photographs and lithographs of celebrated Durhams, Jerseys, Chester Whites, Merinos, and several famous horses, representing nearly all the best breeds of stock in the United States. The Society has exchanges with the principal agricultural newspapers in the country; these latter are filed with great care, the series

completed, and bound in a substantial manner. In addition, the collection of cereals, textile fabrics, and agricultural products of Iowa and other States, has been largely augmented.

The accumulations of the past are packed away, some in a room in the State capitol, some at the Secretary's office, and some at the Agricultural College—in such “questionable shape” that they are not convenient for reference, serve no immediate valuable purpose, and are subject to the depredations of many malign agencies, including “mice and men.” The present system of exchanges and collections—which could very readily be largely extended—demands the exclusive use and control of commodious rooms for their preservation. It is the design to keep on hand a certain number of the annual volumes of Transactions, to facilitate exchanges in the future. New counties may be organized; in these may be formed public libraries; new States are being rapidly added to the constellation of the Union; new distinctive agricultural associations are springing up everywhere; these would be vastly benefited by a set of the volumes of Transactions of this Society. New State associations are forming among our Southern brethren, and old societies are being powerfully revived; all these and many more will need the accumulated experience of Iowa agriculturists, as faintly recorded in our published works. This Society demands a safe repository to so preserve its property that this very natural want may be supplied.

The demand for the annual volume, by societies and individuals, is far in excess of the three thousand copies furnished by the State; and the greatest possible care is taken that they fall into the hands of those only who would appreciate them, and through their merit, assist in the rapid development of Iowa. Yet with the exercise of the most scrupulous care, it is found impossible, in many cases, to send a volume where there is good reason to believe it would induce a family or a neighborhood to leave sterile fields or ungenial climates, and make a home in our midst.

The great need of this Society, so far as its Library is concerned, is the absolute control of suitable rooms for its books, papers, archives, collections of grains, &c. At present, the labor of many years promises to be destroyed. This Society has not been idle; its records show an accumulation of great practical and scientific value;

books, papers, letters, vouchers, grains, fabrics, &c., &c. Shall all these be lost to the present and the future? During the legislative session, the Society's room in the Capitol, is appropriated by committees, and all sorts of irresponsible persons gaining access, there is no security against the handling and loss of articles of value. In the interval, the room is the receptacle of broken chairs, dislocated parts of lamps, piles of manuscript belonging to other departments, a camp-chest with cooking utensils, provisions, &c., to supply nutriment to persons working about the grounds and buildings, and a mass of other utterly incongruous and abominable stuff. This Society contends that its Library and appurtenances demand the protection of the Legislature; and it is respectfully recommended that the S. E. basement room, if no better can be had—in the lower story of the capitol building, be placed under its exclusive control and management.

We also ask a special appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose of fitting and furnishing the same in an appropriate manner; for binding newspapers, pamphlets, &c., that have been accumulating for years, and that are worthy of preservation; for so preparing it that it would serve the present purposes of the Society, and at the same time furnish tangible proof to the people, that the great interest of agriculture is in some degree cared for, in a State — soon to become a great nation — whose chief dependence is upon the products of the soil.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

During the year, seven new county societies have been organized, and six heretofore placed on the list, failed to report. We have a report on the condition of agriculture from sixty-five organizations. Too many of these official reports are made without any just appreciation of their value and importance. Occasionally an officer, who has pride in his work, sends a document alike honorable to himself, and to the county in which he resides; but the majority are evidently prepared with great haste, and with reference rather to secure the appropriation from the State, than to give a synopsis of the agricultural condition—valuable at the present, as inviting immigration, and in the future as affording a substantial basis of comparison. Perhaps if secretaries were paid a fair compensation for their services,

there would be marked improvement. The very fewest number receive any salary at all, but give their time and attention to the business of the society for its honorary awards. If exhibitors would do as much—or a fourth as much—if they would be content with less premiums, and they too be satisfied with the “glory” of it, there would be something to pay a secretary, and something more to place every society in the State upon a firm foundation.

The question was asked in the Society’s circular last year—how to manage county societies? What the best ticket system? How to gain active co-operation of farmers? How to extend their usefulness, &c. In reply there are very many valuable suggestions and experiences, that will appear in the several reports. We mention only that the general plan of issuing a membership ticket for \$1.00, admitting the member and his family, has few advocates remaining. It is generally conceded that the dollar ticket, admitting every person in a school-district, or perhaps township, is illy calculated to develop a full treasury. The plan of charging for each admission, and allowing no one to carry a ticket, should be, and soon will be adopted.

The receipts from all sources in 1868, were \$53,470.81; the amount paid in premiums \$33,990.50, or nearly 64 per cent; in 1869, receipts \$66,209; paid in premiums, \$39,573; or nearly 60 per cent. This leaves but little margin for permanent improvements, and the multitude of incidental expenses necessarily attendant upon such exhibitions.

The following table shows receipts, number of societies, &c., for the years named:

	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
Number of societies reporting.....	30	40	45	58	65
Number of members.....	7143	9270	11333	21658	24073
Receipts from all sources.....	\$15,275	\$20,248	\$25,477	\$53,470	\$66,209
Amount paid in premiums.....	.....	.....	\$18,180	\$33,990	\$39,573

The total amount of appropriation in aid of the several agricultural societies for the current year is \$13,463.

Everywhere the interest in these organizations is increasing. The fairs are the instrument for calling the people together, for relaxation

from the toils of the farm, the work-shop and counting-room. They are a book out of which every visitor may read something useful and instructive. They are the special occasion of relating experiences and comparing observations. They are a market where stock, and implements, and grains may be bought or exchanged. They are a potent agency in the cultivation of the social element; and moreover they afford rational amusement, and give a holiday to the overtaxed brains and muscles of a people, the tendency of whose life is to neglect the development of their powers in the direction of ease and comfort, and to allow the whole being to be absorbed in gain, of wealth, place, or fame. It is evidently, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to foster and encourage them.

The following table shows the name of secretary, post-office address, receipts, number of members, amount paid in premiums, &c., of the societies reporting to the State Society. This abstract will avoid the printing of many pages in the appendix, containing the reports of the different counties:

Nov.	Dec.	9	Ida.	M. G. Aldrich.	Ida.	51	140.00	98.00	.....
"	19	26	Iowa.	John S. Swaney.	Marengo.	868	802.00	826.00	.....
"	Dec.	2	Jasper.	L. W. Allum.	Newton.	207	495.00	450.00	.....
Dec.	30	3	Jackson.	A. E. Tubbs.	Maquoketa.	415	1202.00	1000.00	\$200.00
Nov.	1	3	Jefferson.	John R. Shaffer.	Fairfield.	357	1099.00	661.00	500.00
Dec.	30	3	Johnson.	S. E. Paine.	Iowa City.	297	1984.00	1483.00	1500.00
Nov.	1	17	Jones.	Robt. Dott.	Anamosa.	543	920.00	865.00	.....
Nov.	23	29	Kossuth.	A. E. Wheelock.	Algona.	60	68.00	59.00	10.00
"	23	1	Lee.	J. H. Lusk.	Clay Grove.	450	1090.00	825.00	.....
"	23	8	Louisa.	E. B. Lacey.	Wapello.	287	1118.00	406.00	.....
Nov.	29	1	Lucas.	L. N. Elliott.	Chariton.	266	540	520.00	.....
"	"	"	Linn.	Henry P. Elliott.	Marion.	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	23	29	Mills.	Wm. D. Davis.	Glenwood.	469	600.00	352.00	500.00
"	20	26	Marshall.	Wm. Bremner.	Marshalltown.	525	750.00	284.00	4300.00
"	"	30	Montgomery.	E. Kretchmer.	Red Oak Junction.	200	195.00	188.00	.....
"	29	30	Monroe.	W. R. Kelsey.	Albia.	392	614.00	525.00	530.00
"	28	29	Mahaska.	J. H. Green.	Oskaloosa.	1250	2577.00	1210.00	1200.00
"	26	29	Madison.	E. G. Perkins.	Winterset.	243	520.00	500.00	100.00
"	"	"	Mitchell.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25	29	Marion.	F. Christofel.	Knoxville.	210	607.00	490.00	.....
"	"	27	Muscatine.	John Mahin.	Muscatine.	740	1852.00	285.00	162.00
Dec.	1	13	Page.	S. K. Kridelbaugh.	Clarinda.	180	185.00	* 150.00	.....
Nov.	30	9	Poweshiek.	O. F. Dorrance.	West Brooklyn.	190	480.00	386.00	.....
"	Nov.	26	Ringgold.	Aaron Cole.	Mt. Ayr.	46	94.00	115.00	.....
"	23	26	Scott.	W. K. Haight.	Davenport.	2000	9582.00	5418.00	3250.00
"	26	"	Story (at Ames).	W. D. Lucas.	Ames.	375	820.00	400.00	.....
"	24	"	Shelby.	C. M. Robins.	Harlan.	37	74.00	174.00	.....
"	Dec.	14	Story (at Nevada).	Sam. S. Statler.	Nevada.	200	435.00	363.00	400.00
Nov.	23	7	Tama.	A. W. Batchelder.	Tama City.	48	237.00	209.00	156.00
"	27	30	Union Agri. Society.	Edwin Carter.	Wheatland.	170	1490.00	1400.00	550.00
"	"	26	Union District.	Alonzo Shaw.	West Liberty.	206	1773.00	1064.00	1300.00
"	16	3	Van Buren.	Allen G. bhardt.	Keosauqua.	600	1074.00	650.00	463.00
"	20	26	Wapello.	E. G. White.	Ottumwa.	295	1212.00	910.00	200.00
Oct.	22	30	Wayne.	W. W. Thomas.	Corydon.	97	156.00	114.00	27.00
Nov.	19	26	Warren.	A. H. Swan.	Indiauola.	400	608.00	463.00	630.00
"	"	6	Winneschiek.	Henry W. Bennett.	Decorah.	215	834.00	350.00	.....
"	Dec.	21	Washington.	G. G. Bennett.	Washington.	130	1917.00	1218.00	3000.00

* Estimated.

THE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION IN 1869.

The sixteenth annual fair was held on the grounds of the Union Agricultural and Stock Association, situated near the city of Keokuk. The object of the formation of this association, is the importation, exchange and rearing of improved breeds of stock. Through the enterprise and liberality of its founders and managers, fine blooded horses, cattle, sheep, jacks, jennets, swine, &c., have been introduced, and the general public recognizing the utility of such a society, and availing themselves of the opportunity to purchase thoroughbreds, or to cross with them, has been largely benefitted.

The grounds comprise fifty-seven acres, fitted up with a fine half-mile track; an amphitheatre with a capacity of five thousand; a fine art hall, in the shape of a Greek cross, thirty by one hundred and sixty feet, three commodious halls,—one for fruits and flowers, another for grains and vegetables, another for the display of machinery to be moved by steam; over four hundred admirably constructed stalls and pens for live stock, large cisterns and pools for water, carriage drives, saloons, &c. There are on the grounds several beautiful young groves; the soil is sandy, so that even a heavy rain would not incommode an exhibition any great length of time, the surface sufficiently broken to give good drainage and make the appearance picturesque; and the whole is substantially enclosed.

Contiguous to it, the society owns about twenty acres, which served an admirable purpose, affording space for hitching teams, camping, &c.

The local committee completed all arrangements agreed upon, and more. They caused to be opened up a new street, more than a mile in length, to give better access to the grounds; they caused the passage of an ordinance by the city authorities, fixing the price of transportation to the grounds at twenty-five cents; they aided the society in securing a full representation in several usually neglected departments; and in every other way possible contributed to make the exhibition a memorable occasion. The ladies of

Keokuk worked with energy, and after decorating the halls, filled them with articles of merit and beauty and value of their own handiwork. It is worthy of special notice that the citizens of Keokuk were the first to offer special prizes to any considerable amount; these were a potent agency in filling up some of the classes. For example: The Union Stock and Agricultural Association offered \$60 for best colts got by their horses; Capt. Ad. Hine, \$25 for span of draft horses; the Pork Packers' Association, \$125 for best boar and sow; the butchers, \$100 for best beef cattle; C. F. Davis, \$5 for best trio chickens; Wm. Stimpson, \$5 for coach dogs; Kittle, Boner & Co., \$25 for two-horse wagon; Sam'l G. Bridges, \$25 for best jewelry; Robertson & Athers, \$20 for fall wheat; Wickersham & Delaplain, \$5 for early rose potatoes; D. Reddington, \$5 for wine; Mrs. C. F. Davis, \$15 for silk quilt and tidy; Mrs. Jas. F. Cox, \$10 for butter; &c., &c. The competition was greatly increased by these special inducements, and the parties offering them are entitled to the highest praise.

The fair was national in its character. The competition is open to the world; and this wise and liberal policy induced many from a distance to visit our State and enter into friendly rivalry with our people. Thus, in the classes of live stock, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri were represented; and the counties of Jefferson, Des Moines, Lee, Washington, Wapello, Lucas, Louisa, Polk, Henry, Johnson, Keokuk, Mahaska, Van Buren, Dubuque, Story and Black Hawk. There were samples of implements from New York, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Indiana, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Michigan, Massachusetts and Maryland, and from sixteen counties of Iowa. In other classes, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana were represented, and the counties of Clinton, Scott, Clayton, Muscatine, Allamakee, Jasper, Iowa, Marshall, and Winneshiek, making in all of States of the Union eighteen, and of counties in Iowa twenty-eight. These all had articles on exhibition.

Some of our friends complained of the action of the executive committee locating the fair at Keokuk, a point so far removed from

the geographical center of the State. They condemned it in not the mildest terms, and for a short season exerted adverse influence, to our manifest injury. But they seemed to conclude it were better to await results than to prophesy failure, and it is believed that the above synopsis will indicate with great clearness that the location at Keokuk was after all the dictate of a sound discretion. The Illinois State Society has held its fairs at Quincy and Chicago—the Ohio, at Toledo, Cleveland and Zanesville—the Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg and Philadelphia—the Michigan at Detroit,—besides at numerous other places, indicating that the true policy of such societies is to give each portion of the State in its turn, the benefits of the annual exhibition.

And what are these benefits? Very many, among which we name: 1st—The inducement held out to breeders of fine stock to place their animals on exhibition and to find a good market for them. 2d—To compare the hundreds of implements of husbandry, and have opportunity to make a competitive examination. 3d—To allow exhibitors to reach a new class of people every two or three years. 4th—To enable the citizens of each locality to compete in those divisions which are essentially made up of the contributions of those living within a few miles of the fair grounds. 5th—To afford amusement and recreation to thousands—to afford them a holiday, from whose enjoyments they will return with renewed alacrity and delight to the toils of the office, the shop, and the farm.

The weather was generally favorable during the fair. Monday, Sept. 12th, a high south wind prevailed and the dust was insufferable; at night copious rains fell, relieving that difficulty, and being followed by a cloudy, cool day, Tuesday 13th. Heavy rains fell early Wednesday, 14th, but it soon became clear, warm and pleasant, and from this to the close of the fair on Friday, it was all that could be desired—clear skies and balmy airs inviting the thousands to witness the grandest display of articles ever collected on a State Fair ground in the northwest.

The following table shows the entries for the years named :

ENTRIES.	1856	1857	1858	1859	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
Cattle.....	145	169	146	125	84	74	67	79	94	105	129
Horses.....	182	196	179	156	129	150	217	176	188	140	278
Mules.....	14	13	30	24	28	85	23	30	12	11	34
Sheep.....	22	10	33	37	78	107	77	159	118	138	31
Swine.....	27	19	26	38	47	52	40	27	48	94	164
Implements.....	113	86	25	26	126	181	221	205	379	278	333
Farm products.....	106	192	130	190	128	100	151	139	251	222	415
Other classes.....	247	444	475	673	487	303	480	519	706	606	1261
Total.....	856	1129	1044	1269	1107	1052	1276	1334	1796	1594	2645

Thus the entries exceeded the highest number ever reached before, by 849; and was nearly three times as great as the third exhibition in 1856. This fact is highly gratifying to the friends of the Society for it clearly indicates a steady, healthy growth in its extent, and gives evidence of continued public confidence in the administration of its affairs.

The subjoined table shows the receipts during the Fairs, and the amounts distributed in premiums for the several years named.

RECEIPTS.

1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
\$3062	\$3054	\$2843	\$2116	\$3726	\$2056	\$3576	\$4454	\$7877	\$8522	\$4460	\$9527	\$7132	\$12075

PAID IN PREMIUMS FOR THE SAME YEARS.

1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
\$1834	\$1679	\$1612	\$1932	\$2307	\$2055	\$2844	\$3988	\$3349	\$4183	\$3680	\$3947	\$4810	\$4775

PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID.

1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
59	55	32	47	40	50	51	60	34	42	57	34	52	40

These figures demand a brief explanation, and deserve a word of comment. By *receipts* are meant the actual amounts realized at the Fair: the gross receipts since 1857 are \$2,000 more than the above, being the annual State appropriation. The other expenses than premiums are for salaries, stationery, postage, printing, police, forage, etc., as indicated by the vouchers accompanying the treasurer's and secretary's financial statements, and published annually in the Volume of Transactions. The following comparative table has been compiled to indicate with what degree of economy and with what reference to the objects of the Society, its affairs have been administered.

YEAR.	State Society.	Gross Receipts	Premiums	Per cent of rec'pts and premiums.
1863	Indiana ¹	\$ 7,080	\$8,994	56
1863	Illinois.....	15,251	4,862	32
1863	Iowa.....	6,654	8,998	60
1865	Indiana.....	14,567	2,581	17
1865	Wisconsin.....	11,897	8,348	28
1865	New York.....	21,008	8,769	13
1865	Iowa.....	10,522	4,460	42
1868	Wisconsin.....	9,377	5,412	58
1868	Iowa.....	9,182	4,810	52
1867	New York.....	25,238	4,076	16
1867	Iowa.....	11,527	8,947	84
1864	Illinois.....	24,434	8,144	35
1864	New York.....	18,595	4,208	22
1864	Iowa.....	9,877	8,849	84

Or, while Indiana has paid respectively 56 and 17 per cent; Illinois 32 and 35, Wisconsin 28 and 58, New York 13, 16 and 22, Iowa has paid 60, 42, 52, and 84, rising above the highest, having a greater average than any of the States Societies named, and never reaching anything like the lowest figures.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are indebted to the monthly reports of the Department of Agricultural for reliable figures and suggestions in this report; and also to the officers of the several railroad companies for their labors in furnishing statistical matters of great interest and importance, as affording an index of the growth and prosperity of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. SLAFFER, *Secretary.*

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, January 12, 1870.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SURPLUS PRODUCTS, ETC., TO ILLUSTRATE REPORT OF SECRETARY OF IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR 1900.

BROUGHT AT CHICAGO.

[illegible]

NOTES.—* Lard and pork.
† Received from Des Moines Valley Road and not counted in the totals.
‡ Twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1899.
§ Not received from B. & M. B.
|| Rye, oats and barley.
¶ Lard and tallow.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ORPHANS' HOME,
AT
CEDAR FALLS,
TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DES MOINES :
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME:

GENTLEMEN:—It affords me peculiar gratification, in presenting to your honorable board the second biennial report of this Home, to be able to state that it is believed to be meeting the requirements of those needing its benefits better, perhaps, than was anticipated by the noble men who first conceived the thought of providing homes for the dependent children of the fallen brave.

The peculiar experiences incident to all similar institutions in their embryonic stage of existence have been encountered, and overcome; children from different localities and different nationalities, differing widely in dispositions and temperament, have been gathered in the home, and are enjoying its privileges as brothers and sisters. Aristocracy of race, nationality, and family, have given place to the divine command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The buildings leased by the State for this home, were wholly inadequate to the wants of three hundred children, and the proprietors insisted upon raising the rents; therefore, we felt compelled to leave the dilapidated old buildings, with their dark and badly ventilated rooms and occupy the new building before its completion, believing the health and comfort of the children would be promoted thereby.

The building just erected, is built nearly in the center of a beautiful elevated field of forty acres, which was secured for a site by the liberal contribution of citizens of Cedar Falls. Though plain, it presents a neat and somewhat imposing exterior, and may be seen several miles around. A fitting monument to the patriotic dead, speaking at once of battle-fields, where Iowa's sons, among

the foremost, stood first ; and of memories, still fragrant in the hearts of a gratified people. It fronts the east, is three stories above the basement, and is 90x46 feet, with vestibule 7x30 feet, and center range 36 feet deep and 40 feet wide.

The walls of the basement are of stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, which rest upon a foundation 4 feet in thickness. The walls of the superstructure are of common brick.

The basement is ten feet between floor and ceiling, and contains a dining hall $41 \times 47\frac{1}{2}$ feet, kitchen, smaller dining hall, pantry, general store rooms, bath rooms, etc. The first floor is twelve feet between floor and ceiling, and contains office, matron's room, reception room, music room, three school rooms, recitation room, and store room. The second floor which is eleven and one-half feet between floor and ceiling, has four ward rooms, a sewing room, and seven rooms for employees.

The third floor is divided also into ward and employee's rooms, and in addition thereto, contains a suit of rooms for hospital use. The attic is unfinished and unoccupied, except for general storage.

The interior lacks that air of cheerfulness and comfort which it will possess when finished and suitably furnished.

The children were removed from the old to the new home on the 12th day of October. The usual inconveniences experienced in removing into unfinished buildings, have been realized by us, and on account of the unusual severity of the weather, were felt more keenly than they would have been under ordinary circumstances. We had hoped to occupy our building much earlier in the season, and so, availed ourselves in the warm weather, and long days in making the necessary preparations for winter, but the almost incessant rains during the summer so retarded the masonry and carpenter work that the roof was not inclosed until after the middle of September. No labor has been spared to provide such conveniences as the health of the children requires ; but the depleted condition of our treasury has prevented securing many comforts which otherwise would have been provided.

Considerable inconvenience has been experienced by us, in obtaining a sufficient supply of water, our well, which, it was thought, would afford an abundant supply, having proved almost a failure.

Surface water in sufficient quantities for present use, is obtained about fifteen rods from the house.

Two cisterns with capacity for five hundred barrels each, should be constructed in time for the spring rains.

The general system of organization is retained. The four wards of girls occupy the second floor, and the boys the one immediately over them. Each ward has a room 21x38 feet, well lighted and ventilated, furnished with beds and other conveniences, for the accommodation of thirty-two children.

The industries of the home are conducted by systematic details, by means of which all the general work of the institution is performed by the children. The girls are expert in many branches of house-wifery, and some of them are skillful in various branches of ornamental work. The boys, hitherto, have not had as great variety of manual labor as is desirable, but now, being on the farm, they will receive instruction in gardening and general farm work.

The schools were necessarily interrupted during the removal, and were more or less disturbed the week following, but are now making their usual progress under the careful instruction of experienced teachers.

The school rooms are spacious and are amply provided with blackboards. New seats and desks are greatly needed, those now in use being very unsuitable for any school room.

On all appropriate occasions, we seek by the use of scripture lessons, familiar talks and frequent appeals to conscience, to cultivate the moral faculties of the children. Devotional exercises, consisting in reading of select portions of scripture, prayer, and singing, are observed morning and evening in the dining hall. We have an interesting sabbath school, which is attended by all the children, who are well enough to leave their wards.

A chapel is very much needed for sabbath school, sabbath services, lectures, etc., there being no general audience room except the dining hall.

The hospital apartments, like other portions of the building, are incomplete, but in their unfinished condition afford better accommodation for the sick than those we left. Four rooms are appro-

priated to this use; a smaller inner hospital, general hospital, kitchen, and nurses' room.

Apparatus for vapor and shower baths are contemplated. Water closets also should be provided for this department.

The sanitary condition of the home for the past two years has been highly satisfactory. *Two cases of mortality only occurred within this period.* Fever, measles, and whooping-cough, and other diseases incident to childhood have made frequent visits to the home, for a detailed account of which you are respectfully referred to the report of the attending physician.

A frame laundry 22x60 feet, two stories, has been erected, which contains apartments for washing, ironing, and for employees. A bakery with oven 10x12 feet is also in this building.

A temporary stable and other outbuildings have been constructed chiefly out of material removed from the old Home. A building about the size of the laundry is contemplated for stable, carriage, and general implement house.

New furniture is greatly needed, that which we now have being much worn out, quite insufficient to meet the requirements of so large a family.

Some modern heating apparatus with proper fixtures should take the place of the thirty stoves now in use. Safety from fires, where so many lives are in jeopardy, if no other consideration, would prompt the change.

To provide for casing the windows and doors, and for putting down the base and making the improvements above alluded to a small additional appropriation will be required.

The counties whose names are given below are represented at present as the figures opposite their respective names indicate:

Allamakee.....	22
Black Hawk.....	29
Buchanan	16
Butler.....	13
Benton.....	6
Bremer.....	5
Boone.....	2

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.**7**

Clayton.....	58
Cerro Gordo.....	9
Chickasaw.....	6
Clinton	2
Dubuque	18
Delaware.....	28
Dallas	1
Fayette	14
Floyd.....	4
Franklin	19
Hardin.....	3
Henry	1
Jackson	7
Linn.....	8
Marshall	7
Mitchell	6
Mahaska	2
Tama.....	1
Winneshiek	6
Worth	2
Wright.....	5

The whole number of children which have been admitted to the
privileges of the Home since its organization..... 536

Of these, 243 were girls ; 293 were boys ; 11 have died ; 11 ran
away ; 2 have been expelled ; 212 have been discharged. The num-
ber at present in the Home, 300 ; the average age, 11 years ; num-
ber over 15 years, 37 ; number under 5 years, 4.

The receipts of the home for the year ending October 31, 1868, were as follows :

To balance due Home.....	\$ 897.98
To received of J. Parvin, appropriation	16,233.33
To received of S. W. Cole, appropriation.....	2,566.66
To received of J. Myer, appropriation	10,380.00
To received of J. Myer, special appropriation	5,000.00
To received of J. B. Powers, special appropriation..	3,000.00
To received, donations.....	217.95
To received from sales.....	146.32
<hr/>	
Total	\$38,442.24

The disbursements for the same period, were :

Paid for improvements and repairs.....	\$ 1,181.00
Paid for furniture, crockery and cutlery.....	722.37
Paid for clothing and furnishing.....	4,834.04
Paid for groceries and provisions.....	11,442.85
Paid for fuel and lights.....	1,842.87
Paid for medicine.....	348.61
Paid for books and stationery.....	421.42
Paid for salaries.....	6,848.71
Paid for stock and implements.....	205.09
Paid for incidentals	2,267.09
Paid for special appropriation new home building.....	5,179.51
Paid for balance due Home.....	3,148.68
<hr/>	
Total	\$38,442.24

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.**9**

The receipts of the Home for the year ending October 31, 1869, were as follows :

To balance due Home.....	\$ 3,148.68
To received of J. Myer, appropriation.....	33,626.88
To received of J. Myer, special appropriation.....	17,000.00
To received, donations.....	171.50
To received from sales.....	273.27
<hr/>	
Total	\$54,219 83

The disbursements for the same period, were :

Paid for improvements and repairs.....	\$ 8,596.48
Paid for furniture, crockery, and cutlery.....	1,177.50
Paid for clothing and furnishing.....	4,787.89
Paid for groceries and provisions.....	10,316.09
Paid for fuel and light.....	1,876.75
Paid for medicine.....	484.95
Paid for books and stationery.....	450.88
Paid for salaries	6,871.41
Paid for stock and implements.....	375.20
Paid for special appropriation, new home building	16,836.13
Paid for incidentals.....	1,471.98
Paid for balance due Home.....	1,025.62
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$54,219.83

I desire to call attention to the generosity of the I. O. R. R. Co., which conveys the children free, at vacation, to and from the station nearest their homes. They also ship articles donated free of charge. The D. and S. W. R. R. Co., and N. W. R. R. Co., also give the children free transportation.

The following donations have been received in cash and goods :

S. S., North Grove.....	\$ 2.85
G. A. R., Ackley.....	87.75
G. A. R., Hampton.....	45.00
Mrs. M. A. Carter.....	200.00
Young Ladies' Aid Society, Vinton.	14.00
Union League, Peru Tp., Dubuque county.....	17.00
Fayette County Soldiers' Orphans' Home Society....	19.50
Fayette County S. O. H. Society (in cloth).....	20.00
Friends of the Home.....	4.00
A. B. Society, with characteristic liberality, in answer to the effort of their agent, Rev. Wm. Chambers, donated two hundred and fifty testaments, value..	25.00
C. A. Metcalf, of Dubuque, donated children's hats, value.....	40.00

The editors and publishers of the following named newspapers and periodicals have sent them to the address of the Home gratuitously :

Dubuque Daily Times.
Iowa State Register.
Western Soldiers' Friend, ten copies.
Vinton Eagle.
Buchanan County Bulletin.
Cedar Rapids Times.
West Union Gazette.
American Eureka.
Delaware County Union.
Hamilton Freeman.
Humboldt County True Democrat.
Iowa City Republican.
Franklin Reporter.
Waterloo Courier.
Cedar Falls Gazette.
Iowa Homestead.
Eldora Ledger.
Jessup Recorder.

Hampton Free Press.

Iowa School Journal.

Annals of Iowa.

Monthly Records of the Five Points House of Industry, N. Y.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
IOWA SOLDIERS'
ORPHANS' HOME,

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOV. 1, 1869.

TO THE
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN L. DAVIES, President, State at large**Davenport.**
WM. SALTER, 1st Congressional District**Burlington.**
JOHN BELL, M. D., Secretary, 2d Congressional District**Davenport.**
PIERCE G. WRIGHT, 3d Congressional District.....**Waukon.**
JOHN MEYER, Treasurer, 4th Congressional District.....**Newton.**
E. C. BOSBYSELL, 5th Congressional District.....**Glenwood.**
JOSEPH B. POWERS, 6th Congressional District.....**Cedar Falls.**

OFFICERS OF THE HOME AT DAVENPORT.

S. W. PIERCE.....**Superintendent.**
Mrs. F. W. PIERCE**Matron.**
W. F. PECK, M. D.,**Physician.**

OFFICERS OF THE HOME AT CEDAR FALLS.

HENRY F. TUCKER.....**Superintendent.**
Mrs. H. F. TUCKER.....**Matron.**
L. W. WARREN, M. D.,**Physician.**

OFFICERS OF THE HOME AT GLENWOOD.

WILLIAM HALE.....**Superintendent.**
Mrs. H. V. MARSHALL.....**Matron.**
D. F. EAKIN, M. D.,.....**Physician.**

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA :

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home respectfully submit the following report :

With thanks to Divine Providence, we record the general prosperity and successful administration of the different Homes under our care. Faithful attention has been given to the health, education, and moral culture of the children, and to their training in habits of order and industry, and it is believed that in these respects their advantages have been as favorable as the children of Iowa generally enjoy.

The number of Soldiers' Orphans in the respective Homes has been as follows :

At Davenport	706
At Cedar Falls	416
At Glenwood	88
Total ..	<hr/> 1210

The removals have been as follows :

Total	301	116	20	437
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* One of this number died during vacation at his home, being well when he left the institution.

The present number of children in the Homes is—

At Davenport.....	405
At Cedar Falls.....	300
At Glenwood.....	68
Total.....	773

They are from sixty-four counties, as follows :

COUNTIES.	Davenport.	Cedar Falls.	Glenwood.	COUNTIES.	Davenport.	Cedar Falls.	Glenwood.
Allamakee.....	2	22	.....	Keokuk	15	.....	.....
Appanoose	1	.....	.....	Lee	38	.....	.....
Benton	3	6	.....	Linn	9	8	.....
Black Hawk .....	.....	29	3	Louisa	6	.....	.....
Boone..	8	2	.....	Lucas	1	.....	2
Bremer .....	.....	5	.....	Madison	5	.....	.....
Buchanan .....	.....	16	.....	Mahaska	12	2	.....
Butler	3	13	.....	Marion .....	.....	.....	7
Cedar	17	.....	.....	Marshall.. ..	.....	7	.....
Cerro Gordo.....	.....	9	.....	Mills .....	.....	.....	22
Chickasaw .....	.....	6	.....	Mitchell.....	.....	6	.....
Clarke ... ..	.....	.....	2	Monroe	6	.....	.....
Clayton	4	58	.....	Muscatine	18	.....	.....
Clinton	25	2	.....	Page .....	.....	.....	4
Dallas.. .....	.....	1	.....	Polk	15	.....	.....
Davis	2	.....	.....	Pottawattamie ..	.....	.....	3
Decatur	10	.....	.....	Poweshiek	1	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	28	.....	Scott	52	.....	.....
Dubuque	8	18	.....	Story	12	.....	.....
Fayette .....	.....	14	.....	Tama	2	1	.....
Floyd .. .....	.....	4	.....	Taylor	1	.....	.....
Franklin.. ..	.....	19	.....	Union..	4	.....	4
Fremont. ....	.....	.....	13	Van Buren	9	.....	.....
Greene	3	.....	.....	Wapello.....	9	.....	.....
Hardin .....	.....	3	.....	Warren	3	.....	.....
Harrison .....	.....	.....	4	Washington	18	.....	.....
Henry	11	1	.....	Wayne.....	4	.....	.....
Iowa	15	.....	.....	Winneshiek .. ..	.....	6	.....
Jackson	12	7	.....	Woodbury .. ..	.....	.....	4
Jasper	13	.....	.....	Worth .....	.....	2	.....
Jefferson	2	.....	.....	Wright .....	.....	5	.....
Johnson.....	25	.....	.....		
Jones	11	.....	.....	Total	405	300	68

In the Davenport Home the boys number 209; the girls, 196. The average attendance has been 515. The average age of those now in the Home is 10½ years. The whole number in the Home from its organization is 971. The children are taken care of in separate families, in fifteen cottages, thirty being the ordinary number assigned to a family. The ideas and associations of home are fostered, and the children are instructed in the industries, amenities, order, economy, and neatness of a well regulated house. In addition to the fifteen cottage-managers, with their sacred duties and trusts, there are employed, for the welfare of the children, nine persons in the kitchen and dining-hall, eight in the laundry, six teachers, six in sewing and knitting, a nurse, steward, shoemaker, carpenter, teamster, fireman, watchman, and laborer.

The receipts of the Home have been :

From M. B. Cochran M. D., former Superintendent.....	\$ 265.01
From the State for orphans' support.....	115,965.77
From the State for improvements and repairs.....	12,000.00
From donations and other sources.....	1,507.66
	<hr/>
	\$129,738.44

The expenditures have been as follows :

Outstanding debt, Dec. 1, 1867.....	*\$ 6,954.01
Provisions and groceries.....	44,642.76
Provisions and groceries.....	1,059.22
Wages of those employed at the Home.....	25,526.20
Improvements and repairs.....	16,945.54
Clothing.....	13,259.44
Furniture.....	6,866.50
Fuel.....	7,494.92
Books and stationery.....	1,310.92
Drugs and medicines.....	664.98

* Dr. Cochran resigned as Superintendent, and Mr. Pierce was appointed Dec. 1, 1867. During the month of November previous, the purchases were \$8,922.30, which, with the indebtedness (\$2,598.81) reported to the 12th General Assembly, exceeded the receipts (\$4,667.10) for that month by this amount.

Tools and implements.....	\$ 381.66
Lights.....	832.08
Incidentals.....	8,788.24
	<hr/>
	129,726.47
Cash on hand Nov. 4, 1869.....	11.97
	<hr/>
	\$129,738.44

In addition to the improvements and repairs, for which an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars was made by the last General Assembly, a neat and commodious chapel has been erected and suitably furnished, at a cost of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. A Sunday school is held in this chapel, and divine worship is celebrated each Sabbath, conducted by ministers of the gospel from Davenport.

All children of suitable age are regularly detailed in the various departments of work and trained to habits of industry. During the past season the boys have performed a great deal of labor upon the grounds, making roads and lawns, planting four hundred evergreens and shade-trees, adding much to the beauty and attractiveness of the Home.

The health of the children has been remarkably good, though a large number have been afflicted with measles, whooping-cough, and the various ills incident to their age. The new cisterns and laundry and other improvements have had the happiest sanitary influence.

At Cedar Falls, an eligible tract of land containing forty acres has been given to the Home by the citizens, and a building of brick, three stories and basement, forty-six by ninety feet, with vestibule, seven by thirty feet, and center wing, forty by thirty-six feet, has been erected upon a substantial foundation. To escape the inconveniences of the old buildings the children were removed into the new buildings, although these were in an unfinished condition, Oct. 12th, 1869. The basement is used for dining-hall, kitchen, store-room, and bath-room, the first floor for officers' rooms, reception-room, and school-rooms. The second story has four ward-rooms for girls,

sewing-room, and rooms for employees. The third story has four ward-rooms for boys, and a suite of rooms for hospital.

The ward-rooms are each twenty-one by thirty-eight feet in size. The dining-hall in the basement affords the only place for a general meeting of the children, and is altogether incommodious for that purpose. The erection of a suitable chapel is altogether necessary.

The appropriation (\$25,000) for the building is exhausted, and a further appropriation is indispensable to provide for the safety and comfort of the children, and also to furnish the building, and to construct cisterns; there being no water upon the premises, except surface water. The old furniture is worn out, and altogether unserviceable for use in the new building.

Here, as at the other Homes, the children of proper age are systematically detailed for the general work of the institution. Another season the boys will find a larger variety of labor in the improvement and cultivation of the land belonging to the Home.

The receipts have been—

Cash, Nov. 1, 1867.....	\$ 897.98
From the State for orphans' support.....	62,806.37
From the State for new building.....	25,000.00
From donations and other sources.....	809.04
	<hr/>
	\$89,513.39

The expenditures have been—

New building.....	\$25,000.00
Provisions and groceries.....	21,758.94
Wages.....	13,720.12
Improvements and repairs.....	6,793.12
Clothing.....	9,621.43
Furniture.....	1,899.87
Fuel and light.....	3,719.62
Books and stationery.....	871.75
Drugs and medicines.....	783.56
Stock and implements.....	580.29

Incidentals.....	\$ 3,739.07
	<hr/>
	\$88,487.77
Cash, Nov. 1, 1869.....	1,025.62
	<hr/>
	\$89,513.39

At Glenwood, a substantial and commodious building, two stories with basement, of brick, has been erected on a commanding elevation upon sixteen acres of land given for the purpose. It will furnish accommodations for about one hundred and twenty-five children. A portion of the grounds was cultivated by the children the past season, and made very productive. In this institution are thirty-two boys and thirty-six girls. Their average age is nine years. They attend the churches and Sunday-schools of their choice in Glenwood. A religious service is also held at the Home Sunday afternoon, conducted alternately by the ministers of the gospel in the town. For many months the ladies of Glenwood devoted a day in each week to sewing for the Home. The appropriation (\$15,000) for the building has been expended as follows:

W. C. Mills, contractor.....	\$ 10,800.00
W. C. Mills, extra work.....	609.37
Architect, survey, and advertising.....	67.75
Improvement of grounds.....	529.24
Cisterns.....	225.25
Lightning-rods.....	84.00
Furniture and repairs	1,899.95
House and lot two (2) in block forty-six (46).....	600.00
Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1869.....	184.44
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,000.00

The other receipts and expenditures have been—

Cash, Nov. 1, 1867.....	\$ 144.36
Received from State for orphans' support.....	10,926.40
Donations.....	232.55
	<hr/>
	11,303.31
Paid for orphans' support.....	11,145.26
	<hr/>
Balance, Nov. 1, 1869.....	\$ 158.05

The report of the Treasurer and a copy of the By-Laws, revised June 10, 1868, are herewith submitted.

The Board recommend an appropriation of twenty-one thousand two hundred dollars, (\$21,200.00), for the necessary improvements in the different Homes, as follows :

For furniture and repairs at Davenport	\$ 5,000.00
Library.....	600.00
Completion of building at Cedar Falls.....	4,000.00
Cisterns.....	1,000.00
Barn and storehouse.....	1,500.00
Furniture.....	2,500.00
Chapel.....	3,000.00
Library.....	400.00
Furniture, at Glenwood.....	1,200.00
Library.....	200.00
Barn and storehouse.....	1,000.00
Laundry.....	800.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,200.00

In order to promote uniformity with the schools of the State, and secure the highest educational advantages for the children, we also recommend, that it be made by law, the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, twice during the school-year, to examine the teachers and schools at the several Homes, and report their condition to the trustees, with such improvements and suggestions as he may deem proper; and also that on his certificate the benefit of the State University and of the Agricultural College be extended to those qualified to enter those institutions.

Observing from newspapers that a bequest had been left by Horatio Ward, a citizen of the United States, residing at the time of his death in London, for the benefit of soldiers' orphans of the loyal States we forwarded an application with all the requisite papers duly verified before the British Consul at Chicago, to the attorneys in the case (Messrs. Jernegan Hammond & Cleveland, 155 and 157

Broadway, New York), for whatever share of the legacy might properly fall to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Iowa. The attorneys acknowledged the receipt of our application, but have afforded no further information upon the subject.

December 4, 1869.

JOHN L. DAVIES,
President.

Attest.

JOHN BELL, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, FROM NOVEMBER 4, 1867, TO NOVEMBER 4, 1869.

To the Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home,

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor herewith to present to you the receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, from November 4, 1867, to November 4, 1869:

DR.

Support Fund.

To amount of Auditor's warrants.....	\$194,178.24
To am't collected on old subscription	28.00
	\$194,206.24

Improvement Fund.

To amount of Auditor's warrants.....	52,000.00
Received from all sources.....	246,206.24

CR.

Support Fund.

By amount paid Superintendents of Homes	194,206.24
---	------------

Improvement Fund.

By amount paid Superintendents of Homes	52,000.00
By amount paid out for all purposes.....	\$246,206.24

Of the above amounts there were received and paid out from Nov. 4, 1867, to June 10, 1868, by the Treasurer, J. A. Parvin:

DR.

Support Fund.

To Auditor's warrants received for Home at Davenport.....	\$38,223.04
--	-------------

To Auditor's warrants received for Home at Cedar Falls.....	\$ 18,799.99	
To Auditor's warrants received for Home at Glenwood.....	1,776.38	
To old subscription collected.....	28.00	
	<hr/>	\$58,827.41

Improvement Fund.

To Auditor's warrants for the Home at Glenwood.....	2,000.00	— 2,000.00
	<hr/>	
To amount received from all funds.....		60,827.41

CR.

Support Fund.

By paid Superintendent of the Home at Davenport.....	38,223.04	
By paid Superintendents of Home at Cedar Falls	18,799.99	
By paid Superintendent of the Home at Glenwood.....	1776.38	
By paid John Meyer, the new Treasurer.....	28.00	
	<hr/>	58,827.41

Improvement Fund.

By paid Superintendent of the Home at Glenwood.....	2,000.00	
	<hr/>	
By paid out for all purposes.....		60,827.41

The balance was received and paid out from June 10, 1868, to November 4, 1869, by the Treasurer, John Meyer :

DR.

Support Fund.

To Auditor's warrants for Davenport Home..	\$82,222.45	
To Auditor's warrants for Cedar Falls Home	44,006.38	
To Auditor's warrants for Glenwood Home..	9,150.00	
To amount received from J. A. Parvin, ex- treasurer.....	28.00	
	<hr/>	\$135,406.83

Improvement Fund.

To Auditor's warrants for Davenport Home..	\$12,000.00
To Auditor's warrants for Cedar Falls Home	25,000.00
To Auditor's warrants for Glenwood Home..	13,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$50,000.00
	<hr/>
To amount received from all sources.....	\$185,406.83

CR.

Support Fund.

By am't paid Supt. of Home at Davenport...	82,250.45
By am't paid Supt. of Home at Cedar Falls..	44,006.38
By am't paid Supt. of Home at Glenwood..	9,150.00
	<hr/>
	135,406.83

Improvement Fund.

By paid Supt. of Davenport Home.....	12,000.00
By paid Supt of Cedar Falls Home.....	25,000.00
By paid Supt. of Glenwood Home.....	13,000.00
	<hr/>
	50,000.00
	<hr/>
By amount paid out for all purposes.....	\$185,406.83

Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Report of J. A. Parvin, Treasurer, from November 4th, 1867, to June 10th, 1868.

HOME AT DAVENPORT.

1867.

DR.

Nov.	To warrant	\$ 4,479.72
Dec.	To warrant	4,391.67

1868.

Jan.	To warrant	4,433.33
Feb.	To warrant	4,516.66
Mar.	To warrant.....	4,583.33
Apr.	To warrant	4,625.00
May	To warrant	5,483.33
June	To warrant	5,710.00—\$38,223.04

1867.

CR.

Nov.	By paid M. B. Cochran, Supt.....	\$4,479.72
Dec.	By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,391.67

1868.

Jan.	By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,433.33
Feb.	By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,516.66
Mar.	By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,583.33
April.	By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,625.00
May.	By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	5,483.33
June.	By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	5,710.00

\$38,223.04

John Meyer, Treasurer, From June 10th, 1868, to November 4th, 1869.

1868.

DR.

July.	To warrant.....	\$5,750.00
Aug.	To warrant.....	5,800.00
Sept.	To warrant.....	5,850.00
Oct.	To warrant.....	5,900.00
Nov.	To warrant.....	5,750.00
Dec.	To warrant.....	922.45
Dec.	To warrant.....	5,600.00

1869.

Jan.	To warrant.....	5,000.00
Feb.	To warrant.....	5,000.00
Mar.	To warrant.....	5,000.00
Apr.	To warrant.....	4,800.00
May.	To warrant.....	4,800.00
June.	To warrant.....	4,500.00
July.	To warrant.....	4,500.00
Aug.	To warrant.....	4,500.00
Sept.	To warrant.....	4,500.00
Oct.	To warrant.....	4,050.00

\$82,222.45

To amount warrants received in two years, for support.....	\$120,445.49
To warrants, improvement money	12,000.00
	<hr/>
To amount received from warrants.....	132,445.49
To amount received from ex-Treasurer.....	28.00
	<hr/>
To amount received from all sources.....	132,473.49

1868.	CR.	
July. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	\$ 5,750.00	
Aug. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	5,800.00	
Sept. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	5,850.00	
Oct. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	5,900.00	
Nov. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	5,750.00	
Dec. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	5,600.00	
1869.		
Jan. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	5,000.00	
Feb. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	5,000.00	
Mar. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	5,000.00	
April. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,800.00	
May. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,800.00	
June. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,500.00	
July. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	922.45	
July. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,500.00	
Aug. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,500.00	
Sept. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,500.00	
Oct. By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt.....	4,050.00	
	<hr/>	82,222.45
By amount of receipts for two years for support		120,445.49
By paid S. W. Pierce, Supt., improvement money.....		12,000.00
		<hr/>
By paid amount to superintendents.....		\$132,445.49

By paid S. W. Pierce, on printing by-laws..	28.00
By paid for all purposes	<u>\$132,473.49</u>

Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Report of Treasurer, J. A. Parvin, from November 4, 1867, to June 10, 1868.

HOME AT CEDAR FALLS.

Dr.

1867.

Nov.	To warrant.....	\$2,325.00
Dec.	To warrant.....	2,241.67

1868.

Jan.	To warrant	2,258.33
Feb.	To warrant.	2,300.00
Mar.	To warrant	2,250.00
Apr.	To warrant.....	2,258.33
May.	To warrant.....	2,566.66
June.	To warrant.....	<u>2,600.00</u>

\$18,799.99

1867.

Cr.

Nov.	By amount paid J. B. Abbott, Supt.	\$2,325.00
Dec.	By amount paid J. B. Abbott, Supt.	2,241.67

1868.

Jan.	By amount paid S. W. Cole, Supt..	2,258.33
Feb.	By amount paid S. W. Cole, Supt..	2,300.00
Mar.	By amount paid S. W. Cole, Supt..	2,250.00
April.	By amount paid S. W. Cole, Supt..	2,258.33
May.	By amount paid S. W. Cole, Supt..	2,566.66
June.	By amount paid H. F. Tucker, Supt	<u>2,600.00</u>

\$18,799.99

John Meyer, Treasurer, from June 10, 1868, to November, 4, 1869.

1868.	DR.	
July.	To warrant.....	\$2,580.00
Aug.	To warrant.....	2,620.00
Sept.	To warrant.....	2,550.00
Oct.	To warrant.....	2,630.00
Nov.	To warrant.....	2,650.00
Nov.	To warrant.....	446.38
Dec.	To warrant.....	2,760.00
1869.		
Jan.	To warrant.....	2,720.00
Feb.	To warrant.....	2,780.00
Mar.	To warrant.....	2,810.00
April.	To warrant.....	2,780.00
May.	To warrant.....	2,710.00
June.	To warrant.....	2,740.00
July.	To warrant.....	2,720.00
Aug.	To warrant.....	2,750.00
Sept.	To warrant.....	2,890.00
Oct.	To warrant.....	2,870.00
		<hr/>
		\$44,006.38
To amount of warrants received in two years for support		62,806.37
To warrants, improvement funds.....		<hr/>
		25,000.00
To amount received from all sources.....		<hr/>
		\$87,806.37

1868.	CR.	
July.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	\$2,580.00
Aug.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,620.00
Sept.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,550.00
Oct.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,630.00
Nov.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,650.00
Dec.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,760.00

1869.

Jan.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	\$2,720.00	
Feb.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,780.00	
Mar.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,810.00	
April.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,780.00	
May.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,710.00	
June.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,740.00	
July.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,720.00	
Aug.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,750.00	
Sept.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,890.00	
Oct.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	2,870.00	
Oct.	By paid H. F. Tucker, Supt.....	446.38	
		<hr/>	\$44,006.38
By amount paid in two years, for support..			62,806.37
By paid H. F. Tucker, improvement funds.			25,000.00
			<hr/>
By amount paid for all purposes.....			87,806.37

HOME AT GLENWOOD.

John A. Parvin, Treasurer, from Nov. 4, 1867, to June 10, 1868.

1867.

DR.

Nov.	To warrant.....	\$ 225.00
Dec.	To warrant.....	225.00

1868.

Jan.	To warrant.....	225.00
Feb.	To warrant.....	225.00
Mar.	To warrant.....	233.33
April	To warrant.....	283.33
May.	To warrant.....	859.72

To amount, support fund.....		<hr/>	1,776.88
To warrant in May, support fund.....			2,000.00
			<hr/>
To amount received.....			\$3,776.88

CR.

1867.

Nov.	By paid Wm. Hale, Superintendent of the Home, Glenwood.....	\$ 225.00
Dec.	By paid Wm. Hale, Superintendent of the Home, Glenwood....	225.00

1868.

Jan.	By paid Wm. Hale, Superintendent of the Home, Glenwood....	225.00
Feb.	By paid Wm. Hale, Superintendent of the Home, Glenwood.....	225.00
Mar.	By paid Wm. Hale, Superintendent of the Home, Glenwood.	233.33
April.	By paid Wm. Hale, Superintendent of the Home, Glenwood.....	283.33
May.	By paid Wm. Hale, Superintendent of the Home, Glenwood	359.72
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,776.38—\$ 1,776.38
By paid improvement funds to Superinten- dent, Glenwood.....		2000.00
		<hr/>
Amount.....		\$ 3,776.38

John Meyer, Treasurer from June 10, 1868, to November 4, 1869.

1868.

Dr.

June	To warrant.....	\$ 350.00
July	To warrant.....	400.00
July	To warrant.....	400.00
Aug.	To warrant.....	410.00
Sept.	To warrant.....	450.00
Nov.	To warrant.....	490.00
Nov.	To warrant.....	490.00
Dec.	To warrant.....	560.00

1869.

Feb.	To warrant.....	\$ 560.00	
Feb.	To warrant.....	590.00	
April	To warrant.....	640.00	
May.	To warrant.....	600.00	
June	To warrant.....	580.00	
July	To warrant.....	640.00	
July	To warrant.....	650.00	
Sept.	To warrant.....	670.00	
Oct.	To warrant.....	670.00	
		<hr/>	
	To amount.....		\$9,150.00
	To warrants, improvement fund		13,000.00
			<hr/>
	To amount.....		2,150.00
	To amount warrants received in 2 yrs. support	\$10,926.38	
	To amount warrants received in two years,		
	improvement fund.....	15,000.00	
	To amount received from all sources.....		\$25,926.88

1868.

CR.

June	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	\$ 350.00
July	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	400.00
July	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	400.00
Aug.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	410.00
Sept.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	450.00
Nov.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	490.00
Nov.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	490.00
Dec.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	560.00

1869.

Feb.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	560.00
Feb.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	590.00
April.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	640.00
May.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	600.00
June	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	580.00
July.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	640.00

July	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	\$ 650.00	
Sept.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	670.00	
Oct.	By paid Superintendent Hale.....	670.00	
		<hr/>	
	Amount.....	9,150.00—	\$9,150.00
	By paid Superintendent Hale, improvement fund.....		<hr/> 13,000.00
	By paid amount.....		<hr/> 22,150.00
	By paid in two years' support fund.....	10,926.38	
	By paid improvement fund... ..	15,000.00	
		<hr/>	
	By paid amount.....	\$25,926.38—	\$25,962.38

JOHN MEYER, *Treasurer.*

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOME AT DAVENPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME :

Gentlemen :—Called upon by you to take charge of the Davenport Home, I entered upon my duties on the first day of December, 1867, and have the honor to report that I found two hundred and sixty-five dollars and one cent cash on hand ; and outstanding debts amounting to six thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and one cent (\$6,954.01).

There were reported as inmates of this Home, Nov. 4th, 1867, five hundred and forty-one (541) children. Between that period and the 4th of November, 1869, there were admitted one hundred and sixty-five (165), making a total of seven hundred and six (706). Of that number, there have been honorably discharged, or removed by parents or guardians, 270 ; ran away, 18 ; *died, 13 ; total, 301. So that there are, at the present time, four hundred and five (405) of Iowa soldiers' orphans being fed, clothed, educated, and kindly cared for, in such a manner as to reflect credit on the generosity of the State. They are from the several counties, as follows :

* One of this number died while at his home during vacation, being well when he left us.

Allamakee	2	Linn	9
Appanoose.....	1	Madison.....	5
Benton.....	3	Polk.....	15
Butler	3	Poweshiek.....	1
Boone.....	8	Story.....	12
Clinton.....	25	Scott.....	52
Clayton.....	4	Taylor.....	1
Cedar.....	17	Tama.....	2
Decatur.....	10	Union.....	4
Davis	2	Van Buren.....	9
Henry.....	11	Wapello....	9
Iowa.....	15	Washington.....	18
Jackson.....	12	Warren.....	3
Johnson....	25	Wayne.....	4
Jasper.....	13	Monroe.....	6
Jones.....	11	Muscatine.....	18
Jefferson.....	2	Mahaska	12
Greene.....	3	Lucas.....	1
Keokuk.....	15	Louisa....	6
Lee.....	38	Dubuque....	3
		Total.....	405

Of this number there are :

Boys.....	209
Girls.....	196—405

The average attendance from November 4th, 1867, to November 4th, 1869, was 515 1-2.

The average of those remaining November 4th, 1869, is 10 3-4 years. The oldest inmate is 17 years old, and the youngest 2.

There are 7 over 16 years of age, and 9 under five. The whole number of children that have received the benefits of this institution since its organization is 971.

The number of employees is fifty-five (55) as follows :

In laundry, 1 manager, and 7 assistants.

In kitchen, 1 manager and 6 assistants.

In dining-hall, 1 manager.

In sewing-room, 1 manager and 4 assistants.

In knitting.....	1
As baker.....	1
As shoemaker.....	1
As carpenter.....	1
As teamster.....	1
As fireman.....	1
As watchman.....	1
As laborer.....	1
As cottage-managers.....	15
As hospital-nurse.....	1
As teachers.....	6
As steward and book-keeper.....	1
As physician.....	1
As matron.....	1
As superintendent.....	1

It will be seen, from the following financial statements, that the total receipts for the Home from Nov. 4th, 1867, to Nov. 4th, 1869, were \$134,305.54; and the total expenditures were \$134,293.57; leaving a balance on hand, Nov. 4th, 1869, of \$11.97.

The receipts for the Home from Nov. 4th, 1867, to Dec. 1st, 1867, were:

From John A. Parvin, Treasurer.....	\$4,479.72
From other sources.....	87.88
Total	<u>\$4,567.10</u>

And the purchases for the same period were.. 8,922.80

Amount of debts outstanding, Nov. 4, 1867.. 2,598.81

Total.....	<u>11,521.11</u>
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Leaving debts outstanding, Dec. 1st, 1867,

amounting to.....	\$6,954.01
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The above statement for November, 1867, is as shown by the books of M. B. Cochran, the former Superintendent.

The total receipts of cash for the Home from Dec. 1st, 1867, to Nov. 4th, 1869, were \$129,738.44 from the following sources:

From M. B. Cochran, former Sup't.....	\$ 265.01	
From John A. Parvin, Treasurer.....	83,743.32	
From John Meyer, “	82,222.45	
From John Meyer, “ special ap- propriation for improvements and re- pairs.....	12,000.00	
From sale of live stock.....	1,211.58	
From sale of tools and implements.....	82.72	
From donations.....	28.00	
From other sources.....	235.36	
		<hr/>
Total.....		—\$129,738.44

The total expenditures from December 1, 1867, to November 4, 1869, including outstanding debts at the former date, were \$129,726.47 as follows:

For clothing.....	\$13,259.44	
For groceries and provisions.....	44,642.76	
For furniture.....	6,866.50	
For improvements and repairs.....	16,945.54	
For fuel.....	7,494.92	
For lights.....	832.08	
For live stock.....	1,059.22	
For tools and implements.....	881.66	
For books and stationery.....	1,310.92	
For drugs and medicines.....	664.98	
For salaries.....	25,526.20	
For incidental expenses.....	3,788.24	
For debts outstanding, Dec. 1, 1867.....	6,954.01	
		<hr/>
Total.....		—\$129,726.47
Balance cash on hand Nov. 4, 1869.....		11.97

So that the monthly expenditures for each child have been \$9.88 : not including the \$12,000.00, a special appropriation for furniture, improvements and repairs.

For an exhibit of monthly receipts and expenditures, you are respectfully referred to the "tabular statement" herewith presented.

The following is the manner in which the twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000.00), a special appropriation for "improvements, and repairs," and "furniture," was expended :

For new laundry	\$1666.26
For cottage furniture.....	2200.80
For dining-hall and kitchen furniture.....	958.86
For repairs on buildings.....	2200.69
For moving and underpinning buildings	292.26
For eaves-trough	257.34
For painting inside of buildings.....	326.60
For bell, belfry, and ventilators.....	106.60
For building chimneys.....	70.00
For enlarging kitchen and pantry.....	337.75
For partitions and new floors in school-rooms.....	155.60
For building corn-crib.....	117.20
For building covered walk	144.70
For building plank walks.....	129.36
For digging vaults, draining, and grading	271.28
For enlarging stables.....	55.50
For building cellar.....	574.25
For building cisterns.....	1861.75
For building oven.....	273.20
Total.....	\$12,000.00

Tabular Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Danemport, Iowa, from Dec. 1st, 1887, to November 4th, 1888.

The biennial period which has just closed, has been one of unusual prosperity to the institution. The period has been marked by improvements and repairs, which have added greatly to the beauty, comfort, and economy of the Home.

The children, intrusted by you to the care of this institution, are separated into eighteen distinct families, occupying as many different buildings called cottages. The boys occupy one part of the grounds, and the girls another.

Their washing and ironing is all done at the laundry. The cooking is done at one common kitchen; and a single dining-room 100 x 50 accommodates all. Each cottage is about 35 x 35, and one story high; and contains a large sitting-room, a large and well ventilated sleeping-room for the children, and a sleeping-room adjoining for the lady in charge, or cottage-manager. These cottages are all comfortably but plainly furnished, and will accommodate from twenty to thirty children each.

In the cottages the children are watched over by kind Christian ladies, who instruct them in the industries and amenities of a well regulated family; and teach them habits of order, neatness, and economy. The cottage is their home. They have their flower-gardens, their playthings, and many little comforts which they call their own. It is in these cottages that real happiness is seen.

Although the expense of carrying on a home upon the cottage plan is greater, perhaps, than upon any other; yet I feel it to be the best possible plan on which, successfully, to conduct an institution where a large number of children or adults are collected together.

The various industries of the home are under my immediate supervision, aided by those who have the true welfare of the children at heart. They are not unlike the industries of a thriving village.

The girls are instructed in making and mending the clothing for girls and boys. Four ladies with their assistants make all the clothing. They do all the dining-hall work, and the light work of the kitchen. They do nearly all the ironing; they assist in cooking; aid in taking care of the sick; and in fact their helping hands are found in every department. We often say, What should we do without our girls.

Some of them have proved themselves valuable employees. Some have gone out from us as teachers, others to assist in household duties; all to enter upon the active duties of life, the better for having dwelt among us.

Our boys as well as the girls attend to the sweeping, scrubbing, and otherwise cleaning of their cottages; making their beds, and attending to the many little chores devolving upon them in such a manner as to receive the meritorious praise of those who visit their houses. The great wonder being how so much can be done, and so well by children. In the winter our boys prepare and distribute the wood for fourteen stoves and a bake-oven. They also carry the coal for, and build some sixty fires. They carry all the water, sweep the side walks, scrub the porches and outbuildings, and do the many other chores required of them with cheerfulness and alacrity. Each boy over twelve years of age is regularly detailed to some employment for a longer or shorter period. Two boys each month are detailed to assist the baker, and two in the kitchen. Some of these boys are becoming quite proficient in the art of baking. One of our boys has proved himself competent to do our baking, but not being physically able, he is now employed as teamster and at other out-door work. Another has been employed as carpenter, proving himself to be a valuable assistant. One or two boys at a time, work with the carpenter and shoemaker. Some assist in taking care of, and milking the cows; others in feeding and otherwise caring for the horses and hogs. Their occupation is changed, in part, each month; thus all have an opportunity to learn to become useful, and to form habits of industry.

During the winter months we have employment enough for all, as the days are short and all attend school. But during the spring and summer months we greatly need more employment for the larger boys.

I would most respectfully urge that a farm of at least one hundred acres be attached to the institution, as affording greater facilities for an industrial department.

The land would constantly increase in value and would furnish abundant and healthful employment for our boys, and prove to be

a constant source of income to the State. We could raise all our vegetables, our hay and grain, and a large excess of small fruits.

We could then furnish all our milk, which would not only be very convenient, but a saving of from \$160 to \$225 a month.

From the following statement it will be seen that the live stock *alone* during the last two years has been a source of considerable profit to the institution :

The live stock on hand Dec. 1st, 1867, consisted of two horses, five cows, and twenty hogs and shoats valued at.....	\$600.00
And the amount on hand Nov. 4th, 1869, consisted of four horses, fifteen milch cows, four yearlings, thirty-five fowls, and ninety hogs and shoats valued at....	2,650.00
Showing an increase of stock to the amount of....	2,050.00
The value of pork, beef, veal, milk, etc., consumed from live stock, exceeded the expenditures for the same to the amount of.....	590.97
So that there has been a net gain on live stock during the last two years of.....	2,640.97

During the past season, our boys, with the assistance and under the direction of Mr. A. P. Spencer, the steward and book-keeper, have done much toward ornamenting and beautifying the grounds. Beautiful roads and lawns have been made and bordered with flower-gardens and shade-trees. Four hundred evergreen and shade-trees have been planted out and well protected, making our home already a beautiful retreat. Our garden of five or six acres (all the land we can occupy as such) has been made to yield abundantly, and our boys made the happier by witnessing the fruits of their labors.

The deportment of the children is kept by teachers, cottage-managers, and all others who in any way have charge of them : so that, whether at work or at play, at study or at the table, in the cottage or out, their conduct is noticed, and for any misdemeanor or neglect of duty they receive a mark in deportment. With all

this, there are many boys and girls whose deportment is perfect, and who take pride in doing right. It is surprising to see so many children of all ages and dispositions demeaning themselves with such decorum. I have scarcely heard an oath during the two years that I have been with them; and quarreling is almost unknown.

The various cottages and other departments throughout our institution are thoroughly cleaned every day. The out-houses and all other places needing disinfectants are not forgotten.

The bedding and clothing of the children is changed, and every child is thoroughly bathed at least once each week. Our children are taught that cleanliness is next to godliness. Our new laundry, in charge of Miss Nellie Graves, with its abundant supply of filtered soft water, enables us to provide clean and comfortable garments each week. A good result of which is, sore eyes and cutaneous diseases have almost wholly disappeared.

The health of the children has been remarkably good. During the last winter we were visited with measles, closely followed by the whooping-cough. There were ninety-five cases of measles, yet during the last two years, with an average attendance of five hundred and fifteen children, we have had only twelve deaths.

For a full account of the sanitary condition of the institution, you are respectfully referred to the physician's report herewith presented.

Much credit is due Mrs. E. J. Boone, till recently the nurse, for her faithful and untiring labors with the sick day and night.

Dr. W. F. Peck, our physician, has responded promptly to every call, and has ever been ready to relieve the wants of the sick and suffering.

For some time past our hospital has been closed for want of occupants, and the lady in charge has been employed in other miscellaneous duties. The abundant supply of wholesome, well cooked food, consisting largely of vegetables and fruit, provided at regular intervals, the habit of retiring and rising early, combined with regular employment, all unite to promote the good health and happiness which are here enjoyed.

Our schools have an average attendance of 325, with an enrollment of 375, and are designed to be the leading feature of the Home. The children over six years of age are required to attend school each half day, unless prevented by sickness, for ten months the year.

No pains are spared to make our schools equal to any in the State. With an experience of sixteen years, I can say that the present corps of teachers are the most faithful and successful workers that I have ever been associated with. They do not keep school, but they teach school, laboring often beyond their strength in school and out. The method is not the cramming-in, but the inductive or drawing-out method, where the child is taught to think for himself, to reason and apply his own reasoning. From the number lesson in the primary, to the more intricate problems in the grammar department, a most thorough system of analysis is taught. Our schools are thoroughly graded and divided into six departments, namely: one primary, two secondary, two intermediate, and one grammar department. The primary department is taught by Miss Eliza A. Varney; the secondary departments are taught, the first by Miss Anna Craft, and the second, by Miss. Minnie Savage. The intermediate departments are taught, the first by Miss Etta Wolcott, and the second by Miss Sarah Rice. The grammar or higher department is taught by Miss Mattie Hale.

The order and discipline in each department is excellent. The cheerfulness and promptness with which everything is done, as well as the absence of all whispering or communication with each other, and the close attention of each one to his or her own business, is alike commendable to teachers and scholars.

Special attention is given to reading, writing, and spelling, which are so often passed over carelessly, as it is hard work to teach them. In reading, clear and distinct articulation is taught, with a correct expression of the sentiments of the author. Writing is taught in every department for at least thirty minutes in each day, with the most gratifying results. Some of the little children, even in the primary department that are reading in the first reader, can write a beautiful hand. In all the departments the spelling lessons are written, except the spelling in connection with the reading.

In the grammar department composition writing is made a specialty with pleasing results. Calisthenics are also taught in each department. At the present time the studies pursued are reading, writing and drawing, spelling, arithmetic, (written and intellectual), grammar, geography with map drawing, and U. S. history.

Vocal music is taught in schools and on each Saturday afternoon. Miss Lou. Dawley has a fine class of 22 pupils in instrumental music, who pay their own tuition. She is a most thorough and successful teacher.

Each evening at the ringing of the bell, the children all assemble in their respective cottages for evening devotions; when, like happy families, they unite their voices in prayer and praise to Him who is a Father to the fatherless. Devotional exercises, consisting of singing, reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer, are held each morning in the dining-hall at the close of the morning meal. The Divine blessing is asked at every meal, and thanks rendered to the bountiful Giver of all good, for the comforts and mercies He bestows.

The children's prayer-meeting is held on each Tuesday evening, and is largely attended. On each Thursday evening the employees assemble for prayer.

Our new chapel, so long needed, has been completed. It was built by W. W. Brown, of Davenport, and is a fine structure 40 x 60 feet, well lighted and ventilated upon the Rutan plan, and seated with A. H. Andrews & Co.'s (Chicago) best rustic seats. It seats comfortably all of our children and employees, and will seat one hundred more. It cost us, all completed and ready for use, \$3,250.

Religious services are held on each Sabbath afternoon in the chapel, conducted by the different ministers from the city who cheerfully and freely dispense to us the bread of life. Sabbath-school is held on each Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, when all the children, not detained by sickness, assemble for the study of the Bible.

The faithful teaching of the principles of Christianity is there to be found, void of all sectarianism. The children assemble for the

opening and closing exercises in the chapel; after the opening exercises, the infant class, numbering seventy-five, retires to one of the school-rooms, and is there taught by Miss E. A. Varney, who knows just how to teach the little ones the love of Jesus. The remaining scholars are arranged into twenty classes of from twelve to twenty pupils each, and are instructed by the teachers, cottage-managers, and other employees, in the truths of the Bible.

By the aid of the liberal appropriation of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) for furniture, improvements, and repairs, we have been able to make many long needed and valuable improvements; making our Home economically comfortable and convenient. I will here mention some of the more important improvements: our grounds have been made more attractive; a gymnasium and swings, and much needed fences, have been built.

The kitchen has been enlarged with greatly increased facilities for cooking. Two large Cincinnati ranges have been put in, with cold and hot water pipes, and steam tables attached, at a cost of \$675; also two large kettles for boiling meats and vegetables. A new bake-oven has taken the place of an old dilapidated one. A large cellar has been built 40 x 50 feet and 9 feet deep; the excavating being done by the boys.

Ten cisterns have been built with a united capacity of twenty-four hundred barrels, and supplied with the best of pumps.

A new laundry has been built. A new corn-crib, and one of Fairbanks' best three-ton scales have been put up. Our stables have been enlarged and made more comfortable. Comfortable rooms have been provided for the hired help.

A larger and more convenient sewing-room has been fitted up, and a store-room with shelves, drawers, and tables, where all the materials for clothing, and all new clothing is kept till it is given out, with such cottage furniture as would be found in an ordinary store.

A library and reading-room has been fitted up, with shelving for two thousand volumes, well protected with glazed doors. Guest-rooms have been provided. Our school-rooms have been more conveniently arranged, and comfortable for winter or summer.

Six cottages have been raised two feet, and the grounds so drained and graded, that on all parts of our grounds the water runs off freely.

The foundations of all our buildings (and we have forty-nine in number, besides outbuildings, coal-houses, &c.,) have been repaired, and in many cases foundations have been put in. Several cottages have been newly plastered. All the buildings have received two coats of paints inside. Two buildings have been fitted up and furnished, which accommodate sixty (60) children.

Three hundred (300) bedsteads have been furnished, in place of numberless uncomfortable iron cots. Chairs have taken the place of benches. Carpets have been provided for two rooms in every cottage; many of them being of material prepared by the boys and girls. Some two thousand (2000) feet of sidewalk has been built.

Much attention has been paid to the proper ventilation of all the buildings. Many other such repairs as are constantly being needed, have been made, so that the grounds, buildings, and other property belonging to the institution are in good condition, though constantly needing repairs.

Our kitchen is well managed, and is in charge of Mrs. M. Chatterton, who labors arduously and successfully to provide an abundant supply of well-prepared food at all times, and promptly at the hour.

The dining-hall is in charge of Miss Christie Bard, an inmate of this institution from soon after its organization, till June, 1869, since which time she has been an employee. She knows no other home than this, and is a valuable assistant in any department, but in this she excels all others that have preceded her.

The marking of all the clothing with the name of each child and the number of the cottage, the cutting, making, and giving out of the same, is in charge of Miss S. G. Spencer, who has discharged her duties in a most faithful manner, proving herself a most valuable assistant for nearly four years. A "clothing-book" is kept which shows the amount of clothing each child receives, and the time it was received.

The following papers and periodicals have been generously donated to the Home, for which we would return many thanks and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same:

Davenport Gazette, daily; Davenport Democrat, daily; Gate City, daily; The Soldiers' Friend; Oskaloosa Herald; Iowa City Republican; Fairfield Ledger; State Press, Iowa City; Cedar Rapids

Times; Iowa Homestead; Iowa School Journal; The Little Corporal; Atlantic Monthly; The Standard, Chicago; Young Folks; Good Words; Carrier Dove; Nursery; and 175 copies (monthly) of the National Sunday School Lesson Papers, by Adams, Blackmer & Lyon, of Chicago.

Thanks are due the officers of the C. R. I. & P. R. R. for their liberality in passing our children over their road, free of charge, and for other favors to the institution.

We have often been encouraged and aided in our labors by the welcome visits and timely suggestions of His Excellency Governor Merrill.

Our thanks are also due the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Iowa, ever true to the the interests of the Soldiers' Orphans, for a donation of \$100 to our library. The citizens of Davenport and Muscatine also donated \$100 and many valuable books, so that we have been able to add much valuable reading to our library.

The walls of several cottages and the hospital are adorned with beautiful engravings, neatly framed (donated by kind friends in Davenport) which afford our children great pleasure and teach them to love the beautiful, for which they return many thanks.

The good people of Davenport often remember our children in a substantial way.

It has ever been our aim to make those under our care as comfortable and happy as circumstances would admit; always expending the means intrusted to us for the benefit of the children in the most judicious manner possible, and in such a way as to promote the highest good of all. If we have ever erred it has been an error of the head and not of the heart. The inmates of the institution regard it as a cheerful and happy home. They value it for its means of cultivation, and love it for the kind and affectionate treatment it uniformly shows them. They will go from it better fitted for the work and responsibilities of life, and in years to come will hold it in grateful remembrance. I can only express my gratitude to the noble, self-sacrificing women, who have been associated with me as teachers and cottage-managers, and in every other department of labor, for their co-operation and their earnest efforts to discharge every known duty faithfully. May God reward and bless them.

Finally, Gentlemen of the Honorable Board of Trustees, I desire hereby to acknowledge the uniform support and co-operation I have received from you. To this I am in no small measure indebted for whatever success I have thus far attained in this responsible trust. Counting upon the same in the future so long as existing relations continue, I am confident that the management of this institution will be increasingly successful and that blessings untold will redound to the State and the country through the hundreds here fitted under Divine Providence for truest proficiency in life.

The above is respectfully submitted, by

Yours, truly,

S. W. PIERCE, *Superintendent.*

Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1869.

REVISED BY-LAWS.

JUNE 10, 1893.

SECTION I.

ARTICLE I.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home shall meet annually on the first Wednesday in June.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Clause 1. The Board shall appoint an Executive Committee, of its own members, for each Home. Such committee shall have the immediate supervision and management of all the interests of the Home during the intervals between the regular meetings of the Board.

Clause 2. They shall hold a meeting and settle with the superintendent at least once every three months. One or more members of the executive committee shall visit the Home each month, and examine the accounts of the superintendent, and the general condition of the Home.

Clause 3. The chairman of the executive committee may call meetings of the committee whenever he may think it advisable and report at each regular meeting to the President of the Board.

ARTICLE III.

The President shall call meetings of the Board whenever a majority of the same shall request it, or he himself shall consider it necessary for the interests of the institution.

SECTION II.

ARTICLE I.

OFFICERS OF THE HOME.

The officers of the Home shall be a Superintendent, Matron, and Physician.

ARTICLE II.

Clause 1. The officers of the Home shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees or the executive committee.

Clause 2. The superintendent shall appoint and employ, subject to the ratification and consent of the executive committee, teachers, cottage or ward managers, and all other persons necessary to the proper management of the Home. He may dismiss any employee for sufficient cause, and shall report in writing such removal to the next meeting of the board or executive committee.

ARTICLE III.

The salaries of the officers, teachers, and assistants shall be determined by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE IV.

The employees shall be under the supervision of the officers of the Home.

SECTION III.

ORPHANS ENTITLED TO BENEFITS.

ARTICLE I.

All orphan children of Iowa soldiers, needing the benefits of this Home, shall be entitled to entire maintenance up to the age of sixteen.

ARTICLE II.

This rule shall apply to all children who are virtually orphans by the calamities of the war.

ARTICLE III.

The same provision shall be extended to all orphan children of soldiers who are essentially identified with the citizenship of the State.

ARTICLE IV.

Soldiers' orphans over sixteen years of age shall be entitled to the advantages of the Home by applying themselves diligently to the various industries of the institution. Such as are unable to perform labor may be admitted, and shall be exempt from the above requirement.

SECTION IV.

GOVERNMENT OF THE HOME.

ARTICLE I.

The government of the Home shall be intrusted with the superintendent and matron, with the aid of the assistants under their directions.

ARTICLE II.

The government shall be mild but firm. Corporal punishment shall be resorted to only in extreme cases; and when it does occur a record of it shall be made and presented to a meeting of the executive committee or trustees occurring next thereafter.

ARTICLE III.

When a child shall prove to be incorrigible, and no hope remains of conformity to good behavior and the rules of the institution, the superintendent and matron may, with the advice and consent of the

nearest resident trustee, expel said child from the institution, and report the same to the executive committee at the first meeting thereafter.

SECTION V.

INSTRUCTION.

ARTICLE I.

The standard of religious and moral instruction shall be the Holy Scriptures, a portion of which shall be read to the children once on each day at least, and the Supreme Being shall be acknowledged in solemn invocation, thanksgiving, and praise.

ARTICLE II.

Sabbath-school shall be held once each Sabbath, and the children shall attend public worship as often as practicable. The word of God shall be preached by ministers of the various denominations.

ARTICLE III.

The school for day instruction shall emulate the highest standard of public instruction in the State.

SECTION VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE I.

It shall be the duty of the officers of the Home to see that all the laws governing the same are enforced and observed.

ARTICLE II.

Clause 1. The superintendent shall have the general supervision of the officers of the Home.

Clause 2. He shall keep a record of the name of each child, date of birth, the post-office address of the parent or guardian, the name of its father, the letter of his company, and number of his regiment, together with the manner and place of his death ; or, if living, shall state his disability.

Clause 3. He shall have the care and oversight of the grounds and buildings, and all the property, and shall report the condition of the same at each regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Clause 4. He shall keep a minute and accurate account of the disbursement of the funds of the institution, and shall furnish vouchers for the same.

Clause 5. He shall make a statement, verified by his oath, at the expiration of each month, of the average number of children in attendance at the Home, and of all *receipts* and *expenditures* for said month, and transmit the same to the president of the Board of Trustees, and shall supervise the industry of the boys.

ARTICLE III.

The matron shall have the supervision of all the indoor work and arrangements, the sewing-room, laundry, kitchen and dining-hall. She shall control the order and management of the cottages, and shall supervise the industry of the girls.

ARTICLE IV.

The physician shall have charge of the sick, and his suggestions and directions regarding the sanitary condition of the Home shall be carried out by the superintendent, so far as practicable. He shall report quarterly to the meetings of the Executive Committee.

SECTION VII.

SURETIES OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE I.

The treasurer of the board of trustees shall give security in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be approved by the Board.

ARTICLE II.

The superintendent of the Home at Davenport shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The superintendent at Cedar Falls shall give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars; and the superintendent of the Home at Glenwood in the sum of one thousand dollars.

SECTION VIII.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

ARTICLE I.

Clause 1. All applications for admission shall be in writing, and signed by the person making the same, and shall state the name, date and place of birth of the child, name of the father, letter of his company, and number of his regiment, the time and place of his death, and shall be approved by one of the Trustees.

Clause 2. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, before approving the application, to ascertain the truth of the statements contained therein, either by affidavit or statements of reliable persons known to the Trustees, and also what means, if any, are possessed by, or are under the control of the child, or its mother, and if satisfied such child or its mother has sufficient means to support it, the application shall be refused.

ARTICLE II.

Any child in either of the Homes may, with the consent of the parents or guardians of such child, be adopted by any citizen of the State. No articles of adoption shall be of any force or validity unless approved by the Board, and no child professed to be adopted shall be removed from the Home until articles of adoption are so approved. Any child so adopted shall be returned to the Home from which it was taken, upon the order of the Board of Trustees, which order shall be made whenever the board are satisfied such child is not properly trained, educated, and provided for, and shall be entered on the minutes of the Board, and shall cancel all the articles of adoption.

ARTICLE III.

It shall be the duty of the executive committee of each Home, at each regular meeting thereof, to inquire and ascertain what children, if any, at the Home are of proper age, or who have sufficient means to provide for themselves, or whose mothers have sufficient means and are competent to take care of them, and to discharge all such children, and to report their action to the Board.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

IOWA REFORM SCHOOL

SITUATED IN LEE COUNTY,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND ESTIMATE OF VALUE OF PROPERTY.

NOVEMBER, 1869.

DES MOINES :

F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER,
1870.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

Agreeably to section 8 of the act establishing a "Reform School for juvenile offenders," approved March 31st, 1868, the Trustees of said School submit their first "report on the condition of the institution," from its commencement to Nov. 1st, 1869.

On the 28th day of April, 1868, the trustees met on the premises designated in section 22 of said act, as "White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute," and proceeded, by lot, to determine the length of time that each Trustee was to serve, which resulted as follows: M. A. Dashiell and J. D. Ladd drew the short term, for two years; I. T. Gibson and E. O. Clemans drew the term for four years; and J. A. Parvin and W. J. Moir drew the long term, for six years. The Board appointed J. A. Parvin, President, M. A. Dashiell, Secretary, and I. T. Gibson, Treasurer. By-laws and rules were enacted for the regulation of the Board and the institution, and the board leased, from the trustees of "White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute," the tract of land owned by them, with the appurtenances, for a term of ten years, but to be declared null and void at any time, when the Trustees of the Reform School shall elect so to do.

Copies of the by-laws and lease are attached to this report, marked A and B respectively. The property leased consists of a tract of about 1,400 acres of excellent land, part of it improved, with several small tenements for farmers, and the Institute building with the walls up and roof on. The Trustees appointed a committee (Messrs. Gibson and Ladd) to advertise for bidders, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder to finish the house. The contract was given to Clark & Haddock, who made such progress with the work, that on the 21st day of September, 1868,

the Board of Trustees gave the required notice that the Reform School was ready to receive *boys*, and on the 7th day of October, from Jasper county, was received the first boy committed to the institution.

It was necessary to have a Superintendent and matron ready to receive the boys when any should be sent there, consequently, the Trustees, at the July meeting, appointed Joseph McCarty and wife as Superintendent and matron, at a salary of \$1,300 per annum, for both: their salary to commence the 10th day of August. With the limited amount of funds appropriated for buildings, the Trustees found it impossible to prepare the necessary houses and accommodations for the reception of girls in the School. One girl has been received, who is kept entirely in the family of the Superintendent. The number of boys admitted into the institution, to this date, is forty-five, Particular information, relating to each, will be found in the report of the superintendent. There are now in the School thirty-nine boys and one girl. Five of the boys have escaped, and one has been returned to the county from whence he came.

The following is a schedule of necessary expenditures before the school could be opened and ready to receive the boys with any hope of success. Finishing the house, erecting a barn and water-closet, drainage from the cellar, a cistern, and some carpenter-work not included in the contract with Clark & Haddock, are all under the item of improvements:

Improvements	\$11,370.84
Furnishing-goods and furniture.....	2,170.88
Agricultural implements and tools.....	531.65
Books, stationery, &c.....	349.72
Live stock.....	970.00
Total amount.....	<u>\$15,393.09</u>

Since the opening of the School to this date, there has been paid for the support of the institution, as follows:

Boys' clothing.....	\$889.77
Lights and fuel.....	119.41
Salaries	1,257.35

Support	2,860.35
Contingent expenses....	856.60
Total amount.....	<u>\$4,983.48</u>

The reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer, which will accompany this, will more fully explain the particulars of expenses.

The increase of the number of boys soon made it necessary to employ an assistant superintendent; and the Trustees employed C. W. Ainsworth, at fifty dollars per month. As the number multiplied, more persons were employed, and now the following is a list of the names of employees, with the salary of each :

Joseph McCarty, Superintendent	\$900 per annum.
Mrs. M. B. McCarty, matron.....	400 “
L. D. Lewelling, teacher	25 per month.
Hiram Rogers, teacher	25 “
D. C. Mosier, teamster	25 “
J. M. King, shoemaker.....	35 “
Amanda King, tailoress	15 “

Each of the employees has duties to perform, in overseeing and taking care of the boys, independent of the particular business for which he or she was engaged.

In July last, the Superintendent was instructed to employ a blacksmith, a shoemaker, and a tailor as soon as he could get suitable shops for them to work in. This was believed to be a matter of economy, as well as a necessity, in view of having places where the boys can learn these trades. The Superintendent has been compelled to go to Salem (six miles) to get a horse shod, the nearest place where he could get the work done. A room in the main building is temporarily occupied for a shoemaker and tailor shop. An old building on the premises can be moved and prepared for a blacksmith-shop, which will soon be done. The Superintendent has employed Mr. King as shoemaker and Mrs. King as tailoress. Three of the boys are now learning the trade of shoemaker, and two that of tailor. It is expected the blacksmithing business will be soon commenced.

As will be seen, the expense of finishing the house, and other improvements, together with the furniture, and farming implements, horses, cows, &c.,—all essentially necessary before the Trustees could do anything with the boys sent there, with any hope of reformation—was more than the whole appropriation made for that purpose, and the Trustees found themselves in the unpleasant situation of being compelled to choose one of two alternatives: either *send the boys back to the counties from whence they came, discharge the employes, and relinquish all hope of a reform school; or, raise money themselves to feed, clothe, educate, and protect those erring youths committed to their care by the State.* The first proposition was instantly rejected. The Trustees had a duty to perform to the State, to the community, and to the immortal intelligences committed to their guardianship, which could only be discharged by making such provision as was necessary to support the institution intrusted to their care. To accomplish this object, in April last they gave two several notes, for one thousand dollars each, payable the first day of May next, with ten per cent per annum interest. The Superintendent sold these notes for two thousand dollars. Any other course, we think, would have proved the trustees unfaithful to, and unworthy of, the trust reposed in them by the legislature.

The amount of indebtedness to this date is as follows :

Amount due Superintendent and matron (salary).....	\$ 1,588.88
Money raised by Trustees.....	2,000.00
Bills unpaid.....	400.22
Money borrowed by Superintendent.....	700.00
	<hr/>
Total amount of indebtedness.....	\$ 4,689.10

The whole amount of receipts and expenditures are as follows :

Warrants of State Auditor.....	\$19,000.00
Rents of farm, &c.....	3,173.80
	<hr/>
	\$22,173.80

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute	\$ 2,500.00
Expense of Reform School.....	24,362.90
	<hr/>
	\$26,862.90
Indebtedness	4,689.10

The Trustees, realizing that further provision was necessary to sustain the institution, have given their notes for two thousand dollars more, as follows: Four several notes for five hundred dollars each, dated November 1st, 1869, payable the first of May next, at the rate of ten per cent per annum interest. With this two thousand dollars, the Superintendent is to pay five hundred dollars of the money which he borrowed by giving his note in bank, payable in thirty days, and the \$400.22 of bills unpaid; so that the last notes given for two thousand dollars, by the Trustees, will increase the indebtedness only about eleven hundred dollars. The whole indebtedness, then, will be within a few cents of five thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars (\$5,789). This, we think, will be enough to support the School until the General Assembly can meet and make an appropriation.

At the commencement of a reform school, in a sparsely settled neighborhood, as ours is, without wall or fence to confine the boys, except the one house, it is no wonder that some of them should attempt to escape. This has been the case, and five of them have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers, and are yet at large. One, Geo. H. Barnum, aged seventeen years, who was sent to the school from Lee county, continued to make efforts to escape, together with other bad conduct, until the Trustees believed it their duty to send him back to said county, and he was delivered to the proper authorities at Fort Madison in June last.

While it may not be possible entirely to ignore solitary confinement, as a punishment, in our reform schools, yet philosophy and experience lead us to the belief that *moral power* is far more efficient than bolts and bars to restrain our erring youths, and ultimately to overcome their sinful propensities. Self-respect is one of the most

powerful sentiments of the human mind. Create this respect by holding out inducements to do right. If the individual is deaf to such appeals, you will never attain your object by any series of chastisements, the effect of ill-treatment being to irritate rather than to correct, and thus to turn from reform instead of attracting to it. By too much severity the moral object of penal establishments is thus, in fact, defeated,—which should be not so much to punish as to reform—to receive boys idle and ill-intentioned, and return them to society, if possible, honest and industrious citizens.

We are, many of us, too much creatures of circumstances, carried away by surrounding influences, instead of standing firm on principle and right. Who can tell the temptations that led the inmates of our Reform School to commit the crimes for which they were sent there? Perhaps more the force of circumstances, and the great temptations to which they were exposed, was the reason of their leaving the path of virtue for that of vice, rather than the total depravity of the heart. How many persons who now fill honorable stations in society, and are a credit to themselves and the community in which they live, would, if in the tender age of youth they had been tempted as the boys who are now the tenants of the different reform schools were, have yielded to the allurements of evil, and committed some act, the thought of which would now cause them to shudder. It is this class of criminals that the State endeavors to reform. To do this, instead of branding them as outlaws and discarding them from all good society, throw around them good influences, moral power, teach them “the better way,” give them to see how different is the reward of virtue and vice, and restore them to society “clothed and in their right mind,” the principles of right and justice stamped indelibly on their hearts and consciences. Let them see that they can be honorable and useful if they will. Set before them such inducements as will create the necessary self-respect. This can never be done by treating them as abandoned criminals and keeping them in close confinement. You must appeal to the better part of the boy—the man. There is a spark of goodness in the criminal not *entirely* extinguished, though almost smothered by bad associations and evil communications. Kindle it by kindness—by trusting—by appealing to his heart,

to his mind, to his good feelings. At the same time he must be taught to obey. He must learn to subdue his evil passions. Most of this class of boys have been neglected in their earlier years, when moral impressions could have been so easily made; and the State has to do, through the means of a Reform School, what the parents should have done. To enable the Trustees to accomplish this great object, so full of blessings to the erring and benefits to the State, they must have more improvements on the premises. There should be a separate house for not more than fifty of the boys, that they may be kept on the "family principle." Shops should be erected where they can learn mechanical trades, that, when discharged from the school, they may have the means of procuring an honest and honorable living. Good school-rooms should be there, well furnished, and good teachers provided, together with a library of useful reading, so they shall be educated, well armed, and prepared for the battles of life, with that assurance and courage which makes victory certain.

It is impossible to have girls in a Reform School, with any hope of reformation, unless you have detached buildings so that the sexes can be kept entirely separate. This is impossible with the present improvements. There is an unfortunate class of females, in every State, on the road to certain destruction, for time and eternity, unless their passions can be restrained — their better judgments appealed to — their conscience awakened, and they kindly pointed to the path that leads to respectability and happiness. While under this education they must be kept away, as much as possible, from temptation. They must be under the care and instruction of kind-hearted christian ladies; and the improvements of the institution so arranged that the boys and girls have no communication with each other.

The Trustees think it bad policy to make the necessary improvements on land which the State does not own. The present Reform School is on land which the State *cannot* purchase, for the Trustees of the "White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute" have *no right to convey any part of the land to any person or State*. It is given for, and must forever remain, an institution for the education of the poor and

needy, an object worthy of all praise, showing the philanthropy and foresight of the donor, and deserving the support of all philanthropists, wherever found. But a Reform School for Iowa should not be erected on land that does not belong, in fee simple, to the State. It would be poor economy, we think, to expend the required sum of money necessary for suitable improvements, on land held only by a lease, as the time *will* come when the State must relinquish all right to the premises, and, consequently, abandon all the improvements thereon, only to expend a similar sum to make like improvements in another place. We, therefore, think that the best interest of Iowa demands that the present General Assembly should select a place for a permanent School, and so soon as the required buildings can be erected, that the present School, with all the personal property of the State belonging thereto, be removed.

With buildings adapted to the purpose, and farm improved, together with such shops as are needed for mechanical trades, we think such an institution can be made nearly, if not altogether, self-sustaining.

We are unwilling to close this report without alluding to the omens of good which are already visible. A number of the boys appear to be entirely changed in their minds and dispositions since they came here. Judging by their deportment, they intend hereafter to lead a different life. Several have expressed themselves as follows: "I never stopped to consider what I was doing until I was brought here. It has been a good place for me. I intend to lead a different life hereafter." There are a few in whom the Superintendent places the utmost confidence, so much so that he frequently sends them, with a horse, to places around the country, miles distant, and commits to their care important trusts. The Trustees have discharged one, and the Superintendent has now employed him in a responsible position. There are five more of the boys who have been in the School almost one year each, and if they continue their good conduct until that time expires, the Superintendent is instructed to give each of them *leave absence* for three months; and if their deportment for that length of time shall be blameless, then the Trustees will give them a full discharge. We trust they will find friends willing and anxious to employ them, and when discharged, the public will give the lonely

young men that confidence which is essentially necessary to insure self-respect.

We have cause for gratitude to the great Giver of all our blessings for the continued good health of all connected with the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. PARVIN,
President Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, SALEM, IOWA :

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with an Act of the Twelfth General Assembly, passed March 31st, 1868, "to establish and organize a State Reform School for juvenile offenders," it becomes my duty to submit to you the First Annual Report of the Iowa State Reform School. It becomes us to acknowledge, with the most profound gratitude, that superintending Providence which has so graciously preserved the lives and health of the officers and inmates, and which has granted our institution, under many embarrassing circumstances, such signal success during the first year of its existence. No contagious or epidemic disease has been permitted to visit our family, nor has there been a single case of sickness of a serious character.

According to notice given by your order through the public journals of the State, the institution was opened for the reception of inmates, September 21st, 1868. The first inmate was received October 7th, and to the present date forty-six have been received: forty-five boys and one girl.

COMMITTALS EACH MONTH.

1868.		1869.	
October.....	7	May	3
November	1	June	2
December	12	July	1
1869.		August	2
January	2	September	6
February	4	October.....	5
April.....	1		—
		Total	46

BY WHOM COMMITTED.

County Judge	6	Circuit Judge	7
District Court.....	28		—
Circuit Court.....	5	Total	46

COMMITMENTS FROM EACH COUNTY.

Boone	1	Linn	3
Buchanan	3	Monroe	1
Cedar	1	Muscatine	1
Clinton	3	Polk	2
Dallas	2	Pottawattamie	1
Des Moines	4	Ringgold.....	1
Dubuque	2	Scott	2
Floyd	1	Wapello	3
Hamilton	1	Winneshiek	1
Henry	3	Wright	1
Jasper	2		—
Lee	7	Total	46

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Assault and battery.....	1	Larceny.....	25
Burglary.....	3	Laying obstructions on rail-	
Cheating by false pretenses..	1	road.....	1
Drunkenness.....	1	Manslaughter.....	1
Forgery.....	1	Rape.....	1
House-breaking.....	1	Vagrancy.....	5
Incorrigibility.....	5		—
		Total.....	46

AGES.

Nine years of age.....	1	Fifteen years of age.....	12
Ten “ “ “	2	Sixteen “ “	9
Twelve “ “ “	3	Seventeen “ “	8
Thirteen “ “	4	Eighteen “ “	1
Fourteen “ “	6		—
			46

PARENTAGE.

American.....	23	Scotch.....	1
English	4	Swiss.....	1
French.....	1	African.....	1
German.....	8		—
Irish.....	12		46

NATIVITY.

Bohemia	1	Missouri	1
Connecticut	1	Nebraska	1
Illinois	7	New Jersey	1
Indiana	4	New York	4
Iowa	14	Ohio	4
Ireland	1	Pennsylvania	2
Michigan	1	Wisconsin	2
Minnesota.....	2		—
		Total	46

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Parents of whom are living together.....	13
Parents of whom have separated.....	5
Father of whom has deceased	17
Mother of whom has deceased	6
Both parents of whom have deceased.....	5
	—
Total	46

THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL.

We took possession of the house and premises September 14th, 1868. At that time the house was in an unfinished condition. The carpenters, masons, plasterers, and painters were still at work at the building; in fact, the carpenters did not finish their work till March last. When we took possession, every apartment from basement to attic was covered with shavings, mortar, and such other rubbish as is usually found at the finishing of such a building. Every apartment had to be cleansed and put in proper order, and some portions of it had to be gone over several times in consequence of the mechanics still being at work on the building.

EMBARRASSMENTS.

During the past year we have labored under many serious embarrassments. At the opening of the School, it was found that nearly the entire appropriation made by the legislature two years ago for the establishment of such an institution, had been well nigh exhausted in completing the main building and in erecting a barn and making such other improvements as were absolutely necessary for the commencement of such a work. In fact, but little or nothing was left for furnishing the house, feeding, clothing and educating the inmates, and for the purpose of purchasing teams, wagons, plows, and such other implements and tools as were necessary to carry on the work even on a small scale. We have been wholly unable to make any provision for the reception of *girls*. We have had several applications to receive girls, but, for want of proper accommodations, we have been compelled to refuse admission to all except one; she, being not a very bad girl, has been received into our own family, and has not been subjected to the regular discipline of the School. So straitened have we been for want of means, that we have employed just as little help as possible. Indeed, during a great portion of the time we have not had help sufficient to take care of the boys properly. Could we have had sufficient help, we would not have lost so many boys by escape. For want of means, we have been unable to erect shops and to employ suitable persons to take charge of them, and consequently, during the greater part of the winter and on inclement days, we have been unable to keep the boys profitably employed. Again, many of the boys, who are averse to farm labor, have desired to learn some mechanical trade, but no opportunities being furnished them here, they have felt dissatisfied and have desired to escape from the School.

ESCAPES.

During the early part of the year, while we had an insufficient amount of assistance, many of the boys tried to escape; some of them made as many as six or eight unsuccessful attempts to get away. Indeed almost every boy who came, seeing no walls and bars to close him in, thought it an easy matter to get away, and felt resolved to make the effort. There have been two instances in which

two boys escaped together, and, after remaining out one night, voluntarily returned to the school. Two others left early one morning, and, after wandering through the woods all day, voluntarily returned at night. In the latter part of June, two boys, whom we had regarded as trustworthy, each about seventeen years of age, were sent with an ox team six miles distant for a load of wood, but, betraying our confidence, they left the team and fled. In a few days we got on their track and pursued them to Chariton, Iowa, where we lost all trace of them. On the 3d of August, the younger returned stating that from Chariton they went to Davenport, thence into Illinois where they engaged in harvesting; that, after a few days, the elder returned to Davenport and enlisted in the United States regular army for the period of five years; and that he, the younger, after having worked about three weeks, had seen the folly of his course, and had voluntarily resolved to return to the School and be a good boy. This boy is still with us and is doing quite well. One boy, according to your order, has been returned to the county whence he came, where he now awaits sentence to the penitentiary. He is a desperate boy. He escaped from us three times, and was promptly caught each time; he set the main building on fire once, and seemed determined never to reform.

Five boys have escaped, whom we have not yet succeeded in arresting. Two of these got away through misplaced confidence on the part of the officers, and the other three, through the carelessness of inexperienced officers. We think there will not be so many attempts to escape in the future, as we now have more help to take care of the boys, and as we will always have boys whose time has about expired, and who will not themselves desire escape, but will use their influence to restrain others from going. For the last three months the boys have seemed to be quite well contented and to be making satisfactory improvement.

MEANS OF REFORMATION.

When a boy enters the School, we endeavor to study his character and to learn, so far as we can, what has been his past history. This is done that we may the better understand what course of discipline will be best adapted to secure his reformation. So far as our estimate

of a boy's character is concerned, or so far as our treatment or feelings may affect him hereafter, it matters not what may have been his past history. We would gladly forget the past and let all its errors and follies remain forever buried deep down in oblivion. All we ask of him is, to act well his part in the present, and to form correct and noble resolves for the future.

In order to aid boys in their efforts to overcome their wayward and vicious habits, we seek to remove from them as far as possible all temptations and evil influences. No person is employed about the institution who uses profane or vulgar language, or whose example or influence would in any manner have a deleterious effect upon the minds of the inmates. We aim to furnish a good supply of plain and wholesome food, plenty of good and substantial clothing, and warm and comfortable beds and bedding.

Each inmate is required to attend school four hours per day and to labor about four hours; the balance of the day is given to them for recreation and amusement. Every Saturday afternoon is devoted to bathing, to blacking boots and shoes, and to various games of amusement. A very important consideration in reform school work is to keep the inmates all profitably and interestingly employed. As soon as they are permitted to loiter around without any employment, their minds begin to revert to their old habits and associations, they become restless and dissatisfied, and it is found much more difficult to maintain the discipline of the institution.

All the rules and regulations of the institution are plain and simple, and are fully explained to each inmate when he first enters. These are mildly and yet firmly enforced. At the close of each day the boys are called together in the school-room, where a strict review of the labor and deportment of each one for the day is held in the presence of all the officers and of the other boys. Not only is each one required to give an account of the *amount* of labor done, but also of the manner *in which* it is done and of the spirit *with which* it is done. In making these reports each one is thrown upon his own honor, and is expected to give a truthful report. Should any one give a false report, it would be at once corrected by some one present having a knowledge of the fact, and the party so reporting would

receive the merited discredit. For each day that a boy has fully complied with the rules and regulations of the institution he receives a credit of 7, and just in proportion as he fails to meet these requirements is he marked below that number, the credit scale running from 7 down to 0. If his conduct has been very willful and bad, he is marked upon the demerit scale, which runs from 0 down to minus 7. At the end of each month the sum of each boy's reports is taken, and from these monthly reports his standing in the School is reckoned. If his conduct has been perfect during the entire month, the sum of his credits will amount to 200; this number we call two hundred halves, and, dividing it by two, obtain 100 as a basis or scale. If, at the end of a month, a boy's standing is 80 or more, it is regarded as good, but if it is below 60, it is quite defective.

Before a boy can be dismissed from the institution, he is required to obtain eight badges and four grades; the badges are counted from 8 to 1, and the grades are designated "prime grade first," "second" and "third" and "golden honor grade." At the end of the first month, if a boy's standing is above 60, he gets badge 8, and at the end of the second month, badge 7, and so on to badge 1. In order to obtain each of the prime grades, his standing must be 75, or over; to obtain the "golden honor grade" his standing must reach 90, or over. If, at the end of any month, a boy's standing is below the requisite number, he fails to get his badge or grade for that month, and must commence again to labor for it at the beginning of the subsequent month. If a boy enters into a plot to run away, and it is discovered before he leaves, he forfeits his badge or grade for that month; if he actually escapes and is apprehended and brought back, he forfeits all the standing that he may have previously acquired, and enters the institution again as a new boy. A boy may occasionally make a double badge or grade for unusually good conduct, or for some meritorious act. After a boy has been here a year, and has obtained all his badges and grades, we regard him as fit to be sent home, provided he has friends to care for him and to aid him in his efforts to become a good and useful man. If he has no friends to

take care of him, we aim to find him a good home, till he shall become of age, or we permit him to remain in the institution, subject to its rules and regulations.

For willful disobedience, boys are required to take bread and water instead of their regular meals. For running away and for violent opposition to authority, they are placed in solitary confinement, that they may have opportunity to reflect upon their past folly and waywardness, and to form new resolves and better purposes for the future. We desire always to avoid the use of the rod, and all other violent and painful methods of punishment, believing that other and milder methods are much more salutary in reforming erring and impulsive youths.

Our course of discipline is mild, always appealing to the judgment and good sense of its subjects, and it has proved most salutary in its influence upon their minds. We believe that every boy who goes from this institution with an honorable discharge, will be abundantly benefitted by the lessons here received. That all will be entirely reclaimed and made useful, virtuous and high-toned citizens, cannot be reasonably expected. But we feel confident that a very large percentage of them will go out entirely reformed in their manners, habits, and purposes of life, and will yet live to be a blessing to the State that has so kindly cared for them, and has so mercifully saved them from crime, disgrace, and endless ruin.

Quite a number of our boys have proved themselves entirely trustworthy. We can send them anywhere through the neighborhood upon errands or business of any kind, on horseback or with a team during the day or at night, without any fear of betrayal. Two boys have served as night-watch, since early in December. One of these is now ready to be discharged. He has been very kind and obedient and gives us every reason to believe that he will make an honorable and useful man. The other, who will be discharged at the end of another month, has never been reprovved, scolded or punished, nor has he lost a single credit mark since he entered the institution. He has not been known to tell a falsehood, use an improper word, become angry or in the least neglect his work. A better and more trustworthy boy cannot be found anywhere. Last spring another boy was permitted

to accompany an officer to St. Louis, in pursuit of boys who had escaped, and, while in the city, was permitted to attend a concert at night and to visit other places of interest unattended by any one. This boy has worked in the kitchen, dining room and bakery nearly ever since he came here, and, for the last month and a half, has done all the baking for the institution.

SCHOOL.

The-day school was organized early in December, and the boys have been required to attend regularly, except at short intervals during the planting season and harvest time. The boys are divided into two grades, according to their advancement in study. The primary grade is in school during the forenoon, and the more advanced grade, in the afternoon. Each grade is well classified and receives as thorough discipline and as thorough instruction in all the branches of a common-school education, as can be found in any of our graded public schools. As a general thing, the boys received into these institutions, are not well advanced in study. Many of them have never had any good opportunities to go to school; and most of those who have had good opportunities have been averse to study and school discipline, and, perhaps, *truancy* at school has been their initial step to crime and ruin. That boys of this character should be made to love school all at once, and to make as rapid progress in study as other boys who have a natural love for it and a strong desire to make learned, good and useful men, cannot be expected; yet the most of our boys have made very commendable progress. Some who could neither read nor write a year ago, can now read quite well in our primary school-books, and can write a very creditable letter.

It should be an essential requisite that no boy shall be discharged from the institution till he has acquired the ability to read and write well, and has obtained a pretty good knowledge of the elements of arithmetic, English grammar and geography. Every boy should have a sufficient common-school education to qualify him for any of the ordinary mechanical trades or business pursuits of life.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

We have endeavored to give very special attention to this department of our work, and have called to our aid all the assistance that we could procure. Every evening all the boys are required to be present at the reading of the scriptures and prayer. Before partaking of any meal, all unite in asking a blessing upon the food of which they are about to partake. A Sabbath-school was organized the first Sabbath in January, which now has seven classes, containing from two to seven members each. The same lesson is assigned to the whole school, and all are encouraged to commit as many verses of it as they can; some commit many more verses than are assigned to them. To the present date about ten thousand verses have been committed and recited by the school. A very good interest has been manifested in this department, and we believe that the good seed has here been sown that will yet spring up and bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of God.

We have preaching in the school-room once each Sabbath. Not having the means to employ a regular pastor, we have been dependent on such voluntary assistance as we could bring to our aid. The Society of Friends has very kindly consented to hold a meeting once a month for the benefit of the school. Many public instructors of that denomination have addressed the boys, and they have done it very impressively and effectively. Rev. J. S. Barris, the Congregational minister at Salem, has preached once a month. He is able and very instructive; all the boys like to listen to his preaching. Rev. J. Harris, the M. E. minister at Salem till recently, and his successor now, Rev. A. Orr, have preached twice a month; their efforts to do the boys good have been earnest, and we trust that a future day will show that they have been crowned with abundant success. Occasionally ministers and friends of other denominations have addressed the boys with good effect. To these kind friends and brethren we would express our most heartfelt gratitude for the assistance, sympathy, and encouragement they have rendered us; their words have very many times fallen with cheer and comfort upon our hearts.

A meeting is also held on each Sabbath evening for the benefit of the boys. The exercises here consist in singing, prayer, reading

the Bible, reading religious essays and sermons, and extemporaneous addresses on subjects appropriate to the occasion. The matron has a good cabinet organ in the school room, and she spends two or three evenings each week in singing with the boys such hymns and tunes as are appropriate to sabbath school and church service. Many of the boys have very fine voices for singing, and take great delight in these exercises.

LABOR.

The officers and inmates employ half the time in manual labor. Feeling very desirous to make our labor as available as possible in the support of the School, and not having shops in which to work, we have devoted our time almost exclusively to the cultivation of agricultural products. Last spring we sowed twenty acres of wheat, twenty of oats, planted thirty-five acres of corn, eight acres of potatoes, five acres of broom-corn, five acres of sorghum, three acres of buckwheat, one of beans, about ten thousand sweet-potato plants, and a large amount of other garden products. The most of our ground being flat and the season unusually wet, we have not produced more than half an average crop; indeed some of our crops have been entire failures. We mowed about twenty acres of meadow, which was tolerably good, and all saved in excellent order. We have also put in twenty acres of winter-wheat and have done some fall plowing. We have labored under many disadvantages for want of teams and suitable farming utensils; we have had to depend largely upon borrowing these things from our neighbors, which has been inconvenient, unprofitable and unwise.

We have managed to fit up, at little expense, a room in the attic which serves as a temporary tailor and shoe shop. We, are now engaged in removing an old granary from one of the farms, with the design of converting it into a temporary blacksmith shop.

We also design to fit up another old granary for a broom-shop and carpenter-shop, and another one for a wash-room and a bath room. Three boys have been working in the tailor-shop, three in the shoe shop, and one has made himself very useful by doing little jobs of carpentry. For the last eleven months, two trustwortoy

boys have been employed as night-watchmen, thereby saving to the institution from fifteen to twenty dollars per month.

THE WANTS OF THE SCHOOL.

That the legislature should *rent* property on which to organize a Reform School, seems to be a very unfortunate arrangement. Reform Schools are no longer an experiment; wherever they have been organized they have been productive of the most gratifying results; in no instance has one of these schools proved a failure. The Iowa Reform School is destined to become a permanent State institution, and will be the means of saving multitudes of erring youth from a life of crime and degradation. It is a matter of imperative necessity that this School should be at once permanently located, and that such buildings and improvements be commenced as are best adapted to the wants of such an institution. Should the present site be retained for eight years to come, a heavy outlay of money will be necessary to erect family buildings, shops, barns, granaries, and storehouses, and to build and repair fences. Within the next eight years, this institution will, in all probability, require accommodations for at least three hundred inmates. This number will require five additional family buildings, as fifty inmates are as many as should occupy one building. To make all this outlay here, and then when the school shall have gotten in nice running order, to abandon all these improvements and remove elsewhere, to undergo the same labor and expense in order to establish a permanent institution, seems to be very unwise. The additional buildings that would be necessary to carry on the work here for the next eight years, would be of little or no value to White's Manual Labor Institute; hence all further outlay here would become a dead loss to the State, and be of no essential value to the property.

A more unfavorable site than this for a Reform School, could scarcely be found, situated as it is down in one corner of the State, and remote from all railroads, public thoroughfares, and trading-points. Such an institution should be permanently located near the center of the State, that it might be equally accessible to all sections of the State; it should be on or near some railroad, that supplies might be readily obtained, and that the products of the farm and the shop might easily find a ready market; it should be near wood, coal,

stone, and water, that abundant supplies of these might be obtained without too much expense and labor ; and it should be located on a soil that is rich, and that would yield the greatest possible variety of products. Our nearest railroad point now is about fourteen miles distant, and our nearest trading-points are Mt. Pleasant, sixteen miles distant, Fort Madison, twenty-five miles, and Burlington and Keokuk, thirty-five miles. To all these points the roads are quite rough, and during a great portion of the year very disagreeable. We now have to haul building-stone four miles, wood six miles, and coal ten miles. To do all the hauling necessary for a Reform School, located amid all these unfavorable surroundings, must occasion a very heavy wear on teams and wagons, and cause much additional expense in the way of hired help. Our farm here contains one thousand four hundred and forty acres, of rich, prairie soil, and is much larger than we will ever be able to cultivate profitably. In order to make it most available in the support of the School, we will have to turn the greater share of our attention to the raising of small grains and live stock, which pursuits are not best adapted to the labor of boys. A smaller tract of land, say three hundred acres, situated near some good market, and cultivated principally in small fruits and vegetables, would yield a much greater income, and the labor would be much more suitable to boys.

AMENDMENTS.

We deem it important that certain amendments should be made to the law organizing "a State Reform School for juvenile offenders." In the first place, boys *over sixteen years of age*, who have been guilty of crimes worthy of the penitentiary, should be excluded, unless they be sent under an *alternate sentence* to the penitentiary, conditioned upon their good behavior here. We think that boys, under eighteen years of age, should be admitted with such a proviso ; it would have a powerfully restraining influence over their conduct. Should a boy, committed under such a sentence, persist in trying to escape, or should he prove unruly or incorrigible, the officers of the institution, or the trustees thereof, should have power to deliver him at once to the custody of the warden of the penitentiary, and there he should endure the penalty according to the alternate sentence. We believe

that many wayward boys over sixteen years of age may be reclaimed and induced to become good and honorable men. But as the law of our State now is, the institution is liable to suffer imposition and injury. During the past year, we have been grossly imposed upon by being compelled to receive boys *over* eighteen years of age. We now have not less than *seven* boys, who were over that age when they were sent here, and we believe that not less than *four* of that number were over twenty-one when they came. In the table of ages found herewith, we have made the statement according to the articles of commitment, but many of the boys have admitted that those statements were incorrect, and the appearance of the boys shows them to be so. These older boys are the ones who will ever give us the most trouble. The most of them are averse to labor, either manual or mental. They are disposed to grumble and find fault at having to labor, to study, or to submit to proper discipline. They claim to be *boys*, yet they possess the *heads* of old and hardened criminals—heads skilled in vice and crime, and filled with every device to avoid obtaining an honest living by honest industry. Such boys should be sent to a place of greater security than to an open reform school; to a place where they would be *compelled* to labor without grumbling, and for a season, at least, for the bread and meat they eat.

A second amendment should be made to the present law, to protect the institution against the admission of idiotic, insane, or badly diseased persons. Other like institutions have such protection either by some discretionary power given to their officers, or by a special enactment of law defining who are proper persons to be admitted. Our law contains no such provision. We are compelled to receive whomsoever the courts may send us, irrespective of age, or of mental or physical condition. We have been compelled to receive, during the past year, two boys badly affected with venereal disease. No boy should be admitted to a reform school while laboring under such loathsome maladies. Two others have entered, who apparently are in the last stages of consumption. Such boys would be much better off at home with kind friends, or in some hospital where medical attendance, proper care and suitable comforts can be had. Should there be committed any boy or girl, afflicted with the itch,

contagious sore eyes, or even the small-pox, we would be compelled to receive him, according to the present law.

The law should be so amended as to require every boy or girl, committed to the Institution, to be examined by some physician in good standing, who shall certify as to the health, constitution, and soundness of intellect of each person so examined; and no officer of the School should be permitted to receive any boy or girl without such certificate; and no boy or girl should be committed to the school, who has any cutaneous, contagious, or loathsome disease, or who has a strong predisposition to scrofula or consumption, or who has not sufficient mental ability to acquire the elements of a common-school education.

There is also a defect in the administration of the law to which the attention of public officers should be called. Too many boys are permitted to lie in jails for weeks and months, awaiting the session of some regular court, before they can have a trial and be committed to the Reform School. The law contemplates no such delay. Any boy under eighteen years of age, apprehended for any crime, other than murder, should be tried before a magistrate, and, if convicted, should be forthwith sent with all the evidence in the case, to a judge of some court of record, who has power to determine at once, without regular court, or jury, whether said boy is a fit subject for the Reform School. The sooner a boy is committed to the School after it is known that he is a fit subject therefor, the better it is for him. Nothing can be more demoralizing to a boy than to compel him to lie month after month in a filthy jail with corrupt and hardened criminals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We hereby return our most grateful acknowledgments to all ministers and friends who have so kindly addressed the school, and encouraged us in our arduous labor; also to Mr. William Kittle, of Salem, for gratuitous use of sitting-room and dining-tables on the 3d of July last, and to the publishers of the following newspapers and periodicals for copies gratuitously furnished the school since the 1st of January last:

Daily Constitution.....	Keokuk, Iowa.
Tri-weekly Tribune.....	Chicago, Illinois.
Tri-weekly Journal	Chicago, Illinois.
Gate City	Keokuk, Iowa.
Hawk-Eye	Burlington, Iowa.
Journal.....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Henry County Press	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Plain-Dealer.....	Ft. Madison, Iowa.
Republican	Keosauqua, Iowa.
Herald	Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Blade	Pella, Iowa.
Eureka	Anamosa, Iowa.
State Register	Des Moines, Iowa.
Nonpareil	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Bugle	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Bulletin.....	Independence, Iowa.
Journal	Muscatine, Iowa.
Courier	Muscatine, Iowa.
School Journal.....	Des Moines, Iowa.
Temperance Standard.....	Des Moines, Iowa.
Times	Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Methodist.....	New York, N. Y.
Western Christian Advocate.....	St. Louis, Missouri.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, FROM AUGUST 10th, 1868, to NOVEMBER 1st, 1869.

1868.	
Aug.	—— Smith, carriage and team to visit school.....\$ 4.00
Sept.	Adams House, Chicago, hotel bill 18.00
	H. Gibbs, hotel bill..... 2.00
	H. A. Wahn, span of horses..... 400.00
	Chas. Snider, castor oil..... 1.35
	Taylor and Adams, thread..... 2.20
	J. B. Shaw and Co., hardware..... 7.35
	J. H. White, broom, buckets and jars..... 4.10
	H. W. Johnson, peaches and apples..... 5.75
	J. Boxlow, hay..... .55
	Dr. Marsh, vinegar barrel..... 1.25
	Griffith Johns, quarrying stone..... 1.00
	Rogers and Woodworth, nails..... 2.85
	J. A. Wells, bull..... 65.00
	J. McCarty, soap and candles 7.50
	J. McCarty, spade-fork, knife and cutlery..... 2.00
	J. McCarty, wash tubs and meat tubs..... 4.00
	J. McCarty, bedsteads, chairs and table..... 22.00
	J. McCarty, wood-saw and stove..... 8.75
	J. McCarty, carpentering..... 26.00
	White and Co., potatoes..... 1.25
	B. Shueltz, molasses, oats, etc..... 56.05
	Ira Kelsey, hay..... 10.00
	O. C. Bennett, oats..... 11.00
Oct.	L. M. Pickering, hauling lumber..... 7.90
	A. J. Newley, labor..... 7.79
	Chas. Snider, oils..... .85
	Rogers and Woodworth, jars and mop-sticks..... 2.55
	Griffitt Johns, stone..... .90
	J. Boxlow, oats..... .85
	Taylor and Adams, muslin, carpeting and thread..... 8.47
	J. McCarty, oil can 1.25
	Metropolitan Hotel, bill..... 8.75

1868.

Oct.	P. C. Arnold, tin for chimneys	2.15
	Fred Enticon, labor.....	8 00
	Thos. Siviter, cider for vinegar.....	5.00
	Rogers and Woodworth, lamp-wicks, inks, and pulley.....	1.85
	Rogers and Woodworth, sugar, screws and blacking.....	2.70
	Post-Office, envelopes.....	.85
	White and Co., potatoes.....	1.00
	Rogers and Woodworth, coal-bucket and putty.....	1.55
	L. M. Pickering, load of wood.....	1.50
	Rogers and Woodworth, butter, salt and wash-boards.....	2.65
	E. L. Penn, buttons, yarn and needles.....	3.95
	E. H. Wetmore, lamp-chimneys and ink	1.00
	National State Bank, drafts.....	0.40
	Banta & Triplett, gloves and paper.....	2.80
	Ira Kelsey, turkeys and timothy seed.....	5.45
	Jos. & Jas. Bailey, corn.....	150.00
	J. Stubbs, corn.....	100.00
	At Bonaparte, hotel bill.....	2.25
	H. W. Johnson, vinegar and apples.....	5.45
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	65.89
	Hesser & Hale, hardware.....	10.40
	Ella C. McWilliams, labor.....	9.00
	Rogers & Woodworth, hardware.....	2.85
	R. J. Johnson, sweet potatoes....	5.00
	B. Holtkamp, apples and walnuts.....	25.50
	Howe, Coats & Co., wagon.....	100.00
	N. Hockett, beef....	18.70
	J. W. Koster, freight.....	16.40
	Austin & Bool, hardware.....	62.20
	Tower, Millard & Decker, office-books.....	99.60
	I. C. Reeves, paints and oils.....	9.50
	Kate Grim, labor.....	7.50
	Clark & Haddock, building contract.....	400.00
Nov.	Mrs. Williams, cabbage.....	6.00
	A. B. Marsh, twist and padlocks.....	1.20
	National State Bank, exchange and revenue stamps.....	5.00
	Post-office, order.....	10
	————, police-whistles.....	1.00
	J. W. Koster, freight.....	
	H. N. Crane, rubber bands.....	85
	B & M. Railroad, fare.....	8.50
	O. F. A. Faulkner, ferriage.....	1.10
	John Harris, boots.....	6.00
	L. M. Pickering, load of wood	1.00

Nov.	Mr. Beech, wood.....	25.00
	H. W. Johnson, buffalo robe.....	5.00
	J. McCarty, buffalo robe.....	5.00
	M. Williams, oats....	18.75
	B. Mocha, hire of horse and wagon.....	1.75
	A. B. Marsh, ax-handles.	90
	J. Beattie, whip-lash.....	65
	Taylor & Adams, needles.....	25
	Holcomb & Andrews, lamp-chimneys... ..	4.25
	J. B. Shaw & Co., coffee-pot.....	85
	J. Clark, setting horse-shoe.....	20
	Tavern, Ft. Madison, hotel-bill.....	2.25
	L. Marshall, turkeys.....	6.00
	C. W. Ainsworth, boots.....	6.50
	M. Bruner, scales and scale-book.....	102.00
	J. B. Shaw & Co., hardware.....	84 81
	S. Hewitt, groceries.....	68.70
	White & Son, groceries.....	15.40
	W. F. Dougherty, bedsteads.....	144.00
	L. F. Willard, harness.....	45.50
	Chas. Snider, drugs and medicines.....	17.00
	Taylor and Adams, carpeting.....	24.22
	J. L. Martin, bricklaying.....	124.50
	B. F. Millspaugh, saddle and bridal.....	17.25
	C. W. Ainsworth, salary.....	50.00
	A. J. Newby, labor... ..	7.46
	J. W. Millspaugh labor.....	69.78
	Banta and Triplett, provisions	23 78
	Rogers and Woodworth, hardware.....	5.90
	L. M. Pickering, labor and account.....	67.89
	Chas. Russell, cutting stone.....	41.00
	Emma Rogers, labor....	12.00
	O. H. King, labor, eggs and butter.....	66.05
	P. C. Arnold, Hardware	9.70
	Wm. Snider and Co., brick.....	80.00
	J. Bicksler, blacksmithing.....	28.65
	E. L. Penn, dry-goods.....	36.23
	H. N. Crane, paints and brushes.....	4.20
	W. F. Dougherty, mattresses.....	27.00
	S. Shuelitz, yoke of oxen.....	100 00
	Hesser and Hale, hardware.....	10.27
	McFarland and Echort, glass.....	5.65
	E. G. Wilson, cement	11.25
	Barnard Karr, cupboard doors.....	12.50
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	108.51

Nov.	C. Hampton, plowing.....	25.00
	Ira Kelsey, hogs.	96.60
Dec.	S. Hewitt, potatoes and coffee.....	26.23
	I. C. Reeves, glass and cutting glass.....	1.00
	C. Letton, horse.....	125.00
	E. H. Wetmore, capsicum and oil	60.00
	Post-office, postage stamps.....	1.00
	G. L. Talbott, shoe-findings.....	5.23
	John Bickaler, sled-timbers.....	2.35
	Holcomb & Andrews, lamp-wicks....	75
	E. H. Wetmore, medicines	1.50
	National State Bank, interest and draft.....	2.20
	L. F. Willard, halter and strap.....	2.00
	White & Son, soap.....	1.08
	Burns & Hare, lettered boards.....	5.00
	R. Root & Co., feeding horse.....	25
	J. Stubbs, potatoes.....	6.00
	S. Hewitt, groceries and provisions.....	47.67
	J. W. Millspaugh, labor.....	42.75
	A. J. Newby, labor.....	10.00
	Hannah D. Haines, labor.....	15.00
	Fritz Handsky, labor.....	22.50
	Howard & Ayres, feathers.....	50.00
	O. H. King, labor	57.50
	Gerard Ostdick, lime....	7.50
	Geo. & C. W. Sherwood, school furniture.....	94.00
	Hawley & Mills, washer and wringer ...	21.00
	C. C. Nichols, freight.....	8.10
	I. N. Bishop, arresting boy.....	11.50
	N. Hockett, meat and lard.....	57.00
	H. Jones, blacksmithing.....	4.00
	Meek & Brothers, cloth.....	120.51
	C. W. Ainsworth, pursuing boys.....	74.50
	Sergent & Nichols, flour and meal.....	86.89
	John King, molasses.....	84.50
	Hannah Brown, labor.....	7.50
1869.		
Jan.	E. H. Wetmore, medicines.....	65
	Post-office, order and stamps.....	1.60
	R. Spurrier, door-lock and butter	81.79
	Taylor & Adams, muslin and buttons.....	7.85
	Stewart & Co., shoeing a horse.....	1.25
	National State Bank, interest.....	96
	J. W. Koster, lumber.....	8.00
	C. C. Nichols, freight.....	1.75

Jan.	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	14.00
	Miller, Edgar & Peasley, handcuffs and shackles	11.50
	S. Shueltz, labor.....	42.10
	Zachariah Foss, meat tubs.....	10.75
	C. C. Bennett, repairing fence.....	83.96
	P. C. Arnold, cook stove	61.50
	Jos. and Jas. Bailey, labor and repairs.....	41.20
	O. H. King, labor.....	4.00
	C. L. Dorson, provisions....	4.20
	Clark and Haddock, cow, flour and meal.....	74.45
	A. J. Newby, labor.....	7.50
	E. B. Doane, justice's fees.....	18.25
Feb.	Albert Kelsey, hay.....	6.75
	Nancy Kelsey, labor.....	10.00
	John Clark, labor	50.00
March.	J. W. Millspaugh, pursuing boys.....	22.70
	Miller, Edgar and Peasley, shackles.....	6.50
	Wertz, Rock and Co., flour.....	116
	E. Baines, potatoes....	18.00
	C. C. Nichols, freight.....	7.85
	Rand and Koster, lumber.....	21.47
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	14.90
	G. L. Tolbott, leather, etc.....	2.15
	C. W. Ainsworth, pursuing boys.....	97.82
	Meek and Brothers, yarn... ..	12.00
	Geo. Beyerle, provisions.....	38.40
	J. N. Mosher, pursuing boys.....	18.00
	J. W. Millspaugh, labor.....	120.75
	H. D. Haines, labor.....	86.00
	E. H. Shueltz, labor.....	30.00
	E. Smith, labor.....	10.00
	Wm. Taylor, plowing	9.20
	C. W. Ainsworth, salary.....	150.00
	J. Bicksler, fence post and blacksmithing.	41.70
	J. H. Pickering and Co., hardware.....	31.00
	Gibbs and Hillman, dry goods	12.72
	John Stubbs, horse.....	100.00
April.	C. W. Ainsworth, pursuing boy.....	43.87
	P. H. Vanslyck, reward for arresting boy.....	50.00
	J. Bicksler, stirring plow.....	20.00
	E. C. Armstrong, labor.....	3.00
	B. Hewitt, groceries, etc.....	76.62
	J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	126.78
	Taylor and Adams, dry goods	64.91
	A. P. Lee, garden seeds.....	3.55

April.	Hatton and Son, printing.....	14.75
	Weitch and Co., cloth.....	29.55
	Holcomb and Andrews, glass-ware....	7.40
	Howe, Coats and Co., repairing carriage....	2.00
	C. W. Ainsworth, salary.....	100.00
	Edmund Linton, salary.....	20.00
	Hannah D. Haines, labor.....	15.00
	E. Smith, labor.....	12.00
	J. W. Millspaugh, labor.....	52.00
	E. H. Wetmore, medicines.....	4.10
	N. Hockett, beef and lard.....	58.84
	L. J. Rogers, medical attendance.....	12.00
	H. M. Farr, medical attendance.....	2.00
	Rogers & Woodworth, groceries, hardware, and oil.....	75.47
	F. H. Woodworth & Co., merchandise.....	85.48
	Banta & Triplett, provisions and oil.....	25.26
	I. O. Reeves, medicines, &c.....	5.60
	I Mendenhall, teacher's table.....	4.00
	N. Huff, wheat and oats.....	64.00
	Holcomb & Andrews, queensware.....	7.48
	Parker & Dougherty, dry goods.....	28.05
	L. P. Mills, potatoes.....	2.25
	F. E. Hobert, brooms and seed.....	4.75
	White & Son, potatoes.....	8.00
	E. Baines, potatoes.....	12.00
	Clark & Haddock, out-building.....	3.00
	J. Bicksler, harrow and singletrees.....	12.50
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	19.00
	A. V. Platte, telegraphing.....	8.95
	E. Linton, salary.....	10.00
	Geo. & C. W. Sherwood, school furniture.....	112.71
	Register Printing Co., printing....	13.00
	Geo. Beyerle, provisions.....	12.25
	John King, eggs.....	5.00
	Jas. P. Deyoe, butter and eggs.....	24.82
	D. D. Bishop, cleaning chimney.....	2.50
May	C. W. Ainsworth, salary.....	50.00
	B. C. Maris, expense in hauling lumber.....	75
	D. E. Hollers, hotel bill.....	60
	E. H. Shueltz, labor.....	12.00
	O. H. King, cow and calf.....	45.00
	G. A. Kerr, lard.....	5.80
	B. C. Maris, pursuing boys.....	5.10
	A. Lester, butter....	1.62

May.	J. W. Koster, freight.....	8.50
	J. R. & G. W. Millspaugh, flour.....	49.50
	Parker & Dougherty, dry goods.....	52.90
	E. L. Penn, hats	7.50
	Roy & Wingate, repairing shackles.....	1.00
	Humphreys, Gustin & Knott, groceries and oil	180.54
	R. Root, feeding horses.....	1.25
	J. R. & G. W. Millspaugh, garden seeds.....	1.85
	John Tyner, express charges.....	50
	National State Bank, exchange, interest, and drafts.....	7.79
	E. R. Child, vinegar... ..	8.60
	P. C. Arnold, hardware....	18.75
	Allen Hampton, sweet potato plants.....	8.00
	Y. Knouff, molasses.....	41.50
	T. G. Stily, garden seeds.....	8.50
June.	T. V. Pacher, two cows and calves.....	60.00
	W. A. Geese, cow and calf.....	85.00
	B. C. Maris, expense in hauling lumber.....	8.95
	W. B. Foster, repairing clock.....	50
	T. C. Hartly, potatoes.....	94.20
	David Cox, coal.....	14.00
	Schultz, Bro. and Talley, plows.....	12.00
	W. H. Hatch, farrier book.....	1.85
	C. W. Ainsworth, hack fare.....	75
	Jas. Pollard, hotel bill.....	1.25
	Joseph Ehart, keeping horse.....	4.80
	Post Office, postage.....	10.85
	Wm. Moran, hogs, bacon and lard.....	101.86
	James Leech, shoe findings	1.75
	Allen Hampton, sweet-potatoe plants.....	1.50
	Geo. Beyerle, provisions.....	81.81
	Robert Russell, machine needles, etc.....	85
	Christian Martin, bacon.....	28.00
	Wm. H. Sharpe, machine needles.....	2.00
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	47.88
	Taylor and Adams, dry goods.....	62.03
	S. Hewitt, provisions.....	44.88
	Charles Snider, medicines, etc.....	20.85
	L. F. Willard, repairing harness.....	95
	Parker and Dougherty, dry goods.....	16.20
	G. L. Talbott, shoe-findings....	11.88
	John King, eggs and butter.....	7.40
	E. H. Collins, cheese.....	1.65
	F. M. Smith, fish.....	8.00
	J. W. Miles, labor.....	4.00

No. 19.]	REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.	35
June.	Mury A. Jones, labor..... Christiana Knapp, labor..... Nelson Rogers, soap..... Banta and Triplett, provisions etc..... J. W. Koster, freight..... McFarland and Bro. potatoes..... J. Bixler, plow..... Clark and Haddock, meal..... National State Bank, exchange..... Boyer, Pugh and Co., combs..... E. L. Penn, hats.....	3.00 25.00 5.40 14.05 9.00 8.00 5.00 1.00 30 1.30 9.87
July.	Elizabeth Smith, labor..... Alvin Archibald, contingencies..... Jacob Mendenhall, hay J. A. Williams, eggs..... Henry Maddock, cherries M. A. Conklin, eggs..... J. McCarty, sundries..... Holcomb and Andrews, lamp-chimneys..... E. K. Child, vinegar..... Eli Seeley, revenue stamp... .. B. F. Millsaugh, saddle and bridle..... C. Prince, repairing shackles..... John King, pursuing boy..... A. J. Applegate, arresting and returning boy..... J. N. & D. C. Mosher, pursuing boy Fuller, Warren & Co, boiler, stove and baker..... E. A. Gibbs, lumber Jas. Pollard, hotel-bill..... J. G. Rourke, keeping horse..... I. Mendenhall, furniture..... J. W. Millsaugh, labor..... George Beyerle, chickens and eggs..... Wetmore & Boroughs, provisions and medicines..... R. Spurrier, butter..... J. H. Pickering, harness..... John Collatt, currants..... I. O. Reeves, glass, putty and hops..... Wm. Marshall, provisions..... Joseph Shiermeir, bacon..... Deborah Kerr, butter and eggs..... P. C. Arnold, tin-ware C. W. Ainsworth, boys' caps C. W. Ainsworth, salary..... Henry South, arresting three boys.....	36.00 80 24.55 1.10 5.00 2.60 14.50 1.50 2.00 50 20.00 1.00 1.85 25.00 5.85 127 00 40.68 1.00 1.00 22.25 17.00 1.80 4.10 9.79 3.85 1.50 1.80 51.00 4.89 19 85 10.80 4.75 166.00 10.00

July.	Minerva Potter, labor.....	12.00
	Banta & Triplett, provisions.....	14.66
	John Bicksler, blacksmithing.....	21.50
	L. F. Willard, saddle and bridle... ..	18.00
	O. F. A. Faulkner, ferriage... ..	5.80
	James P. Deyoe, cherries.....	5.00
	B. C. Maris, pursuing boys.....	41.85
	Wm. White, keeping team.....	1.00
	F. E. Hobert, brooms.....	7.50
	J. B. Shaw & Co., hardware.....	41.18
	Wertz, Rock & Co., flour.....	48.00
	B. C. Maris, salary.....	95.00
Aug.	Woodworth & Co., groceries, hardware, dry goods and oil.....	57.25
	Boyer, Pugh & Co., combs.....	1.80
	B. C. Maris, pursuing boys	8.00
	L. D. Lewelling, pursuing boys.....	1.85
	D. C. Mosher, pursuing boys.....	50
	M. L. Knight, cutting-box.....	8 25
	White & Hockett, beef.....	6.96
	Charles Shirkek, fish.....	2.52
	B. F. Millspaugh, harness.....	2.95
	Henry Maddock, plumbs.....	8.25
	G. F. Willey, tuning piano and organ.....	8.00
	G. L. Talbott, shoe-makers' tools and leather.....	19.24
	National State Bank, revenue stamps.....	1.00
Sept.	C. C. Cox & Co., peaches.....	8.50
	B. C. Shugart, threshing grain	17.17
	Rebecca Abbott, P. M., postage stamps.....	8.60
	E. K. Child, apples and vinegar.....	7.00
	Malinda Cabe, labor.	11.25
	Charles Prince, repairing shackles.....	1.00
	John King, butter and eggs.....	2.70
	John Collatt, pie pans.....	1.00
	Christina Knauff, labor and beans.....	1.25
	George Beyerle, potatoes.....	4.40
	H. M. Purdy, cabbage and tomatos.....	2.50
	W. H. Probosco, provisions.....	8 00
	L. F. Willard, leather.....	2.40
	Joseph Frazier, apples.....	1.50
	Geo. W. Young, chickens.....	1.50
	Samuel Shueltz, corn, labor, and interest.....	11.40
	J. McCarty, expense in returning boy.....	26.45
Oct.	S. Shueltz, beef and tomatos.....	8.40
	Ellen M. Mosher, labor.....	10.00
	Eva Wolf, labor.....	6.00

Oct	Wm. McGill, cutting boys' clothing.....	8.00
	Shultz, Bro. & Tully, stirring plow.....	20.00
	Henry Troughton, beef.....	3.20
	R. & F. Hatton, printing.....	9.00
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	35.85
	B. C. Maris, salary.....	30.00
	Meek & Brothers, cloth	113.08
	D. C. Mosher, hauling lumber.....	3.85
	Elizabeth Smith, labor.....	30.00
	Joseph A. Edwards, wheat and apples.....	47.50
	Wm. Moran, interest.....	8.85
	Hambden, Buel & Co., blacksmiths' tools, and locks.....	7.75
	J. & H. H. Clark, leather and tools.....	30.52
	R. F. Bower & Co., sugar, oil, and rice.....	104.11
	Burkett & Co., caps and combs.....	19.30
	B. A. Williams & Son, dish-pans.....	4.25
	Denver House, hotel bill.....	4.50
	M. McNard, stabling horses.....	50
	J. M. Hoggatt, eggs.....	3.85
	Sam. F. Lupton, sweet potatoes.....	1.50
	Robert Cowell, digging well.....	22.00
	Martin Stonehocker, beef.....	12.67
	James Leech, shoes, strings, and straps.....	4.35
	A. B. Marsh, butter.....	2.35
	M. A. Conklin, eggs.....	1.87
	Mosher & Sons, oats	100.00
	John Taylor, sweet potatoes.....	10.00
	S. Hewitt, groceries, &c.....	124.74
	Wertz, Rock & Co., flour and meal.....	91.45
	Parker & Dougherty, dry goods.....	22.88
	Geo. B. Okell, baskets, tubs, etc.....	4.80
	E. L. Penn, shoes.....	11.20
	F. E. Hobert, brooms.....	1.00
	Templin, Bro. and Woods, feathers.....	8.51
	R. D. Allen and Co., feathers	5.06
	G. L. Talbott, leather and tools	17.95
	Chas. Snider, drugs, tea, glass, etc.....	29.95
	J. B. Shaw and Co., hardware.....	17.45
	National State Bank, discount and stamps.....	4.85
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	43.51
	Holcomb and Andrews, glass and queensware.....	39.78
	Trylor and Adams, dry goods.....	45.57
	Taylor and Goucher, dry goods.....	71.42
	Hannah D. Haines, labor and interest.....	55.35
	Deborah Kerr, butter and eggs.....	16.22

Oct.	H. Gibbs, eggs and muslin.....	3.00
	L. O. Reeves, medicines.....	5.85
	Dr. H. M. Farr, medical attendance.....	3.00
	Wetmore and Borough, medicines.....	1.70
	D. C. Mosher, salary.....	75.00
	O. F. A. Faulkner, ferriage.....	3.00
	R. Root, feeding horses	1.75
	J. McCarty, toll gate fare.....	50
	L. J. Lewelling, cabbage.....	1.55
	Jennie Foreman, labor.....	18.00
	Louisa Welpton, labor.....	18.00
	Bell Endersby, labor.....	6.00
	Amount.....	<u>\$10,520.45</u>

SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1869.

From Treasurer,.....	\$7652.17
From rent of farm, 1868,.....	1004.80
From rent of farm, 1869,.....	1545.00
From miscellaneous sources,.....	481.70
Amount,	<u>\$10633.17</u>

A CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1869.

Agricultural implements and tools,.....	\$371.15
Books, stationery, &c.,.....	270.29
Boys' clothing,.....	889.77
Buildings and improvements,	1819.24
Contingent expenses,	856.60
Fuel and lights,	119.41
Furnishing-goods,.....	1106.29
Live stock,	970.00
Salaries,	1257.85
Support,	2800.85
Amount,	<u>\$10520.45</u>
Balance on hand,.....	112.72
	<u>\$10633.17</u>

PRESENT INDEBTEDNESS.

Borrowed by Treasurer,.....	\$2700.00
Due on salaries,.....	1813.88
Due on accounts,.....	400.00
	<u>\$4913.88</u>

Deduct cash on hand,	112.72
Indebtedness,	<u>\$4801.16</u>

Probable income from rent of farm next year, \$1800.00

**PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE IOWA REFORM SCHOOL, WITH ITS APPROXIMATE
VALUE, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1869.**

Four horses, valued at,	\$625.00
Harness and saddles, valued at,	175.00
One yoke of oxen, valued at,	125.00
Six cows, valued at,	200.00
Two yearling calves, valued at,	20.00
Five spring calves, valued at,	80.00
Twenty-five hogs and pigs, valued at,	180.00
One wagon, valued at,	115.00
Plows and harrow, valued at,	65.00
Scythes, forks, and rakes, valued at,	25.00
Hoes, shovels, spades, and axes, valued at,	40.00
Shoemaker's tools, valued at,	25.00
Blacksmith's tools, valued at,	75.00
Carpenter's and other tools, valued at,	100.00
Thirty bedsteads, valued at,	180.00
Thirty beds and bedding, valued at,	400.00
Carpets, oil-cloth, and window-shades, valued at,	800.00
Three clocks, valued at,	87.00
Seven stoves, valued at,	160.00
One portable bake-oven, valued at,	55.00
One farmer's boiler, valued at,	45.00
Other household furniture, valued at,	200.00
Cupboard and kitchen ware, valued at,	200.00
Lamps and fixtures, valued at,	40.00
School-furniture, valued at,	220.00
One sewing machine, valued at,	60.00
One knitting machine, valued at,	45.00
One set of office-books, valued at,	100.00
School and miscellaneous books, valued at,	188.00
Hay scales, valued at,	100.00
School bell, valued at,	20.00
Amount,	<u>\$4100.00</u>

J. McCARTY,
Superintendent of the Iowa State Reform School.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

ISAAC T. GIBSON, *Treasurer, in account with the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Reform School.*

1868.	Dr.	
May 12,	To cash from F. Roxler, on farm lease.....	\$37 00
May 15,	To warrants from State Auditor.....	5000 00
June 12,	To cash from S. Shultz, on farm lease.....	100 00
July 25,	To warrants from State Auditor.....	6000 00
Oct. 15,	To warrants from State Auditor.....	2000 00
Nov. 7,	To warrants from State Auditor.....	4000 00
Nov. 12,	To mileage refunded by a member of the Board.....	55 80
1869.		
Mar. 8,	To warrants from State Auditor.....	2000 00
May 22,	To cash loaned of National State Bank, Mt. Pleasant,....	500 00
June 6,	To cash loaned of Dr. Scantling, Drakesville.....	1000 00
July 7,	To cash loaned of E. Seely, Primrose.....	1000 00
Oct. 8,	To cash loaned of W. Moran, Big Mound.....	100 00
Oct. 21,	To cash loaned of National State Bank, Mt. Pleasant.....	500 00
Oct. 28,	To cash loaned of H. D. Haines, Salem.....	100 00
	Amount.....	\$22892 80

	Cr.	
1868.		
May 21,	Paid Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, as indebtedness on building—see sec. 22.....	2500 00
June 8 to Nov. 12,	Paid Clark & Haddock on building contract, extras, outbuilding and other work, as per account.....	7600 00
June 4,	Paid publishers of Burlington Hawkeye, advertising for bids to complete building.....	4 00
June 6,	Paid publishers Ft. Madison Plaindealer, for same.....	2 00
June 22,	Paid J. Reeder for removing two grain-houses from farm to building.....	61 00
July 10,	Paid publishers Mt. Pleasant Home Journal for advertising for proposals to complete building.....	3 00
July 18,	Paid Cole Bros., Mt. Pleasant, for lightning-rods on building.....	64 00

July 21, Paid I. T. Gibson for services as acting Superintendent—allowed by the Board.....	52 50
July 21, Paid I. T. Gibson, for expenses incurred during said services as per account—allowed by the Board.....	18 10
Aug. 8 to Nov. 21, Paid N. Rogers, on barn contract, extras, and lumber, as per account.....	1225 88
Aug. 10, Paid Secretary Dashiell, for record-book ..	1 50
Aug. 17, Paid C. C. Garretson, for four bushels Timothy seed for farm....	8 00
Aug. 21, Paid A. B. Marsh, for one ten-bushel box	1 00
Aug. 24, Paid P. C. Arnold, for tin-roofing of terrace.....	62 80
Sept. 5, Paid the following bills in Chicago, for furnishing of the Reform School building, to wit:	
Flake, Kirtland & Co., shoes.....	114 05
Markley, Alling & Co., hardware.....	199 07
Hitchcock & Walden, library.....	18 50
Carhart, Lewis & Tappan, caps.....	21 75
Charles Tobey, furniture	275 00
J. V. Farwell, dry goods.....	582 19
Allen & Mackey, carpets and blinds.....	278 82
S. C. Griggs & Co., school-books and stationery.	79 43
Wendell & Hymen, clocks	87 00
S. Branson, knitting machine.	45 00
W. H. Sharp, sewing machine	60 00
Eaton & McGuire, lamps, &c.....	82 88
Burley & Tyrell, queensware	141 87
Sept. 5, Paid board of member of Board, at Chicago, making purchases	9 50
Sept. 5, Paid Howe & Coats, Mt. Pleasant, one two-horse wagon and two seats.....	117 50
Sept. 14, Paid Willard & Co., Mt. Pleasant, one set double harness..	48 00
Sept. 16, Paid J. Meadows, for one cow and calf.....	50 00
Sept. 17, Paid N. Welpton, for one span horses and harness	297 50
Sept. 18, Paid J. W. Kaster, for freight on goods from Chicago....	62 15
Oct. 28, Paid L. M. Picking, for lumber, &c., as per bill.....	39 92
Oct. 30, Paid I. T. Gibson, for services as acting Superintendent—allowed by the Board....	84 00
Oct. 30, Paid I. T. Gibson, expenses during said services—allowed by the Board.....	58 80
Dec. 7, Paid Gazette Co., Davenport, for advertising the opening of the Reform School.....	9 00
Dec. 7, Paid publishers Burlington Hawk Eye, for same.....	2 50

1869.

Mar. 8, Paid L. T. Gibson, for telegram, revenue-stamps, and postage, as allowed by the Board.....	5 60
May 22, Paid interest to National Bank, Mt. Pleasant, on loan of \$500 for 90 days.....	18 17
June 7, Paid discount on draft of \$1,000 borrowed.....	1 50
July 7, Paid National State Bank, Mt. Pleasant, note of \$500... borrowed money.....	497 50
Paid post-office orders to date....	20
Paid discount on Auditor's warrants up to date.....	15 50
Nov. 28, Paid cash to Superintendent McCarty, to date....	7652 17
Amount	<u>\$22892 80</u>

I certify the foregoing to be a correct account of my receipts and expenditures.

ISAAC T. GIBSON, *Treasurer.*

BY-LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS,

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL OF IOWA.

SECTION 1. A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 2. The rules of order common to such bodies, shall govern the Board when in session.

SEC. 3. The annual meeting of the Board shall be the last Wednesday of October, and the President shall call special meetings, when requested by any two members of the Board.

SEC. 4. The Trustees shall appoint an Executive Committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to visit the institution quarterly, viz: The last Wednesday in February, April, July and October, and attend to the business of the institution in the absence of the Board, and the Superintendent shall be Secretary of the Executive Committee, and keep a record of the meetings. The acts of the Executive Committee shall be reported to the Board for their final action.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee shall, at each of its regular meetings, pass upon all vouchers for money paid during the preceding quarter, and issue to the Superintendent orders upon the Treasurer for any money due upon purchases made, or expenses incurred, which remain unpaid, and to cover the expenses likely to occur during the current quarter. The Superintendent shall, as far as practicable, present to the Executive Committee for its action, all matters requiring payment during said quarter, so as to have as few purchases made as possible, which were not previously allowed by the Board, and such only as could not well be foreseen. All purchases for the institution shall be made by the Superintendent or Executive Committee, and no expenses shall be incurred in excess of appropriation.

SEC. 6. In addition to the accounts kept by the Treasurer, there shall be a second set of books kept by the Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to keep a perfect account of all expenditures and all

moneys received from whatever source, and to present a balance sheet to the Executive Committee at each quarterly meetings, in which a clear classification of all expenditures shall be exhibited, and also of all unexpended balances. It shall also be his duty to keep the books in which shall be recorded the admissions, histories, and discharges of the inmates, and he shall be responsible for the accuracy of said records.

SEC. 7. At each regular meeting of the Executive Committee, they shall examine the account books of the Superintendent; see that the vouchers presented for the previous quarter were all correctly entered and posted, and a minute of the examination shall be made by them in the books of the Superintendent.

SEC. 8. The subordinate officers shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees whenever their services may be required by the institution, and shall be a Superintendent, Matron, Teachers, Steward, Farmer, Gardener, Overseers of Workshops, Physicians, etc.

SUPERINTENDENT.

The Superintendent must perform the duties incumbent upon him as prescribed by sections nine and ten of the Act creating this institution; and he and all subordinate officers must conform strictly to all the rules, regulations, and by-laws adopted by the Board of Trustees.

MATRON.

The matron shall have the general charge and supervision of all the domestic arrangements. The kitchen, dining-room, sewing-rooms, laundry, hospital, chambers, beds and bedding shall be under her direction, and she shall see that they are kept clean and in good order. She shall see that all female assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet in their deportment and strict in their observance of the rules of the institution. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and shall have a maternal regard for the health and physical welfare of all the inmates.

She shall see that there is no unnecessary waste in the kitchen, and that a sufficient quantity of clean, wholesome food is furnished for all the tables at each meal.

TEACHERS, STEWARD, ETC.

The duties of all subordinate officers shall be such as are usual in such institutions, and in addition to their special duties, they shall at all times aid the Superintendent and Matron in preserving order; in guarding against escapes and assisting to re-capture in cases of escape; in their actions, habits, and general deportment they shall

conform strictly to the printed rules and regulations, and the reformatory spirit of the institution.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Visitors shall at all seasonable hours be welcomed to the institution under such regulations as the Board may prescribe.

No spirituous or intoxicating drinks shall be brought to the institution except for medicinal purposes.

No officer or assistant shall make use of such liquor, unless ordered by a physician.

No tobacco shall be furnished or allowed the inmates under any circumstances.

Gymnastic and athletic exercises shall be encouraged, and especially shall instrumental and vocal music be fostered.

The clothing of the inmates shall be neatly made and mended as often as needed. Neatness, cleanliness and attention to the person shall be constantly encouraged; vanity and extravagance repressed; indifference and slovenliness shall be duly noted and reproved.

All persons employed regularly at the institution, shall attend the daily devotional exercises, when practicable, and shall also attend all religious exercises on the Sabbath; unless special leave of absence is granted by the Superintendent.

No officer will be employed merely as an overseer, but all will be expected to work and to teach not merely by precept, but by example.

And as the great object of this institution is reform, the intercourse of all with the inmates should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the Reform School.

ADMISSIONS.

Applications for admission to the school must be made to the Superintendent, accompanied by the following questions and answers, and the answers as to health must be certified to by a physician in good standing:

Name ?	Answer.	If not, how long deceased?
Age ?	“	Of what disease did they die?
Residence ?	“	Their place of nativity?
Place of nativity ?		Is he of sound mind?
Are his parents living ?		Is he clear of all contagious disease?
If so, where ?		

CHAPTER 59.

AN ACT to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That a Reform School be established in this State for the reformation of such boys and girls under the age of eighteen years who may be committed to it as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Board of Trustees whose name and style shall be the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Reform School, and shall consist of one person from each Congressional District, who shall be appointed by the General Assembly, and shall be classified so that two Trustees shall go out of office every two years and for the purpose of determining such classification, the persons appointed Trustees shall meet and determine by lot in such manner as they may agree upon, the term each shall hold his office. A certificate of such classification stating the term of office of each of said trustees shall be signed by the person so appointed as trustees, and filed by the Secretary of State, and by him recorded. And thereafter the General Assembly, at their regular session, shall appoint two persons as trustees for the Term of six years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. All vacancies occurring in said board by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor of the State.

SEC. 3. Said Trustees shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this State, and faithfully discharge the duties required of them by law.

SEC. 4. The members of said Board shall receive no compensation except the same mileage going to and returning from the place of meeting, as members of the General Assembly, computed for the actual distance from their residence to the place of meeting.

SEC. 5. Said Board of Trustees shall, from their Board appoint a President, Secretary and Treasurer and shall take charge of the general interests of the institution, shall have power to enact by-laws and rules for the regulations of all its concerns, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of this State, see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with the requirements of law, and that strict discipline is maintained therein; provide employment and instruction for the inmates; appoint a Superintendent, a Steward, a Teacher or Teachers, and such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution may require, and prescribe all duties; exercise a vigilant supervision over the institution, its officers and inmates, remove such officers at pleasure, appoint others in their stead, and determine the salaries to be paid to the officers; and shall also require the Treasurer to execute a bond to the State of Iowa in such sum as they may deem necessary, which bond shall

be approved by said Board and filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 6. They shall cause the boys under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing, or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition, and capacity, and may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

Sec. 7. The Trustees, with the consent in writing of their parents and guardians, as the case may be, or in case they have no parents or guardians, may bind out boys and girls committed to the school, until they attain their maturity, or for any less time stipulating in the indentures for the needful amount of education, and from time to time as the guardians of the boys and girls, ascertain whether the duties and obligations of the persons to whom the boy or girl is bound, are faithfully performed, and if not, cancel the indenture and receive the boy or girl into the school again.

Sec. 8. When there shall be twenty or more boys and girls in the school, one or more of the Trustees shall visit the school once in every month and examine the boys and girls in their school room and labor, and inspect the register and accounts of the Superintendent. A record shall be kept of these visits in the book of the Superintendent. Once in every year or oftener, if the Trustees think it necessary, they shall examine the school in all its departments, including the accounts, vouchers and documents of the Superintendent, and prepare a report on the condition of the institution on the first Monday of November next preceding the meeting of the General Assembly, which, together with a full report of the Superintendent, and a list of the officers and their salaries, with an estimate of the value of the personal property of the State in connection with the school, shall be laid before the General Assembly.

Sec. 9. The Superintendent, with such subordinate officers as the Trustees may appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the boys and girls; he shall discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the inmates in such a manner, as while preserving their health, will secure the promotion, as far as possible, of moral, religious and industrious habits, and regular thorough progress and improvement in their studies, trades, and employment.

Sec. 10. He shall, before entering upon his duties, give a bond to the State, with sureties, the amount and sureties to be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees, conditioned that he shall faithfully perform all his duties, and account for all money received by him as Superintendent, which bond shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; he shall have charge of all the property of the institution within the precincts thereof; he shall keep in suitable books, complete accounts of all his receipts and expenditures, and

of all property intrusted to him, showing the income and expenses of the institution, and in such a manner as the Trustees may require, for all money received by him. His books and documents relating to the school shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Trustees. He shall keep a register containing the name, age, and circumstances connected with the early history of each boy and girl, and shall add such facts as shall come to his knowledge, relating to his or her history while at the institution, and after leaving it.

SEC. 11. When a boy or girl under the age of eighteen years, shall, in any court of record be found guilty of any crime, excepting murder, the said court may, if in its opinion the accused is a proper subject therefor, instead of entering judgment, cause an order to be entered, that said boy or girl be sent to the State Reform School pursuant to the provisions of this act, and a copy of said order duly certified by the clerk under the seal of said court, shall be a sufficient warrant carrying said boy or girl to the said school, and for his or her commitment to the custody of the Superintendent thereof.

SEC. 12. When a boy or girl under the age of eighteen shall be convicted before a justice of the peace or other inferior court, of any crime, or of being a disorderly person, it shall be lawful for the magistrate before whom he or she may be convicted, to forthwith send said boy or girl, together with all the papers filed in his office on the subject, under the control of some officers, to the county judge, or a judge of a court of record, who shall then issue an order to the parent or guardian of said boy or girl, or such person as may have him or her in charge, or whom he or she has last resided, or one known to be nearly related to him or her, or if he or she be alone or friendless, then to such person as said judge may appoint to act as guardian *ad litem*, requiring him or her to appear at a time and place stated in said order, to show cause why said boy or girl should not be committed to the Reform School for reformation and instruction.

SEC. 13. Said order shall be served by the Sheriff or other officer, by delivering a copy thereof, personally, to the party to whom it is addressed, or leave it with some person of full age at the place of residence or business of said party, and immediate return shall be made to the said judge of his time and manner of such service. The fees of judge, sheriff, or other officer under this act, shall be the same as now allowed by law for like services.

SEC. 14. At the time and place mentioned in said order, or at the time and place to which it may be adjourned, if the parent or guardian to whom said order may be addressed shall appear, there [then] in his or her presence, or if he or she shall fail to appear, then in the presence of some suitable person whom the said judge shall appoint as guardian *ad litem*, it shall and may be lawful for said judge to proceed to take voluntary examinations of said boy

or girl, and to hear the statement of the party appearing for him or her, and such testimony in relation to the case as may be produced, and if upon such examination and hearing, the said judge shall be satisfied that the boy or girl is a fit subject for the State Reform School, he may commit him or her to said school by warrant.

SEC. 15. The judge shall certify, in the warrant, the place in which the boy or girl resided at the time of his or her arrest, also his or her age as near as can be ascertained, and command the said officer to take the said boy or girl and deliver him or her, without delay to the Superintendent of said school, or other person in charge thereof, at the place where the same is established, and such certificate for the purpose of this act, shall be conclusive evidence of his or her residence or age. Accompanying the warrant, the judge shall transmit to the Superintendent, by the officer executing it, a statement of the nature of the complaint, together with such particulars concerning the boy or girl as the judge is able to ascertain.

SEC. 16. If the judge is of the opinion that the boy or girl is not a fit subject for the school, or if said boy or girl shall appeal from the decision of the court in which the conviction was had, he shall remand him or her to the custody of the officer who had him or her in charge, to be returned to the magistrate before whom the conviction was had, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 17. If any parent or guardian shall make complaint to a county judge, or judge of a court of record, that any boy or girl, the child or ward of such parent or guardian, is habitually vagrant or disorderly, or incorrigible, it shall and may be lawful for said judge to issue a warrant to the sheriff or constable to cause said boy or girl to be brought before him at such time and place as he may appoint, when and where said judge shall examine the parties, and if in his judgment the boy or girl is a fit subject for the Reform School he may issue an order with the consent of the said parent or guardian indorsed thereon, to be executed by a sheriff or constable, committing said boy or girl to the custody of the Superintendent of said school for reformation and instruction till he or she shall attain the age of majority; provided, that security for the payment of the expenses of said complaint, commitment, and of carrying said boy or girl to the Reform School, and the expenses of board at such school, may, in the discretion of said judge, be required of said parent or guardian.

SEC. 18. No boy or girl shall be committed to said Reform School for a longer term than until he or she attain the age of majority, but the said Trustees, by their order, may at any time, after one year's service, discharge a boy or girl from said school as a reward of good conduct in school, and upon satisfactory evidence of reformation.

SEC. 19. Any boy or girl committed to the State Reform School, shall be there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed, and governed,

under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of maturity, or is bound out, reformed, or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of maturity, shall be a complete release from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

SEC. 20. If any boy or girl, convicted of a felony, committed to the Reform School, shall prove unruly or incorrigible, or if his or her presence shall be manifestly and persistently dangerous to the welfare of the school, the Trustees shall have power to order his or her removal to the county from which he or she came, and delivery to the jailor of the said county, and proceedings against him or her shall be resumed, as if no warrant or order committing him or her to the Reform School had been made.

SEC. 21. Every person who unlawfully aids or assists any boy or girl lawfully committed to the Reform School in escaping or attempting to escape therefrom or knowingly conceals such boy or girl after his or her escape, shall be punished as provided by section 4292 of the Revision of 1860.

SEC. 22. For the purpose of immediately opening said school, the Trustees thereof shall accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute made to the General Assembly, and lease for such term as they shall agree, not more than ten years, the lands, buildings and appurtenances belonging to said Manual Labor Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a Reform School thereon as soon as possible, as a temporary establishment; and when open, the fact shall be published by said Trustees in one newspaper in each county in the State in which a newspaper is printed, whereupon those provisions of this act authorizing the commitment of persons to said school shall take effect; and it shall be lawful for the Trustees of said Reform School and Warden of the Penitentiary, in their discretion, upon the consent in writing of any convicts in said Penitentiary, of the proper age, to remove such convict to said Reform School, and when the permanent school shall be established and ready for opening, the said Trustees shall remove and transfer those persons at the temporary establishment to the permanent school, and all subsequent commitments shall be made to said permanent school; and for the purpose contemplated by this section there is appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary to be expended in discharging the expenses incurred, and in repairs and improvements made on, and liquidating a small indebtedness—not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars—of said Manual Labor Institute, incurred in building the school edifice on said lands. *Provided*, That the making of the improvements and payment of the money contemplated by this act shall be under the exclusive control of the Trustees of the Reform School.

SEC. 28. This bill shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Iowa State Register* and the *Iowa Evening Statesman*, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved, March 31, 1868.

I hereby certify that the foregoing act took effect by publication, as required by section 28 thereof, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868.

ED WRIGHT, *Secretary of State*.

COPY OF LEASE.

Know all men by these presents :

That we, John H. Pickering, John Pyle, and William Marshall, Trustees of the White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, of the first part, and Isaac T. Gibson, John A. Parvin, E. O. Clemans, James D. Ladd, M. A. Dashiell, and W. J. Moir, Trustees of the State Reform School, of the State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth : that the said trustees of the first part, for, and in consideration of the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, cash in hand, paid to them by the said trustees of the party of the second part do agree, and by these presents, do hereby lease to the State of Iowa, for the term of ten years from the date thereof, a certain tract of land with the appurtenances thereto belonging. Known as White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, situated in the county of Lee, State of Iowa, to be occupied and used by the State of Iowa, for a Reform School, for juvenile offenders, with the express contract that the said Trustees, of the State Reform School may, at any time declare this lease terminated and give the Trustees of the party of the first part, immediate possession thereof, and withdraw all personal property which they may have on said premises. And it is hereby understood and agreed by the parties hereunto, that the party of the second part, does hereby, in consideration of the covenant, heretofore expressed, lease of the party of the first part a certain stone quarry, purchased by the party of the first part for the use of the party of the first part, and it is understood, by, and between the parties hereto, that the party of the first part, does hereby lease to the party of the second part the said land, known as, White's Manual Labor Institute, containing 1440 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in conformity with the provisions of chapter 59, of the acts of the Twelfth General Assembly, of the State of Iowa.

Witness our hands, this, April 29, 1868.

Signed,

J. H. PICKERING,
WM. MARSHALL,
JOHN PYLE,

M. A. DASHIELL.

ISAAC T. GIBSON,
J. A. PARVIN,
W. J. MOIR,

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN

OF THE

Penitentiary of the State,

TO THE

GOVERNOR.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER,
1869.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY, }
FORT MADISON, November 1, 1869. }

To His Excellency, Samuel Merrill, Governor.

I have the honor to submit herewith my biennial report of the regular operations of this prison, together with financial statements in regard thereto, and statements, also showing the improvements which have been made, and suggestions as to others now or prospectively needed for the proper care and discipline of the convicts of the State.

At the time of my last report there were present one hundred and sixty (160) convicts of all ages. There were present during the year at one time two hundred and twenty-two (222) being just two more than was predicted by my last report would probably be present before the close of that biennial term. At this time there are here confined two hundred and twelve convicts, all over the age of nineteen years, the establishment of the Reform School for juvenile offenders by the last General Assembly, by an act of undoubted beneficence, having relieved this institution of the control of offending youths. The following table shows the number of convicts in prison here for a series of years:

1859	122
1860	123
1861	118
1862	81
1863	70
1864	70
1865	87

1866	117
1867	180
1868	216
1869 thus far	230

But the greatest number confined at one time has been 222. There are now cells for 266 convicts. It is apparent that if the ratio of increase which has prevailed of late years shall continue, the present cell-room will be insufficient for the necessities of safety and discipline long before the close of the present biennial term.

FINANCES.

The financial operations of the institution are very clearly set forth in the financial statement by the efficient clerk of the Penitentiary, Mr. Charles Hilles, which is appended to this report, making its appropriate part thereof. An examination of this statement will show an economical administration of the affairs of the prison. The money drawn from the appropriation for the general support of the Penitentiary, expended upon the convicts has been but about eight hundred dollars. It is believed that, but for the disastrous fire which entailed a heavy loss upon the State, (of which a detailed statement will presently be given), the serious inconveniences and considerable extraordinary expenditures thereby made necessary, it would not have been required, for the support of the convicts, to have drawn a dollar from the Treasury. Nor can it be doubted that the institution will in a short time be entirely self-supporting, as to all of its ordinary running expenses, if strict watchfulness and economy be continued as the determined policy of the institution, as it undoubtedly should be. The contract made some five years ago, for the convict labor of the prison, (and which is to continue five years longer), is undoubtedly "a hard bargain for the State," as characterized by the last "Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York," in its comments upon my last report. The receipts from this source for the past twenty-four months have been as follows :

November, 1867.....	\$ 1,283.00
December, 1867.....	1,386.66

January, 1868.....	1,411.67
February, 1868.....	1,320.11
March, 1868.....	1,375.77
April, 1868.....	1,371.83
May, 1868.....	1,399.16
June, 1868.....	1,566.14
July, 1868.....	1,476.20
August, 1868.....	1,557.67
September, 1868.....	1,563.32
October, 1868.....	1,500.40
November, 1868.....	1,566.55
December, 1868.....	1,540.33
January, 1869.....	1,477.41
February, 1869.....	1,469.34
March, 1869.....	1,778.79
April, 1869.....	1,465.42
May, 1869.....	1,573.00
June, 1869.....	1,573.00
July, 1869.....	1,452.00
August, 1869.....	1,707.71
September, 1869.....	1,775.07
October, 1869.....	1,800.48

For further particulars in relation to the finances of this prison the Governor and members of the General Assembly are respectfully referred to the statements in detail by the Clerk from the books of the office.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The most important improvement in the Penitentiary, during the biennial term, is the addition to the main prison building and to the number of cells. The capacity of the prison has thus been doubled, and the cells have been increased by the number of one hundred and four (104). The cells now number two hundred and sixty-six, each for the confinement of a single convict, and each strongly constructed with heavy walls of rock and iron, the whole on a strong foundation of several feet of the most solid masonry. The walls for the extension

of the main prison, within which the cells are constructed, are of formidable thickness and strength, and built upon a foundation of the best and most enduring materials. The old portion of the prison, covered with shingles, has been roofed with slate, with which the whole is now covered, and it is believed that the entire structure, cells inclusive, is not surpassed, in strength, conveniences for light and ventilation, and general adaptability to the purpose in view, by any similar structure in the West. I am gratified to be able to state, furthermore, that by constant attention to such parts of this great addition to the prison as were under my own supervision, the use of convict labor wherever it was practicable, and the advantageous contract for the construction of the cells, faithfully carried out by the contractors for that work, the expense of the whole—roofing the entire building with slate, the extension of the main walls and of the cells, all complete,—was much less than the estimates. The entire cost, cash expended, was \$30,283.12, there being left of the appropriation an unexpended balance of \$1,038.48. I should remark in this connection that the cells are built in a tier, in extension eastward of the old tier, this, however, being of three stories, and the new tier of two, so constructed as to admit of the additional story at any time. That addition would make the cells number three hundred and eighteen (318).

NEW HOSPITAL, CHAPEL, DINING-ROOM AND COOK-HOUSE.

On the night of May 19, 1868, the building known as the "Hospital," and which contained the hospital, chapel, dining-room, kitchen, and store-room, under the whole being a cellar for the storage of provisions, was totally destroyed by fire. It was undoubtedly the work of incendiarism. It occurred when I was absent from the prison on official business. The fire was originated in the cellar, where there was a quantity of coal oil for the use of the prison. It broke out about midnight, and the flames spread with such rapidity that, though every exertion was made to save the building and its contents, they were entirely destroyed. The loss in salt meats, vegetables, clothing, medicines, hospital stores, etc., was about nine thousand dollars, and the cost to the State of the building had been more than ten thousand dollars. The indirect losses caused by this sudden and great calamity, cannot, of course, be accurately estimated. The building has

been replaced by one of the same size, which has been for some time inclosed and used, but its walls are yet to be plastered, seats for the chapel furnished, and other work done. It is a very large building, one hundred and four feet in length, by forty in width, of two stories twelve feet high, on heavy foundations, with slate roof, and the whole much more conveniently arranged than before. It was supposed that to prepare it thus for use, would require a sum of money in excess of six thousand dollars, but by the use of convict labor, and unusually good bargains with the builders, the expense was only about five thousand seven hundred dollars. An additional appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars would supply the chapel with seats, and complete the building throughout, when it would be, in all respects, better than the building burned, though, thus costing two thousand dollars less.

KITCHEN AND BAKERY.

Adjoining the hospital building I had erected, during the past summer, a kitchen and bakery, built substantially of brick. The oven is of large size, and well constructed, so that a great quantity of bread can be baked at once, better, and much cheaper than ever before. The cooking range in the kitchen is large and complete, and was put up at an expense of about eight hundred dollars.

WASH-HOUSE AND STORE-ROOMS.

The last General Assembly made an appropriation for a building for wash-house and store-rooms. The structure has been put up under my own supervision. I hired masons and brick-layers by the day, and, when it could be done, had convicts employed on the common labor. The building, 36 feet in length by 22 in width, is composed of a basement, constructed of solid stone masonry, and two stories above, constructed of brick. It is a substantial building, covered with an excellent roof of slate. Disconnected entirely with other buildings, the liability to take fire is remote. The basement story is used for washing and bathing purposes, the others for storage rooms.

RESERVOIR AND WATER-WORKS.

A very important improvement of this biennial term has been the construction of a reservoir and water-works, for the double use of convenience for the contractors and provision against fire. The reservoir is on the high ground immediately north of the main prison walls. It has capacity for six thousand barrels of water. It is under a thick roof covering, for protection from extreme cold. Twenty-five feet above the highest part of the Penitentiary buildings, with every part of which it is connected by mains and pipes, supplied with nine connections of hose, seven of which have fifty feet of hose each, and two one hundred feet each, the whole must be set down as an invaluable protection against fire, and as of very great value in other respects. The original estimates for this great addition to the Penitentiary were ten thousand dollars, but the work has been accomplished for six thousand. The reservoir is supplied with water by the steam engines in the work-shops. They would be able at any time to keep up the supply and height of water so that powerful streams could be poured on all parts of the buildings by all the hose, if necessary. It may well be said, therefore, that the Penitentiary is now secure against material damage by fire.

REPAIRS.

There are constant repairs necessary, of course, where there are so many and extensive buildings as we have here, and so many men. The repairs against the ordinary wear and tear of the buildings and conveniences of the institution have been all the while well kept up in general, so that it may be truly said the prison is in all respects as good as it was two years ago, and in some respects much better. The principal item of repairs during the term just closed is the repair of the prison walls. The walls have had new "coping" and "pointing," and are now well protected against the weather, being as good, doubtless, as when they were first built, and so made at a trifling expense, compared with the value of the work done for the strength and preservation of the walls. An iron banister for the protection of the guards is now being built on the top of the walls, where the guards walk—an improvement which the difficulty of walking on the

walls in sleety weather, of which we have much in winter, has made necessary. The paramount necessity of repairing the damages caused by the destruction of the Hospital building by fire has delayed the construction of better gutters and cisterns, and some other improvements in the nature rather of repairs than additions to the prison. The work here referred to ought, however, to be done as soon as practicable.

DISCIPLINE.

In regard to the general discipline of the prison, the statements of my last report, with one or two exceptions, presently to be noted, are as applicable now as then, and I beg leave to quote them, as follows:

“The government of convicted felons must of necessity be of the strictest sort. In its object it is both punitive and reformative. The ordinary punishments of this prison are—the uniform of stripes, constant silence, hard labor during the day, solitary confinement when not working, or eating, or attending the stated religious exercises. Whether in his cell, the work-shop, the dining-room, or the chapel, the convict must remain silent. This silence is, practically, a severe punishment, but it is a necessity of prison discipline. Where it is not rigidly enforced there can be neither good order or safety. It is a punishment which is in its nature reformative. It compels thought and self-examination, which are, except in the unredeemable vicious, favorable to reformation. The hard labor is also a punishment which teaches that the way of the transgressor is hard.

“To work hard for no pay, to live upon the plainest food, to be dressed in clothing indicating punishment, to be absolutely debarred all social enjoyment—such is the daily hard lot of the convict in this prison. If he transcends the rules of discipline laid down for the government of the prison, he makes himself amenable to special penalties. His head may be shaved; he may be compelled to wear the ball and chain; he may be flogged with the cat-o'-nine-tails. I am happy to state, however, that the discipline of the prison has been fully maintained, and good order constantly preserved without the necessity of many extraordinary punishments. And in cases where

punishment has been demanded, the milder forms have generally sufficed to bring about the good conduct of the offender. We have had to resort to the lash in but few instances. We inflict this degrading and cruel punishment only as the last resort after the continued contumacy of the offender. If the prison were provided with a dungeon or dark cell, in which contumacious violators of the rules could be confined on bread and water diet, I doubt not such punishment would be more efficacious than the lash. Experience teaches, and my observation confirms it, that in the great majority of cases, kindness and appeals to manhood are efficacious with the most abandoned characters. I have no doubt at all that the dungeon would have a better reformatory effect than the degrading and cruel lash.

“The system of “diminution” has an admirable effect in favor of good discipline among the convicts. This system is based upon the idea of reward of merit. By its operation a convict may considerably shorten his term of imprisonment—provided, of course, he has not been sent here for life. By its operation, constant good conduct, during the first year, will shorten the term forty-two days; during succeeding years, forty-eight days each. Thus, a convict sentenced for five years, would, by the operation of this humane law, be able to have that period shortened by two hundred and thirty-four (234) days, by constant obedience to the rules. So with other cases. Every one whose obedience to the rules is complete, diminishes the term of service. It is found to be a sufficient inducement with a majority of the convicts to obey the rules at all times. Its practical operation in this prison should seem to prove that benevolence is a more powerful incentive to good conduct, amongst those regarded as depraved, than harsh measures. And I learn, from official documents of other prisons, that the result is the same elsewhere.

“The food of the convicts is plain, but it is clean, nutritious, and wholesome. They are required to be clean in person. Great attention is given to the cleanliness of their cells. Their sanitary condition has accordingly been good, as will be seen by the report of the Surgeon of the prison, Dr. A. W. Hoffmeister, appended to this report. The Surgeon has performed his duties skillfully and successfully. I beg leave to state that, in view of the labors he performs, visiting the

prison every day, and sometimes two or three times a day, his salary is inadequate. A more faithful officer it would be difficult to find anywhere. I am sure his services to the State are worth a thousand dollars a year.

“The discipline of the prison, as regards the moral well-being of the convicts, is not without good results in many instances. Strict religious exercises are had by the Chaplain every Sunday morning.

“Another powerful means, in the moral culture of the convicts, is found in the Penitentiary library. It is not so extensive, nor so well selected as it might be, but its volumes are eagerly read by most of the men. The reading of these books has been a source of enjoyment to many of the convicts. The works which are, perhaps, best suited to a library for convicts, are biographies of distinguished men, adventures, natural histories designed for popular reading, books of travel, and a few of the better class of novels. Of novels, however, the majority, including all those in which the heroes are villains, would be of pernicious effect. The purchase by the State of two or three hundred carefully selected works for the convicts' library, would result, in my judgment, in much benefit. But, as there is scarcely any influence more hurtful than that of bad books, the selection of a library for convicts ought to be made with the greatest care and attention. Any work of whatsoever general nature, which places vice upon an equality with virtue, would be particularly hurtful to the minds of men undergoing punishment for crime.”

The efficacy of kindness then insisted upon, further experience shows to have been correct.

THE ABOLITION OF THE LASH.

In accordance with my suggestion, the legislature authorized the treatment by confinement in a dark cell, and bread and water diet, of offenders against the rules of the prison. After the best reflection I could give the subject, I determined, during the past year, to abolish entirely the mode of punishment by “the degrading and cruel lash.” Experience thus far has fully justified the humanitarian idea. Efficient, complete discipline has been maintained, is all the while maintained, without the cat-o'-nine-tails; and I am thoroughly convinced that this harsh measure of punishment is as unnecessary as it

is cruel and barbarous. Other punishments for dereliction of duty, and violation of rules are as stated above from the last report from this office

PRISON SUNDAY - SCHOOL.

Of the same general nature may be set down a new means of instruction, and, as it has happily resulted, a powerful auxiliary in discipline, in the establishment of a Prison Sabbath-school. This school was organized on Sunday, May 9, 1869. Governor Merrill had particularly recommended it, and, the good people of Fort Madison earnestly seconding the suggestion, it was inaugurated at the time just stated. The results have been beneficent, and only beneficent from the beginning to the present time. The school has had an effect favorable to the good spirits and cheerfulness of the convicts which must be pronounced remarkable. The school is conducted as Sabbath-schools generally are conducted, the citizens of Fort Madison showing their interest in it by supplying, every Sunday, sufficient teachers to conduct the school, and a large number of persons to take part in the lessons, and by their presence to manifest an interest in the success of the undertaking and in the welfare of the men. It is but my plain duty to express hearty gratitude to the Governor of the State for his suggestions in this matter, and to the citizens of Fort Madison who have kindly aided in the practical success of the school. That it has a good effect upon all the convicts, and a specially good effect upon most of them, there is no room to doubt. The wonderfully good effect is seen in these remarkable facts :

1. There is less punishment required to preserve the discipline of the prison now, by more than one-half, than before the organization of the school.
2. The men do more and better work in the shops than before the school was organized.
3. All the officers of the institution testify to the better disposition of the men universally.

If these things shall continue, it will be found that the best discovered means of prison discipline is the Christian Sabbath-school.

THE WANTS OF THE PRISON.

The Hospital Building.—The completion of the building known as the Hospital, is a necessity. An appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars, if judiciously expended, would suffice to make this building in every respect as good and complete as it was before the fire.

Extension of the Cells.—By the extension of the cell-rooms already made we have more cells than are at this time occupied. We may very safely estimate, however, judging of the increase in the future by the increase in the past, that there will be three hundred convicts in the prison before the next succeeding General Assembly, and probably more. The present cell-rooms would then be insufficient, except upon the plan of putting more than one convict in a cell—a plan which would be contrary to the system here carried out for years, and subversive of order and discipline. There are a number of convicts in the prison now who are good workers in stone masonry, by the help of whose cheap labor the work, if done during the coming summer, before the expiration of their terms of service, could be done more cheaply than afterwards. With this help the work might be done for six thousand dollars, which otherwise would necessarily cost in the neighborhood of eight thousand dollars. Inasmuch as it will unquestionably be necessary to make this addition to the cell-room during the present biennial term, it appears to be a matter of simple economy for the State that the work should be done as soon as practicable. I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to recommend that an appropriation of six thousand dollars be made for this purpose, and the work required to be done as early as practicable in the year 1870.

Heating the Cell-rooms.—Some three years ago the main prison, containing the cells, was supplied with four furnaces wherewithal to heat the main apartment and the cells in the midst of it. This was a very great improvement on the mode of heating previously in use. The difficulty has been, however, that while the upper story of cells has been easily heated, the lower story has not been, except with the result of making the upper story too hot for comfort. The result of ordinary fires was a remarkable instance of furnaces blowing hot

and cold at the same time. Now that the principal apartment has been lengthened by one hundred and twenty-five feet, the furnaces will be entirely insufficient for the purpose of equally heating it. Instead of furnaces, however, heating apparatus like that in use at the Hospital for the Insane, at Mt. Pleasant, would be far preferable, and in the end cheaper. The heat is supplied by an engine, with boiler especially constructed for the formation of steam rapidly. The engine and boiler, with house for inclosing them, would cost about three thousand five hundred dollars. The cost of the pipes for conducting the heat around the cell-rooms, and wherever it might be needed, would depend, of course, upon the quantity that might be required. The same machinery might thus be made to heat not only the main prison, but the turnkey's office, the office of the Warden, the dining-room, chapel, and room for the sick in the hospital-building, and the office of the Deputy Warden in the midst of the prison-yard. The saving in the cost of fuel now used in all these rooms, by their being heated from a common source, would doubtless pay for the cost of the heating apparatus here recommended in a very few years. Another strong argument in favor of this recommendation is, that the same engine might also supply the laundry with steam for washing purposes, to the great saving of time and money.

Warden's House.—There are some needed repairs for the Warden's house. The wood work needs to be repainted, the rooms ought to be furnished with paper hangings, and in other particulars repairs might be made with good economy. An expenditure of five hundred dollars would now thus be made on the Warden's house by a prudent man if it were his private property.

I beg leave, in this connection, to renew a suggestion contained in my last report, in regard to furnishing the Warden's house; and I trust the General Assembly will not fail to see the propriety of it. It was as follows :

“The Warden's house connected with the prison is a fine, large building. To properly furnish it requires a considerable outlay of money—more, a great deal, than would be ordinarily expended for such purposes by any head of family in moderate circumstances.

The position of the Warden makes a generous hospitality one of his duties. This duty the present incumbent has performed with great pleasure, and shall continue to do so. It is respectfully submitted, however, that the heavy outlay necessary to furnish the Warden's house as it ought to be furnished is an expenditure more properly belonging to the State than the Warden's private purse. That expenditure is more, by a thousand dollars, than would suffice to furnish his private residence. He begs leave, therefore, respectfully to urge upon the General Assembly the propriety of an appropriation of one thousand dollars for the purchase of furniture, carpets, etc., for the Warden's house. What is here asked for the Warden's house, in Iowa, is done for similar establishments in other States, east and west."

An Educational Want.—The parent of vice and crime is ignorance. Until the establishment of our Prison Sabbath-school there were between thirty and forty of the convicts unable to read or write. To these, the instructions of the Sabbath-school have been especially valuable. It will be seen from the Chaplain's report that no less than twelve of those who were entirely illiterate are now able to read in the Bible, and that the others are rapidly learning. The Chaplain recommends an addition to the library, with an apartment set apart therefor, the whole to be in charge of the Chaplain, who should receive a sufficient salary to enable him to devote his entire time to the religious instruction and moral improvement of the convicts. I beg leave heartily to second this suggestion, and to add that the Chaplain, if thus provided for, would be able to give the wholly illiterate the rudiments of learning, and thus supply the educational want here referred to, to the very great benefit of the prison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Iowa State Penitentiary has now become an institution of very considerable magnitude and importance. The property of the State here has cost, from time to time, large sums of money, making an aggregate of several hundred thousand dollars. Though it is happily true that crime does not keep pace, in its ratio of increase, with the marvelous increase of the population and wealth of the State, yet it would be no less than miraculous did not the number of

convicts constantly increase, in a State so rapidly growing as Iowa. In the additions which have been made to the prison during my administration of its affairs; in the re-building of the Hospital; in the many repairs from time to time made; in the subsistence and clothing of the men in charge, I have endeavored at all times to be governed by principles of strict economy. An examination of the prison will show that the work of all the additions made has been of the best quality, embracing the best materials, and has not cost so much money as similar work previously done, and not, it is conceded, so well done. As an illustration of the truth here stated, I may refer to the fact that the cells built during the biennial term for which this is a report, cost \$150 each, whereas cells built ten years ago, not so strong and complete as these, and put up when labor and materials were cheaper than now, cost \$154.50 each, the State having afterwards to furnish the locks at additional expense. Another illustration of the same fact as to the economical administration of the prison, will be found by a comparison of the appropriations heretofore used with those now used for the "general support" of the convicts. Large sums of money were thus used, in addition to the sums received from the contractors for the convict labor, whereas there is no doubt whatever that not a dollar would have been required during the past two years for the support of the convicts, from the State treasury, but for the accident of the fire of which mention has been made. This involved a direct loss of clothing, stores, etc., which had to be replaced. An examination of the financial statements will show there has been expended during the two years for the general support of the prisoners the sum of \$56,214.90. Of this sum \$11,234.90 was received from the State treasury, being less, in my judgment, than the loss, chargeable to general support, which resulted, directly and indirectly, from the fire. But for this, the only moneys required from the State treasury would have been the sums expended in the improvements made and the salaries of the officers and guards. A comparison of the workings of the institution with similar institutions in the country, will show that none is carried on more economically, and, it is believed, none will be found where the discipline is any better, or the health, conduct, and work of the

convicts more satisfactory. The report of the Surgeon will show general good health and but two deaths since November 1, 1867.

As connected with the subject of the growing importance of the institution, I may refer to a matter which has been mentioned in the two preceding reports—the extension of the prison-yard. What with the hospital building, shops, wash-house, coal-house, etc., the space now inclosed within the prison walls is already pretty well occupied. The extension of the walls westward to the limit of the lot here owned by the State, would cost not less, perhaps, than \$15,000. The nature of the ground is such that the expense would be greater than it would be were it on a general level with the grounds of the present yard. It has been suggested by a number of leading citizens from different parts of the State, and by some of our public journals, that a site for an additional Penitentiary, more central than this, ought to be selected, and that the Thirteenth General Assembly ought to take measures to inaugurate the work. If such should be the decision of the General Assembly, experience shows it would be wisdom to select a site near some extensive quarry of building and dimension stone, on some important railway, built, or soon to be built. Stone-cutting is a trade easily learned, for general purposes of building, and the convict labor could thus be employed to great advantage, making the penitentiary self-supporting, as to its running expenses, in a short time.

It is but a logical result of the growth of the institution, that the officers should receive a correspondingly better salary. They have more to do. I beg leave very earnestly to recommend that the salaries of the Clerk, the Surgeon, and the Chaplain, be made one thousand dollars a year each. They fairly and truly, on principles of good economy, are entitled to as much as is here suggested.

The appropriations for salaries of officers, and pay of guards, as well as for the general support of the prison, will doubtless be made as by the Twelfth General Assembly—not in a specific sum, but salaries and support (if any be needed for support, in addition to receipts for convict labor, etc.), to be drawn monthly, according to rate as required. In addition, the following appropriations will be required :

For completion of hospital building.....	\$2,500.00
“ “ cells “ “	6,000.00
“ Library	1,000.00
“ heating prison by steam, say.....	5,000.00
“ Warden's house, “	1,500.00
“ general repairs, “	1,000.00

If the General Assembly should determine that the prison yard should be extended, an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars will be necessary for that purpose. There should be appropriated also a specific sum of not less than ten thousand dollars for the general support of the prison, in case, by reason of any unexpected accident, failure, or calamity, a necessity for its use should arise. This appropriation should be made for use, subject to the approval of the Governor or the Census Board, on a proper case arising for the expenditure, or any part thereof.

THE CONTRACT FOR CONVICT LABOR.

The contract for convict labor, of one hundred and fifty men, for ten years, from the first day of January, 1865, although it should be faithfully carried out, is yet of such a nature that its hard terms for the State (40½ cents a day, for each convict,) ought not to be granted for a man more than the contract calls for. Better prices for the labor can be had. The agreement will be found in full, with a modification, (not affecting the number of men), afterwards assented to, immediately following this report. A subsequent agreement, of very doubtful validity, has been made. Its terms will be shown by the following copies of all the writings connected therewith;

“FORT MADISON, IOWA, }
September 7th, 1868. }

“TO THE CENSUS BOARD OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

“GENTS: We desire to erect in the north-east corner of the Penitentiary yard a brick building, one story high, with twelve inch walls, to be covered with iron; cost not to exceed sixteen hundred dollars, to be used as a foundry in which to make the necessary castings required in the manufacture of agricultural and household implements

as per our contract with the State. Said building to be 80 x 40 feet. If this privilege is granted, we desire you to recommend to the next legislature that the cost of said building be refunded to us.

“ We further agree in consideration of this privilege, either to surrender to the State the same amount of room in shop No. 5, viz : 80 feet of the first floor of said shop in south end of same, or to employ twenty-five more convicts at same price and terms of our present contract.

“ Our election of said terms to be made on the first day of March, 1869, A. D. or at any subsequent time at notice from the Governor. If we elect to surrender the room in shop No. 5, we will also surrender the cooperage branch of our business with all the necessary yard now required for said branch of business.

[Signed]

“HALE, DAVIS & CO.”

ACTION OF THE CENSUS BOARD.

Resolved, That the communication of Hale, Davis & Co., relating to the erection of a foundry building in the Penitentiary be placed upon our record, and that the Census Board, believing that the best interests of the State will be subserved, unanimously accede or consent (so far as they have power to do so), to the erection of said foundry building, upon the conditions set forth in said communication.

SAMUEL MERRILL, ED WRIGHT, SAMUEL E. RANKIN, JNO. A. ELLIOTT,	}	<i>Census Board.</i>
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INDORSEMENT.

MARCH 28d, 1869.

We hereby accept the labor of the twenty-five men herein named, with the conditions therein named.

SOULE, DAVIS & CO.

INDORSEMENT.

The warden is required to carry out the directions of the within contract.

S. MERRILL,
ED WRIGHT,
JNO. A. ELLIOTT,
SAM. E. RANKIN. }

I have faithfully carried out the directions of the Census Board in this matter. The Board, in its resolution, expresses doubt of its power in the premises. The contractors now occupy, with the foundry, eight large work shops, each with a capacity of from twenty-five to thirty-five men, or a total capacity of two hundred and fifty men. The contractors, by their generally fair and honorable dealings, and good treatment of the men, are entitled to much consideration. By this modification of the original agreement, they now have one hundred and seventy-five men, and room for about seventy-five more. I do respectfully but earnestly urge the General Assembly to prevent, by such means as may be efficacious, the letting out of the convict labor, in surplus of that to which the contractors are entitled, except upon the principle of getting for it the best price that can be obtained. And that the labor in excess of what the contractors are now entitled to may be used more profitably to the State, I beg leave to suggest that the contractors be required to vacate a portion of the shops now used by them equal to the foundry, with a proviso, of course, that the present contractors can have the shop and the convict labor in excess of what they are now entitled to, on the same terms of better prices that might be had from other parties.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it is but my simple duty to return heartfelt thanks to all the officers and employes of the institution. The Deputy Warden, Mr. A. C. Manning, fully comprehends the rules of discipline and enforces them with firmness and certainty, but without any spirit of cruelty. Good order and discipline have never before been so well maintained as under Mr. Manning. The Clerk, Mr. Charles Hilles, long in this position, is remarkable for efficiency and conscientious carefulness. The only accident that has ever occurred in

his department was the loss, in April last, of State Auditor's warrant No. 10,323, for two thousand and sixty-one dollars. Every possible step against its payment to unauthorized parties was at once taken, and it has never been presented for negotiation or payment. It seems, therefore, to have been absolutely lost. Hence the Auditor should be authorized to issue a duplicate warrant in place of the lost paper, with such proviso as to Mr. Hilles' liability, or the liabilities of this office, on the improbable supposition that the original should ever be presented for payment, as may be thought proper. To the Chaplain, Rev. Joseph McDowell, the Surgeon, Dr. A. Hoffmeister, and all the guards and turnkeys, my thanks are due for their constant attentions to duty. The efficiency of the guards is shown by the fact that but a single convict has escaped. The contractors for the convict labor, Messrs. Soule, Davis & Co., have always conducted themselves in the handsomest manner, and it is not too much to say that it would be impossible to have the interests of the State, in this regard, in better hands, or that there could be men always more courteous and obliging.

To the members of the Census Board of the State, I am under very special obligations. The disaster of the fire in May, 1868, it would have been impossible to retrieve as promptly and efficiently as it was done, but for the energetic and enlightened co-operation of the Census Board. They furnished the institution with means to supply the clothing and food which had been destroyed, as well as with six thousand dollars, (of which \$5519.63 was used, as will be seen by the Financial Statement), for the rebuilding of the Hospital, and in every proper way helped us to recover from the great calamity. In all other respects the members of the Board have shown a statesman-like knowledge of the institution of whose important affairs I am honored with the charge.

MARTIN HEISEY, *Warden.*

For the information of the members of the General Assembly, the contract in force for the convict labor of the Penitentiary is appended :

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Articles of agreement entered into this 21st day of November, A. D. 1864, between Edward A. Layton, Warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary, Edward Johnstone and Joel C. Walker, Commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Hale of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain sealed proposals have heretofore been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part, for and in the name of the State of Iowa: Now therefore it is agreed—

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to to the party of the second part for the term of ten years from the first day of January, A. D. 1865, the labor and services of not to exceed one hundred and fifty convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary, (if so many there may be under the specifications hereinafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part at the following trades and occupations, to-wit: Coopering and manufacturing Agricultural Implements. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoemaking and tailoring for the use of the convicts,

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease, the party of the second part shall use the following shops now situated in said prison yard, to-wit: all the shops, dry houses and boiler-house. And it is further agreed that and understood that for said labor, the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty and one third ($40\frac{1}{3}$) cents per day for each convict.

Third—And for the raw material necessary to carry on said trades and work, the party of the second part shall, during the continuance of this lease, have the right to use and occupy of the prison yard the following part thereof: all the prison yard north of the south wall of shop No. six (6).

Fourth—The party of the first part further agrees that said Thomas Hale shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at

all proper times to instruct said convicts in said trades, and to carry in and out materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same, such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve—said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be able bodied-men; by which term is meant those who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work; and in case of any disagreement between the party of the second part and the Warden of the Penitentiary, in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the Physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the second part, and the security of the fixtures for said heating shall be subject to the approval of the Warden of the Penitentiary.

Eighth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, to-wit: ten hours *average*, through the year, shall be computed.

Ninth—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified in this and other prison contracts now or hereafter let by authority of the State, and also sufficient for cooking, cleaning and other necessary matters, which, in the judgment of the Warden, it may be for the interest of the State to employ them, the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Tenth—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number hereinbefore specified shall remain idle for want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party

of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of forty and one-third ($40\frac{1}{3}$) cents per day for each convict so employed.

Eleventh—No charge is to be made for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond the control of said party of the second part, perform his ordinary labor.

Twelfth—In the case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops, nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until such shops can, with reasonable diligence, be rebuilt.

Thirteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified within the walls of said prison, nor contract or lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fourteenth—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part, for the use of the hands so employed by him.

Fifteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time.

The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in the shop in violation of this provision, and also all shavings or other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Sixteenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the Prison, or his Deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof. And a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or their foreman, each day.

Seventeenth—The party of the second part shall account, with the Warden of the Penitentiary, on the first Monday in each month, for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute his promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes, as upon an original undertaking by them, and each of them. Said notes shall be payable four months after date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum after maturity.

Eighteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make a settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid, shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due; and after specific demand thereof, then the party of the second part shall, at the election of the State Census Board of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and to re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foreman, or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to the convict cells for said purpose.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden, with the approval of the Census Board.

E. A. LAYTON, Warden, EDWARD JOHNSTONE, J. C. WALKER.	}	Commissioners.
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THOMAS HALE.

Approved this 23d day of November, A. D. 1864.

W. M. STONE, Governor, JAS. WRIGHT, Sec'y State, J. W. CATTELL, Aud. State, W. H. HOLMES, Treasurer,	}	Census Board.
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FORT MADISON, IOWA, }
June 10, 1865, }

To the Census Board of the State of Iowa :

GENTLEMEN: *Whereas*, The bid of Thomas Hale, of the city of Fort Madison, State of Iowa, for the convict labor of said institution, included household implements, together with cooperage and agricultural implements; and *Whereas*, said household implements were struck out of said bid without due consideration, and now I, the said Thomas Hale, ask and pray that the said privilege be restored of manufacturing household implements under said contract, for the good and following reasons, viz. :

That in the said manufacturing of cooperage and agricultural implements, articles made from hard wood, it requires the said Thomas Hale to purchase lighter wood, to enable him to float by river such timber as those articles require, and that he is subject to great loss on said timber on account of not being able to manufacture household implements, and it will also require expensive additions to the machinery in the prison to manufacture said household implements, which the said Thomas Hale does not feel justified in doing, with less than the right so to do for the full term of his contract; and *Whereas*, E. A. Layton, the present Warden, recommends that said portion or kind of work be restored to the contract as originally bid for. Therefore he, the said Hale, prays that you may give the matter due consideration and grant said request.

Hoping to receive a favorable reply,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS HALE.

The modification herein meets with our approbation and approval.

W. M. STONE, Governor.

JNO. A. ELLIOTT, Auditor.

JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y State.

W. H. HOLMES, Treasurer.

ISAAC L. ALLEN, Att'y-General.

June 13, 1865.

CLERK'S OFFICE, IOWA PENITENTIARY, }
FORT MADISON, October 31st, 1869. }

TO MARTIN HEISEY, WARDEN OF IOWA PENITENTIARY:

SIR:—I submit the following financial statement of the affairs of this institution for the period commencing November 1st, 1867, and ending October 31st, 1869.

CHARLES HILLES, *Clerk.*

	DR.	CR.
Received from the State of Iowa.....		\$75,931.93
For general support.....	\$11,234.90	
For officers' salaries.....	8,448.97	
For guards' salaries.....	18,948.06	
For wash-house.....	3,000.00	
For cell-room extension and cells.....	27,300.00	
For wall-repairs, and gutters.....	1,000.00	
For reservoir.....	6,000.00	
	—————	—————
	\$75,931.93	\$75,931.93

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand, November 1, 1867.....	2,631.78
For amount received from State.....	11,234.90
For amount received from United States...	8,464.95
For amount received from Hale, Davis & Co.....	16,711.03
For amount received from Soule, Davis & Co.....	21,679.50
For amount received from provision.....	459.88
For amount received from visitors.....	295.95
For amount received from Jasper county..	104.75
For amount received from Polk county...	90.50
For amount received from clothing and bed- ding.....	6.52
For amount received from hospital ex- penses.....	6.00

	Dr.	Cr.
From amount received from expense general account.....	3.50	
For amount received from fuel and lights..	3.90	
For amount received from Library.....	75	
For amount received from N. B. Miller...	26.50	
For amount received from S. D. Hustead...	75	
Paid general support.....		56,214.90
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		5,506.26
	<u>\$61,721.16</u>	<u>\$61,721.16</u>

OFFICERS' SALARIES FUND.

Received from State.....	\$8,448.97	
Paid officers' salaries.....		8,078.14
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		370.88
	<u>\$8,448.97</u>	<u>\$8,448.97</u>

GUARDS' SALARIES FUND.

Balance on hand, November 1st, 1867,...	\$ 80.00	
Received from State.....	18,948.06	
Paid guards' salaries.....		18,698.06
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		330.00
	<u>\$19,028.06</u>	<u>\$19,028.06</u>

CELL-FLOOR FUND.

Balance on hand, November 1, 1867....	\$74.50	
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		74.50
	<u>\$74.50</u>	<u>\$74.50</u>

CISTERN FUND.

Balance on hand, November 1, 1867.....	\$3.91	
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		3.91
	<u>\$3.91</u>	<u>\$3.91</u>

CONVICTS' FUND.

	DR.	CR.
Balance on hand, November 1, 1867.....	\$469.31	
Received from convicts on deposit.....	1,830.29	
Paid convicts.....		1,186.88
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		613.22
	<u>\$1,799.60—</u>	<u>\$1,799.60</u>

WASH-HOUSE FUND.

Received from State.....	\$3,000.00	
Received for brick sold.....	86.39	
Paid for cook-range.....		775.70
Paid wash-house.....		1,742.22
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		568.47
	<u>\$3,086 39—</u>	<u>\$3,086.39</u>

RESERVOIR FUND.

Received from State.....	\$6,000.00	
Paid Soule, Davis & Co.....		5,748.06
Paid S. Atlee.....		20.00
Paid W. McComb.....		10.80
Paid E. A Gibbs.....		100.00
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		121.14
	<u>\$6,000.00—</u>	<u>\$6,000.00</u>

WALL FUND.

Balance on hand, November 1, 1867.....	\$236.87	
Transferred from wall repair and gutter fund.....	12.62	
Paid R. W. McClaghry & Co.....		206.50
Paid A. C. Smith.....		17.91
Paid John Sickles.....		4.50
Paid E. S. Kincade.....		20.58
	<u>\$249.49—</u>	<u>\$249.49</u>

**WARDEN'S REPORT OF THE
HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND.**

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand, November 1, 1867.....	\$669.60	
Paid Hesser & Hale.....		4.30
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		665.30
	<u>\$669.60—</u>	<u>\$66</u>

CELL - ROOM EXTENSION AND CELL FUND.

Received from State.....	\$27,300.00	
For amount received for cement barrels sold,	25.00	
For amount received for hauling.....	40.20	
For amount received for rock and lime sold,	335.87	
For amount received for mule team, wagon and harness sold.....	435.00	
For amount received from cells.....	8.03	
For amount received for convict labor from McHenry & Hale.....	3,177.50	
Paid Warden's expense.....		\$39.50
Paid cell-room extension and cells.....		30,243.62
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		1,038.48
	<u>\$31,321.60</u>	<u>\$31,321.60</u>

WALL REPAIR AND GUTTER FUND.

Received of State.....	\$1,000.00	
Paid McHenry & Hale.....		\$35.00
Transferred to Wall Fund.....		12.62
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		952.38
	<u>\$1,000.00</u>	<u>\$1,000.00</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

General Support Fund from November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1869.....	\$61,721.16	\$56,214.90
Officers' Salaries Fund.....	8,448.97	8,078.14
Guards' Salaries Fund.....	19,028.06	18,698.06
Wall Fund.....	249 49	249.49

	Dr.	Cr.
Hospital Building Fund.....	669.60	4.30
Cell Floor Fund.....	74.50	
Cistern Fund.....	3.91	
Convicts' Fund.....	1,799.60	1,186.38
Wash-House Fund.....	3,086.39	2,517.92
Cell-Room Extension and Cell Fund.....	31,321.60	30,283.12
Wall Repair and Gutter Fund.....	1,000.00	47.62
Reservoir Fund.....	6,000.00	5,878.86
Cash over fund accounts.....	3.64	
Balance on hand, October 31, 1869.....		10,248.13
	<u>\$133,406.92</u>	<u>\$133,406.92</u>

STATEMENT

Of amount received and paid out for rebuilding the burnt portion of Iowa Penitentiary, not charged up among the Funds Account of said prison, no appropriation having been made by the General Assembly for the same :

	Dr.	Cr.
Received from Treasurer of State.....	\$5,519.63	
For old iron and copper sold.....	74.99	
Paid Marr & Creps.....		\$3,283.91
Paid Soule, Davis & Co.....		693.36
Paid N. Meyerthoten.....		609.00
Paid McHenry & Hale.....		275.75
Paid C. Fush.....		316.25
Paid E. A. Gibbs.....		113.35
Paid C. Eberling.....		102.00
Paid C. Neltinz.....		42.87
Paid B. Lake.....		42.00
Paid C. Kasten.....		48.70
Paid John Dukes.....		29.90
Paid George H. Smith & Bro.....		22.65
Paid Hesser & Hale.....		3.66
Paid S. Atlee.....		21 12
	<u>\$5,594.62—</u>	<u>\$5,594.62</u>

STATEMENT

Of Convicts received into, and discharged from, the Iowa Penitentiary, from November 1st, 1867, to October 31st, 1869 :

CONVICTS RECEIVED.

In confinement November 1st, 1867.....	160
Received.....	239
Total.....	399

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence.....	149
By pardon.....	20
By military order.....	13
By writ of habeas corpus.....	1
By death.....	2
By escape.....	1
Sent to Insane asylum.....	1
In confinement, October 31st, 1869.....	212
Total.....	399

STATEMENT

Of Habits, Social State, Education, and Sex of Convicts.

Habits	No.	Social State	No.	Education.	No.	Sex.	No.
Temperate.....	129	Single.....	148	Good	19	Male	239
Intemperate	109	Married..	84	Common..	111	Female....	.....
Moderate Drinker..	1	Widower.	7	Poor.....	72	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	None	37	.....	.....
	239		239		239		239

STATE OF IOWA, }
COUNTY OF LEE. } ss.

Charles Hilles, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing “Financial Statement” of the “Affairs of the Iowa State Penitentiary,” is truly made according to the best of his knowledge and belief, as fully as the same appears on the books of said Penitentiary.

CHARLES HILLES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, by Charles Hilles, at my office
in the City of Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa, the 15th day
of November, A. D. 1869.

CHARLES DOERR,
Clerk D. C., Lee County, Iowa.

STATEMENT

Of crimes and religious professions of convicts.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.	NO.	CRIMES.	NO.	CRIMES.	NO.
Catholic	48	Larceny	98	Conduct to the preju-	
Methodist	27	Desertion and theft..	20	dice of good order and	
Baptist.....	8	Burglary.....	17	military discipline .	1
Lutheran	8	Theft.....	10	Absence without leave	
Presbyterian.....	8	Robbery.....	8	and violation of the	
German Reformed	4	Forgery	6	38th article of war .	1
Congregational.....	8	Murder.....	5	Having in possession	
United Brethren.....	2	Assault with intent to		U. S. notes with in-	
Campbellite.....	2	murder ...	6	tent to pass.....	1
Episcopal	2	Manslaughter	5	Obtaining goods un-	
Quaker.....	2	Grand larceny	5	der false pretenses..	1
Disciple	1	Rape	4	Passing counterfeit	
Jew Reform	1	Felony	4	U. S. notes.....	1
Evangelist	1	Murder—second de-		Obtaining money un-	
Cumberland Presbyterian	1	gree.	4	der false pretenses..	1
Universalist.....	1	Assault with intent to		Mingling poison with	
Protestant	1	rape	8	food	1
None.....	124	Desertion, and con-		Breaking and enter-	
.....		duct to the prejudice		ing a store in the	
.....		of good order and		night with intent to	
.....		military discipline .	8	commit felony	1
.....		Passing counterfeit		Receiv'g stolen goods	1
.....		money	8	Cheating by false pre-	
.....		Robbing U. S. mail..	8	tenses	1
.....		Horse stealing	2	Rape and larceny....	1
.....		Obstructing railroad		Wrongfully & know-	
.....		track	2	ingly disposing of	
.....		Breaking into store-		public property, and	
.....		house, and larceny..	2	neglect of duty.....	1
.....		Advising and per-		Forgery and publish-	
.....		suading soldiers to		ing as true false and	
.....		desert, and theft...	1	forged checks.....	1
.....		Perjury	1	Theft and selling	
.....		Stealing cattle	1	stolen goods	1
.....		Attempt to suborn		Defrauding the Gov-	
.....		witness to commit		ernment	1
.....		perjury	1	Assault with intent to	
.....		Contemptuous con-		steal	1
.....		duct to commanding		Passing counterfeit	
.....		officer, and conduct		fractional currency.	1
.....		to the prejudice of		Breaking and enter-	
.....		good order and mili-		ing store with intent	
.....		tary discipline	1	to commit a felony.	2
.....		Assault and battery		Burglary & robbery .	1
.....		with intent to kill,		Abusing female child	1
.....		and robbery	1	Uttering counterfeit	
.....		Absence without leave		U. S. notes.....	1
.....		and conduct to the		Breaking and enter-	
.....		prejudice of good or-		ing store	1
.....		der and military dis-		Malicious threats	1
.....		cipline	1	Arson	1
.....		Conduct to the prej-		Breaking and enter-	
.....		udice of good order		ing U. S. Post Office.	1
.....		and military disci-			
.....		pline, and mutinous			
.....		conduct	1		289

STATEMENT

Of term, age, nativity, occupation, and from what county sent.

TERM.	NO.	AGE.							
Life	5	15							
20 years	2	17							
10 years	10	18							
8 1-2 years ..	1	14							
8 years	1	20							
7 years	2	21	15	Indians	14	Clerk	7	Muscatine	9
6 years	2	22	14	Illinola	18	Shoemaker	5	Maabaska	5
5 years	23	23	13	Germany	11	Butcher	4	Johnson	6
4 years	5	24	8	England	10	Cooper	4	Clayton	6
3 years 4 mos	1	25	20	Iowa	8	Engineer	3	Cedar	5
3 years	34	26	10	Missouri	8	Blacksmith	3	Wapello	5
2 1-2 years ..	8	27	6	Virginia	5	Stone-cutter	3	Tama	5
2 years	51	28	18	Switzerland ..	4	Barber	2	Linn	4
20 months ..	1	29	9	Kentucky	4	Physician	2	Delaware	4
18 months ..	14	30	10	New Jersey ..	4	Machinist	2	Jackson	4
1 year	57	31	3	Louisiana	3	Moulder	2	Warren	4
11 months ..	1	32	5	Prussia	3	Miller	2	Washington ..	4
10 months ..	1	33	4	Austria	2	Tailor	2	Fremont	4
9 months	5	34	0	Vermont	2	Gunsmith	2	Louisa	3
8 1-2 months	1	35	5	Wisconsin	2	Mason	3	Lucas	3
6 months	17	36	1	Mass'chuset's	2	Showman	1	Keokuk	3
4 months	1	37	2	Alabama	2	Tanner	1	Mills	3
3 months	1	38	6	Connecticut ..	2	Bar-tender	1	Benton	3
.....	39		8	N. H.	2	Boat calker	1	Henry	6
.....	42		1	N. Carolina ..	1	Cigar maker	1	Jefferson	3
.....	43		2	Maryland	1	Hatter	1	Jasper	3
.....	45		2	Born at sea ..	1	Dr'fts'n&paint'r	1	Pottawattamie	3
.....	47		5	France	1	Baker	1	Fayette	2
.....	48		2	Mississippi ..	1	Unknown	1	Polk	2
.....	49		2	Michigan	1	Clockmaker	1	Poweshiek	2
.....	51		1	Norway	1	Brick moulder ..	1	Buchanan	2
.....	53		1	Saxony	1	Teamster	1	Madison	2
.....	55		1	Wash'n, D. C	1	Millwright	1	Marshall	2
.....	56		4	Arkansas	1	Insurance agent	1	Story	2
.....	57		1	Tennessee ..	1	Soldier	1	Floyd	2
.....	58		1	.....	.....	Carpe'r & Joiner	1	Boone	1
.....	66		2	.....	.....	Saddler	1	Franklin	1
.....				.....	.....	Boatman	1	Black Hawk	1
.....				.....	.....	Gas-fitter	1	Iowa	1
.....				.....	.....	Brewer	1	Guthrie	1
.....				.....	.....	Huckster	1	Decatur	1
.....				.....	.....	Tinner	1	Davis	1
.....				.....	.....	Boot & Shoe m'r	1	Allamakee	1
.....				.....	.....	Painter	1	Winnebago	1
.....				.....	.....	Vet'rinary Surg.	1	Hardin	1
.....				.....	.....	Turner	1	Ringgold	1
.....				.....	.....	Waiter	1	Union	1
.....				.....	.....	Confectioner	1	Humboldt	1
.....				.....	.....	Boat maker	1	Cass	1
.....				.....	.....	Book-keeper	1	Taylor	1
.....				.....	.....	Coal miner	1	.....
.....				.....	.....	Cabinet maker ..	1	Ft. D. A. Russell	14
.....				.....	.....	Silver-smith	1	Ft. Bridger	7
.....				.....	.....	Wheelwright	1	Ft. Laramie	6
.....				.....	.....	Accountant	1	Ft. McPherson ..	6

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

TERM.	NO.	AGE.	NO.	NATIVITY.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	NO.	FROM WHAT COUNTY SENT.	NO.
.....	Sawyer.....	1	Ft. Fetterman .	3
.....	Candy-maker...	1	Omaha.....	3
.....	Printer	1	Dakota Ter....	2
.....	Chug Creek ...	2
.....	Ft. Sedgwick..	2
.....	Ft. C. F. Smith	2
.....	Ft. Sanders....	1
.....	Ft. P. Kearney.	1
.....	239	...	239	.....	239	.....	...	.....	239

SURGEON'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL, IOWA PENITENTIARY, }
November, 1st, 1869. }

MARTIN HEISEY, Esq., WARDEN, IOWA PENITENTIARY

SIR:—In compliance with my duty to report the condition of the hospital department of this institution, I have the honor to submit the following :

The fire which consumed the hospital building, May 19th, 1868, destroyed with it all the instruments, medicines, and books belonging to the hospital, to the steward, and to myself.

The unsettled state of the hospital and hospital affairs prevented a regular record until June, 1868; therefore my report will embrace only the term of sixteen months, from July 1st, 1868, to November 1st, 1869. But the favorable result would not have been impaired by the additional reports of the eight missing months; on the contrary it would have been more favorable.

The summer of 1868 was severe on our sick, who had no other place for shelter than a temporary shed built for a dining-room; also the occupation of the newly built cells, which are not perfectly dry yet, is very trying on the health of their occupants. The accompanying tabular statements will explain themselves.

By them you will see that the average number of our sick during sixteen months has not been *more than a little over 1½ per cent.*

Only through the continued vigilance and care of the officers of this institution to the welfare and wants of the prisoners in furnishing them with healthful and well selected provisions, prepared in a very proper manner, for food, and keeping a strict cleanliness everywhere, could such a favorable result be accomplished.

While there are prisoners in this institution who will not be sick for years, there is a class that is habitually sick, either real or feigned; some come here with a broken down constitution through dissipation and vice; others depressed in spirits and mind, which re-acts also on the health of the body. Such are almost constantly on the sick list, and with the next class, (those sick by wounds and injuries,) run it up to a great extent, higher than diseases, proper or acute, would do.

The above mentioned, in hospital on account of wounds and injuries, are those so injured by the machinery of the workshops, which injuries are not only frequent, (in my report almost seven per cent.) but sometimes of such a nature that they require treatment for weeks and even months.

There remain now in the hospital five incurable cases:

1st. Harry Love, aged 35 years; had, in 1862, ophthalmia syphilitica, by which he lost his left eye. He entered the Penitentiary in 1865; was treated frequently for purulent ophthalmia. Recovering for a time he soon would come back with an aggravated attack.

2d. Dennis Shane: enlargement of heart.

3d. Benj. Franklin Graham: coxalgia.

4th. Joseph McMullen, aged 64 years: debility.

5th. Cyrus Bruce, aged 66 years: debility.

A sixth case is that of Herm. Ed. Walbeck. He suffers from disease of the heart, epilepsy, and attacks of insanity. If I am rightly informed he has already been in the insane asylums of this state and the State of Ohio. I would respectfully recommend this case to your consideration.

Since my last report two deaths have occurred in this institution. Both were negroes.

1st. Voice, a weakly subject, took sick with the measles, March 6th, 1869, a cold, windy day. In bringing him from the hospital to his cell in the evening he must have taken cold. The measles disappeared externally, and gave way to pneumonia and enterites, resulting in death March 31st, 1869.

2d. John Wilson, until a short time before his death a very robust and healthy individual, died May 26th, 1869, of an abscess of his right lung, which broke and discharged through his mouth.

There should be a separate guard for the hospital, so that the sick would not have to be removed to their cells by night. It is always a dangerous operation to the patient, and in case of contagious disease might infect all the convicts.

I beg to acknowledge, in conclusion, that you have done, and have caused to be done, everything in your power and means to promote the welfare and comfort of the sick, in furnishing them proper diet and room; but you are aware of the insufficiency of your power and means, and I hope that our legislature, or the proper authority, will grant to you such power as to enable you to remedy the above mentioned evils.

Thanking you for the encouragement and aid rendered to me in performing my duty, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

AUG. W. HOFFMEISTER,
Physician and Surgeon Iowa Penitentiary.

TABLE I.

Sick Report at the Iowa Penitentiary. Time—July 1st, 1868, to October 31st, 1869.

MONTH.	No. taken sick during the m'th.	No. of days labor lost by these sick.	Average no. of sick treated in hospital daily.	Average no. of prisoners during the month.	Daily percentage of sick.
1868					
July	33	77	2.50	192	1.30
August	34	84	2.71	191	1.42
September	24	59	1.97	196	1.00
October	22	85	2.74	203	1.35
November	20	48	1.60	208	0.77
December	24	139	4.48	215	2.09
1869					
January	26	123	3.97	219	1.81
February	34	129	4.48	221	2.03
March	21	162	5.23	222	2.36
April	24	94	3.13	222	1.41
May	20	79	2.55	221	1.15
June	22	92	3.06	222	1.38
July	46	144	4.65	223	2.08
August	28	114	3.68	220	1.68
September	31	95	3.19	216	1.47
October	20	104	3.36	214	1.57
Sixteen months	4.29	1628	53.28	3405	24.87
Average per month	26.81	101.75	3.33	213	1.55

TABLE II.

Showing the Diseases occurring at the Iowa Penitentiary from July 1st, 1868, to October 31st, 1869.

DISEASE.	July, 1868.	August, 1868.	Sept. 1868.	October, '68.	Nov. 1868.	Dec. 1868.	January, '69.	February '69.	March, 1869.	April, 1869.	May, 1869.	June, 1869.	July, 1869.	August, 1869.	Sept. 1869.	October, '69.	TOTAL.
Feb. interm. quod	1		1	1							1						5
Feb. interm. tort.				2						1		1			1	2	9
Feb. remittend.			2				1										4
Neuralgia.					2												4
Erysipelas				2	1	1	2			1							7
Measles								1	4								5
Influenza							6	1									7
Catarrh						2	3	5		2		4			2	3	24
Cough						2		2	2	1					1	1	9
Bronchitis						1	1										2
Pleuritis	2		1			3	1				1				3		18
Pneumonia					1	1				1							3
Tonsillitis					1					1							2
Headache	2			1			1	1			2	1			2		15
Status biliosus	3		1			3	3			6	3	2			1	2	29
Status gastric	1			1		1	1				1	1			2	1	18
Dyspepsia											1						1
Colic		2															2
Flatulence					1												1
Diarrhoea	7	15	7	4	5			1							2		56
Dysentery	1	2													1		13
Cholera morb.		4															6
Kidney disease	1						1										2
Hydrops						1	1				1	1					4
Rheumatismus		1	2		1	1	1	4			1	1			3		23
Heart disease					1	1	1	1			1	1					7
Coxalgia																	1
Arthritis									1								1
Spinal irritation									1	1							3
Catarrh of Bladder																	1
Induration of neck of Bladder							1										1
Gonorrhoea							2										2
Syphilis		1	1				1										3
Hernia				1					1								3
Ophthalmia	1	1	2					3				1			2	1	12
Sunstroke	2																2
Injuries, wounds, etc.	1			1	2	2		3	2		3	3			2	2	28
Indur. of spleen	1															1	3
Fellon	2	1	1	1													5
Boil	1	2	1	3					1			1			2	3	17
Carbuncle				1													1
Abscess	1					1						1					3
Hemorrhoides			3	1	1				1	1					1	2	10
Debility		1	1														2
Crampus										1							1
Insanity															1		1
Tapeworm									1								1
Diseases of an undefined character, generally of very short duration	6	4	1	3	1	4	5	7	6	8	5	4			4	2	63
	38	24	22	20	12	28	34	21	24	20	22				1	20	429

AUG. W. HOFFMEISTER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon to Iowa Penitentiary.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO MARTIN HEISEY, ESQ., WARDEN OF THE IOWA PENITENTIARY:

SIR:—I beg leave briefly to report as to affairs of my office since I became chaplain:

I entered upon my duties on the first of April, 1868. New to the situation, I felt great fears as to success. I was soon very greatly encouraged, however, for I discovered that all the officers and guards, and the contractors for the convict labor of the prison, manifested a warm interest in the religious instructions which were proposed for the unfortunate men here undergoing punishment for crimes. This was a very encouraging and gratifying state of things; and I may as well say here, as elsewhere, that it has existed without abatement up to the present time, and for it, every officer of the prison, all the guards, and the contractors, have my most grateful acknowledgments.

The burning of the chapel, which occurred in May, 1868, did not interfere with the stated religious exercises. They were carried on in the temporary dining-hall until the chapel building was again inclosed, since which they have been conducted there. The chapel is seated with rough boards, without backs, but the inconveniences have been endured without noteworthy complaint, it being supposed they would be but of temporary duration.

The success of our religious instructions has been, by the blessing of God, such as to give a confident hope that practical good has been accomplished. When I commenced my labors, there were thirty-four convicts who could neither read nor write. They were taught as well as could be done with the very limited accommodations for the purpose, but since the organization of the sabbath-school they have made great progress. Twelve of them can now read quite understandingly in the word of God, and all the others are rapidly improving.

The sabbath-school has indeed had a marked effect upon all the convicts. There is a noticeable reformation in all of them, to be directly traced to the practical inauguration of the school. From all I can discover, not a few of the men are hopefully changed for the better. In this great work of the sabbath-school, officers, guards, and contractors have shown a deep interest, the most of them being always present to assist in the instructions. It is a fact worthy of special mention, that the contractors have always accorded to me every kindness, and seconded every effort I have made in the religious instruction of the men, not objecting to my labors—on any occasion when I have thought proper—among them, when their time was at the disposal of the contractors.

The library of the prison is a source of great good to the men, but it is exceedingly deficient in the number of books. An appropriation of \$1,000 ought surely to be made by the General Assembly for additional books. The library ought to be in the chaplain's office, and the chaplain ought to be paid enough to give him a decent support—a thousand dollars a year, I should say, at least. It is inconsistent with the dignity of the State of Iowa to ask charity from a preacher of the gospel of Jesus Christ,—preachers of the gospel not being, as a class, able to dispense large charities. To ask a preacher to labor here for six hundred dollars a year, is simply to ask him to give the State at least four hundred dollars a year. The laborer is worthy of his hire.

The results in religious instruction cannot be added up like sums in arithmetic; but there is no doubt that the instructions here given have been blessed, and, we may hope, may bring forth fruit in the future that shall be plainly manifest.

I desire to express my kindest obligations to yourself, and the officers and employes of the institution, for very many courtesies and kindnesses.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH McDOWELL, *Chaplain.*

NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CURATORS OF THE IOWA STATE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 1st, 1869,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, *Governor of Iowa* :

SIR:—In compliance with the requirements of the law of the State, which received the Iowa State Historical Society under its protecting and fostering care, and placed it under the auspices of the State University, its Executive Committee—the “Board of Curators,”—submit the following report of the transactions of the Society, and the expenditures of the money received from the State during the biennial period, since the meeting of the last (Twelfth) General Assembly.

REPORT.

Among the first points secured with the aid of the appointment made the society by the last General Assembly, was that of procuring and fitting up a room for the uses of the society.

It will be noticed, by reference to our last biennial report, that at that time the society was entirely destitute of a place wherein to keep its property, or to meet for the transaction of its business; in consequence of the demand for the rooms at that time occupied in the University building, for University purposes.

The Board have been fortunate in securing a pleasant room in a building heretofore occupied as a church, ("The Stone Church," N. S. Presbyterian) for the very moderate sum of two hundred dollars annually. They regret to say, however, that their tenure of this building is very uncertain, owing to a change of ownership resulting from the late union of the long divided church, the Old and New School Presbyterian, and the consequent new uses that are demanded for it, and new value placed upon it.

The necessary fixtures to preserve and make useful display of its books, papers, pamphlets, letters, manuscripts; also its mineralogical cabinet and natural history department; its antiquarian and general historical collections, of articles symbolic of the spirit or representative of the customs of the times past, and current, have required an expenditure amounting to \$887.69.

Another item of prominent expenditure is that for

BINDING.

Since the organization of the society, the newspapers of the State have been accumulating, and have been carefully preserved and filed for binding. It is now a little less than one-half accomplished, at an expense of \$432.00.

The Board feel a special pride in this branch of its collections; believing it to be the only files which approximate to any thing like a general collection of the newspapers of the State.

From these files alone could a pretty accurate history of the events transpiring within the State for the last decade be written.

There are now 486 bound volumes of newspapers upon our shelves, and about 600 volumes unbound upon our files, increasing at the rate of one hundred weekly.

"ANNALS."

The *Annals of Iowa*, a historical periodical published Quarterly, has been increased in size to an average of one hundred pages each number. This has been published at a cost of \$747.30 for the year 1868, and of \$749.60 for the year 1869. Making a total cost for the two years of \$1,496.90.

In this periodical, effort has been made to collect as far as possible the early and current history of the State, in every department of public interest, from direct, original sources; by historical sketches of counties, cities, and institutions, by biographical histories, and descriptive statements of transactions of local import, that bear upon prominent events, or prominent individuals, and upon every point which explains or throws light upon the condition, or customs of the people, of the early days of the commonwealth, or marks the origin and growth of public interest, or manifests the characteristics, or spirit, of its citizens at any era of its history.

A little less than a thousand pages of this varied class of State and Western history have gathered in this work, and scattered over the State and through our exchanges into every State of the Union, for present public reference, and deposited in our archives for the use of those who shall come after us.

The expenditures for salaried services during the biennial period covered by our report are as follows, viz:

To corresponding secretary.....	\$1,300 00
To librarian.....	900.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,200.00

PAY TO OFFICIALS.

These constitute the leading expenditures; the balance for sundries, amounting to \$332.91, are specifically shown in the accompanying report of the treasurer marked (A) with vouchers appended, marked (B).

Recapitulation of expenditures for the biennial period ending December 7, 1869.

Rent of historical rooms	\$ 300.00
Repairs and fixtures.....	887.69
Binding	413.00
Publication of annals.....	1,496.90
Salaries to officers.....	2,200.00
Sundries	332.91
Total	<u>\$5,630.40</u>

The receipts of the Society, as shown by the report of the treasurer, amount to \$7,589.79.

There remains in his hands therefore, after deducting expenditures, \$1,959.39.

PRESENT CONDITION.

The following is the present condition of the affairs of the Society, as regards the objects for which it was organized, viz:

It has now in its possession, gathered from a great variety of sources and by various ways, the following property of special historical interest.

COLLECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Bound volumes...	2053
Unbound books and pamphlets	3652
Miscellaneous books and pamphlets for exchange..	3205
Total books and pamphlets on hand, Dec. 1st, 1869	<u>8910</u>
Relics and articles of historical value, with zoological and mineralogical specimens....	4003

Bound volumes of newspapers	486
Unbound volumes of newspapers.....	600
Total volumes of newspapers.....	<u>1086</u>

It is in receipt of over one hundred newspapers weekly, published within the State. It receives upwards of thirty historical periodicals regularly from publishers at various points of the United States and Canada.

It is in exchange relations with thirty-seven historical societies, and public institutions devoted to some branch of historical collections, viz :

Historical Society of Ohio.

American Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts.

Boston Numismatic Society of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts' Historical Society.

New England Historical Society of Massachusetts.

Historical Collections, Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts.

New York Historical Society.

American Ethnological Society, New York.

American Statistical Society, New York.

American Numismatic and Archæological Society, New York.

Long Island Historical Society.

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois.

Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Minnesota Historical Society.

New Hampshire Historical Society.

New Jersey Historical Society.

Rhode Island Historical Society.

Delaware Historical Society.

Maine Historical Society.

Wisconsin Historical Society.

Dakota Historical Society.

Missouri Historical Society.

Montreal Historical Society, Canada.

Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

State Library of Iowa.

Library of the State University of Iowa.

Natural History Society, Montreal, Canada.

Missouri Institute, St. Louis.

New York Library, Albany, N. Y.

Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

It sends the annals also regularly to the following organizations within the State from which it receives from time to time contributions to its cabinet, or library, or museum.

Institution for the Education of the Blind, Vinton.

Agricultural College, Ames.

Monticello Library Association, Monticello.

Keokuk Library Association, Keokuk.

Library of the State University, Iowa City.

Deaf and Dumb Institution, Iowa City.

Soldier's Orphan's Home, Davenport.

Soldier's Orphan's Home, Cedar Falls.

Soldier's Orphan's Home, Glenwood.

It distributes seven hundred copies of the annals quarterly.

In every field of its work it is making good progress.

Good:—Speaking with reference to the nature of the work performed, and the difficulties in the way of rapid accumulations, and accomplishment:

Growing out of the nature of the work to be accomplished, and the inadequacy of the means for a pursuit of a different course, the society has been compelled to depend very largely upon gratuitous contributions of articles of value, for its cabinet and to its printed historical collections.

Its financial means being only equal to the effort of foraging for the source of history and soliciting the unpaid work of those holding the keys to the class of knowledge desired, and of disposing with proper care, or publishing, the receipts of its foraging efforts.

Of course, without the stimulus of compensation from time to time or talent bestowed, or articles of value asked, comparatively few of the many who have participated in, and helped to make the history of the State, or who carry in their memories valuable knowledge concerning it, have been found willing to contribute the time,

labor, and patience necessary to give their knowledge to the public, and the future; or, to part with valuable relics, however supremely valuable to the collection of the society.

Yet hedged by all these embarrassments, the printed matter published within the time since the last report, has swelled to a thousand pages of valuable monographs by those who have confined themselves chiefly to the hitherto "unwritten history" of the State. And have gathered their facts from living witnesses, or recorded their own remembrances of transactions of which themselves were participants.

FUTURE WORK.

It is the wish of the board to enlarge as rapidly as possible every department of the labor contemplated at the organization of the society.

To push the personal, political, statistical and physical history of its early years, especially those subjects of its history which are passing most rapidly from sight or memory.

In a few years the generation of *pioneers* will have passed "to that bourne from which no traveler returns," and with them will pass, unless garnered now, treasures of pioneer history of priceless value to the future. To gather and preserve this class of facts, is a prominent and constant endeavor.

Also within a few years will pass away forever, much that is valuable from the domain of its natural history. Its feathered tribes, its finny schools, and all the families of its fauna, are rapidly diminishing the number of their species and varieties, and in a few years the naturalist, in his search for the indigene inhabitants of the prairies, forests, and rivers, will search in vain for ocular evidences of their existence, unless systematic and persistent work is given to gather and preserve specimens now. To this end the society has established a department of natural history, and made some acquisitions for it, and is hoping to extend its conquests in this field until it has secured *all* the remaining endangered classes.

Like changes are, in a measure, being wrought upon other original conditions; witness the great change of physical feature: a few years and scarce a trace of the original beautiful Iowa will be discernable. The grandeur and beauty of its prairies, and groves, and

streams, in their primitive aspect, which made it the delight of every early witness, and drew from even savages that emphatic exclamation, significant of rapture, which gave it the name it bears, pregnant with the idea of beauty in the native tongue, are already nearly covered from sight by the habiliments of art, incident to cultivated life.

To snatch from oblivion which must shroud these various original features, are among the objects to which the energies of the society have also been addressed.

The liberality of the last legislature has enabled them to push these objects beyond the accomplishments of any previous equal period ; and placed it measurably beyond the embarrassments of pecuniary wants which pinched its heretofore and crippled effort.

With the same liberality continued, the board feel confident, that the laudable objects undertaken can be pursued with still greater effectiveness, inasmuch, as the fields of labor are already opened, and the sources of historic wealth developed.

We therefore respectfully submit a statement of the sum which would suffice to continue the society in a vigorous career of usefulness, and set forth the specific objects for which an appropriation is asked at the hands of the General Assembly.

1st.	Compensation to officer, one or more to give needful time and work in all its departments, annually.....	\$1,500.00
2d.	To aid in the publication of the annals.....	600.00
3d.	Contingent fund to pay for articles of historic value not obtainable by exchange or gift, annually.....	300.00
4th.	Rent, annually.....	400.00
5th.	Expressage, printing, and incidentals.....	200.00
	Total, annually.....	<hr/> \$3,000.00

In addition to this, we need a permanent building, for the use of the officers, and meetings of the society, and the safe keeping of its precious property.

We do not feel that we too greatly magnify our purpose and our work in extending our request for a special appropriation for the

purpose of erecting a convenient fire-proof building for the uses indicated.

Ten thousand dollars thus expended would bring a return to the State, not measured in value by dollars and cents, but by measureless value to the future in that sense of satisfaction which its future millions of citizens will feel in the historical knowledge of the days of its beginnings.

We feel assurance that with the grant of this moderate sum, this city will contribute, if necessary, the amount necessary to make it a fitting receptacle for the treasures of future history, and place them safe beyond the chance of destruction by the elements.

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

For annual expenses in carrying on the work, and publishing "Annals" and additional col- lections, binding, etc.....	\$3,000.00
For the special purpose of erecting a building as archives of collections.....	10,000.00
Total for the year 1870.....	\$13,000.00
Annually thereafter, (deducting rent)....	2,600.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Curators.

SANFORD W. HUFF,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Of the State Historical Society of Iowa, submitted to the Curators, December 1st, 1868.

RECEIPTS OF 1868.

Per balance in Treasury.....	\$ 35.88
Per regular State appropriation....	500.00
Per special State appropriation.....	3,000.00
Per other sources.....	114.00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$3,649.88

DISBURSEMENTS OF 1868.

No. of corresponding vouchers.—

28 for use of rooms one quarter.....	\$ 50.00
10, 13, 16, 20, 27, 29, 31, 38, fitting rooms and fixtures	681.54
24, 26, 32, salary of Librarian.....	500.00
19, 34, salary of corresponding Secretary.....	800.00
14, binding books and papers.....	406.00
1, 2, 3, 15, 17, 35, 37, printing the "Annals".....	747.30
14, 11, 21, 22, freight.....	10.32
5, 6, 36, stationery.....	44.45
7, 8, 23, extra printing.....	31.00
9, 12, 18, 25, 30, 32, 39, incidental expenses.....	62.75
	<hr/>
Total disbursements.....	\$3,333.39
Balance in Treasury.....	\$316.49

RECEIPTS OF 1869.

Per balance in treasury.....	\$ 316.49
Per regular State appropriation.....	500.00
Per special State appropriation.....	3,000.00
Per other sources.....	175.32
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$ 3,991.81

DISBURSEMENTS OF 1869.

Nos. of corresponding vouchers.—

40, 54, 61, 67, 75, for use of rooms.....	\$ 250.00
41, 43, for cases, fixtures, etc.....	206.15
51, 59, 62, 72, 74, salary of librarian....	400.00
50, 60, 65, 73, salary of Corresponding Secretary	500.00
69, for binding books and papers.....	7.00
52, 57, 64, 71, for printing "The Annals".....	749.60
47, 48, 49, 55, 66, for freight.....	31.60
42, 56, for coal.....	25.20
70, for stationery.....	16.88
44, 58, 63, 68, for extra printing.....	59.65
45, 46, 53, for incidental expenses.....	50.98
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Total disbursements.....	\$ 2,297.01
Balance in treasury.....	1,694.80

All of which, with the vouchers therefor, is respectfully submitted.

H. S. WELTON, *Treasurer.*

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA

TO THE

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SUBMITTING

REPORT OF REPRIEVES, PARDONS, AND COMMUTATIONS,

FROM JANUARY 16. 1868, TO JANUARY 12, 1870.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

[No. 22.]

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Des Moines, January 27, 1870. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the requirements of the constitution, I herewith submit a report of reprieves, pardons, and commutations granted, with the reasons therefor during the term of two years, beginning January 16th, 1868, and ending January 12th, 1870; as also a list of remissions of fines and forfeitures, with amounts remitted during the same time.

REPRIEVES.

February 13th, 1868, issued an order postponing the execution of the sentence of death pronounced against Samuel P. Watkins, convicted of the crime of murder, committed in the county of Jackson, from the 21st day of February to the 17th day of April, 1868.

April 7th, 1868, issued an order for the further postponement of the execution of the sentence of death against S. P. Watkins, till the 16th day of October, 1868.

Both of these reprieves were granted for the reason that two other persons, who were indicted with Watkins for the same offense, were awaiting trial, and it was thought not improbable that additional facts would be developed at their trial, bearing upon the case of Watkins. The date fixed in each reprieve was selected with the

expectation that the trial mentioned would take place before such time.

PARDONS.

Peter Kramer, offense—larceny; sentence four months, November 4th, 1867, Johnson county. Pardon issued January 17th, 1868, on the petition of county officers and citizens of that county, representing that the convict was a young man who had previously borne an excellent character for industry, sobriety, and integrity, who served with credit as a private soldier in the late war, and who was led to commit the offense by the influence of an elder relative.

Christian A. Rohrabacker, offense—burglary; sentence, six years, May 17th, 1865, Buchanan county. Pardon granted January 30th, 1868, on the petition of numerous citizens, stating that they believed him to be innocent of the crime and that he was convicted upon insufficient evidence, facts coming to light subsequent to the trial going to show the unreliability of the testimony given by the principal witness for the prosecution.

Ruel Cain, offense—larceny; sentence two years, from September, 1866, Black Hawk county. Pardoned February 6th, 1868, at the request of George H. Hand, of Yankton, Dakota Territory, who represented that the convict had a wife and child living at Yankton, and that they were dependent upon the father of Cain for their support, and that if a pardon were granted he would leave the State. His term also had nearly expired.

Loren G. Cole, offense—forgery; sentenced to pay a fine of three hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail one year, March term, 1867, Jackson county. He had previously borne a good character, and this was his first offense. He having paid the fine, a pardon was granted on the 28th day of February, 1868, on the

petition of the presiding Judge, the District-Attorney and many others, stating the foregoing facts.

Catherine McArdle, offense—murder ; sentenced on the 12th day of October, 1864, in the district court for Jackson county, for life. Mrs. McArdle was an infirm old lady, being upwards of sixty years old and in feeble health, and it was quite generally believed by the attorneys and the Judge that she plead guilty to save her son, who had been charged with the crime. Upon the recommendation of Judge Richman, and a statement by him that the ends of justice had been answered, her pardon was granted.

Frederick Riemer, offense—larceny ; sentence two terms in the county jail of six months each and two fines of one hundred and fifty dollars each and costs of prosecution, by the district court of Des Moines county, January term, 1868. Pardon was issued September, 1st, 1868, upon the petition of the county officers of said county and the prosecuting witnesses, stating that the convict was ignorant and was believed to have been a tool in the hands of others ; also, that he had already served nine months.

Wilson McLaughlin, offense—burglary ; sentence six months, June 9th, 1868, from Cedar County. His pardon was granted upon the recommendation of the district judge presiding at his trial, and for good behavior while in the Penitentiary, having already served five months.

Jackson Benham, offense—murder ; sentence two years and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, June 6th, 1868, in the district court for Franklin county. He was pardoned January 26th, 1869, on a petition signed by the judge, district attorney, jurors, and county officers, stating, as a ground for such petition, his youth at the time the crime was committed, and also that there was doubt of his guilt.

David Cochran, offense—larceny, committed in Keokuk county ;

sentence three months in the county jail. Pardoned January 26th, 1869, on the petition of the judge, district attorney, and nine of the jurors, Cochran being represented as nearly imbecile and hardly responsible.

Mollie Gardner, offense—larceny; sentence six months at the November term, 1868, of the district court for Scott county. She was pardoned on the 13th of February, 1869, on a petition signed by the judge, district attorney, leading lawyers, nine of the jurors, and many citizens of the county, representing that she was young and weak-minded, and was not the taker but only the receiver of the goods stolen.

Samuel Barr, offense—larceny; sentence three years from January 1867, by the district court for Des Moines county. Pardon was granted, March 5th, 1869, on the recommendation of the district judge, district attorney, and numerous citizens, for the reason that the convict was a young boy and this was his first offense; and also that his conduct in the Penitentiary had been unexceptionable.

Sterling McCord, offense—larceny; sentence three years at the September term, 1866, of the district court for Ringgold county. Pardon was issued April 21st, 1869, on the application of the judge and district attorney who tried, and the grand jury who indicted, him, representing that he is believed to have reformed and will make a good citizen; that he entered the military service of the United States during the war at the age of fourteen and served three years and was honorably discharged, and that this was his first offense.

William H. Knight, offense—burglary, in forcibly entering the Buchanan county safe; sentence six years from July 1865, by the district court for Delaware county. His pardon was granted July 6th, 1869, on a petition signed by over two hundred citizens of Buchanan county, and forty-one of Black Hawk county. Among

the former were most of the county officers and the foreman and two of the grand jury who indicted him. Judge Burt, who tried the case, also qualifiedly concurred in the application, and the surgeon of the Penitentiary reported his health such as to unfit him for hard work. Moreover, from an examination of the testimony upon which he was convicted, it was believed that he was innocent of the crime.

Oliver J. Barker, offense—larceny, committed in Wayne county; sentence two years from October 30th, 1867, by the district court for Lucas county. Pardoned July 6th, 1869, in response to a petition signed by a large number of citizens of Wayne county, including several of the county officers and the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal and United Presbyterian churches, and the leading business men, and of a certificate of good behavior from the Warden of the Penitentiary; and also because it was believed that this young man had been sufficiently punished, and because of the additional fact that he had served faithfully in the army during the late war, and that his pardon was asked for by his officers and comrades.

COMMUTATIONS.

John Farrell, convicted of nuisance in selling intoxicating liquors, in Lee county. Remitted order of commitment to jail, July 29th, 1868, and directed that the fines stand against him in the form of a judgment. It was represented that, besides a small family of his own, a widowed mother and an invalid brother, who had lost his health in the army, are dependent upon him for support. He also promised not again to sell intoxicating liquors contrary to law. The petition in this case was signed by county officers and members of the board of supervisors, by the district attorney, and by many other citizens.

John Dailey, offense—selling intoxicating liquors, Polk county; sentence, fine of sixty dollars, and to stand committed until the

same should be paid. On the 31st August, 1868, ordered that the sentence be stayed from execution for sixty days, on a representation that the ends of justice would be promoted rather than otherwise by the delay.

REMISSION OF FINES AND FORFEITURES.

Roger Loftus, Lee county, amount remitted.....	\$100.00
Henry C. Landis, Lee county, amount remitted.....	100.00
A. J. Hill, Muscatine county, amount remitted.....	75.00
Geo. Sharieder, Muscatine county, amount remitted.....	300.00
Thomas Shafer and Absolom Farlow, forfeiture, Butler county, amount remitted.....	500.00
G. W. Conner, Muscatine county, amount remitted (including costs).....	50.00
William Sterman, Madison county, amount remitted.....	500.00
Peter P. Freeman, Johnson county, amount remitted.....	300.00
Gilbert Hawkins, Johnson county, forfeiture, amount remitted.....	200.00

SAM'L MERRILL.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

TO THE

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

IN REFERENCE TO THE DES MOINES RIVER LANDS.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I am constrained to call your attention to a subject, which seems to me worthy of your consideration, during your present session.

Having of late received numerous letters from citizens residing along the Des Moines Valley, in reference to the great hardship which will result to them from a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in relation to the Des Moines River Grant. And having consulted with other reliable parties, who confirm the statements of those letters, and also being somewhat familiar with the history of this case from personal knowledge, I take occasion to ask the attention of the General Assembly to the facts in relation thereto, in the hope that some plan may be devised to relieve these people from the great suffering which must come to them if they should be driven without any compensation from the farms they have cultivated for years, and upon which they have spent their all.

It is evident that the decision of the highest court in the nation in the case of Wm. B. Welles vs. Hannah Riley, lately announced against this pre-emption, settles the question that these pre-emptors can expect no relief from the court, and whatever they may obtain, for what, to most of them, comprises the accumulation of a life time of industry, must come from the mercy of a corporation and its grantees, or as a gratuity of the State or General Government.

In order to a clear understanding of this question, it may not be improper for me briefly to refer to the manner in which these titles, now determined to be worthless, were acquired. On the 8th day of August, A. D. 1846, Congress granted to the then territory of Iowa one moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands in a strip of five miles in width on each side of the Des Moines river to be selected within said territory, to improve the

navigation of the said river from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork. The State of Iowa, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1847, by joint resolution of the General Assembly accepted the grant. February 23, 1848, R. M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, decided that the State was entitled to alternate sections of five miles in width along the whole extent of the river within the limits of Iowa. The decisions of the land department at Washington, in reference to the extent of the grant, from this time fluctuated with almost every change of affairs in that department until December, 1859, when the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision limiting the grant to the Raccoon Forks. Previous to this decision, and during the time in which the extent of the grant was undetermined and uncertain, a large number of settlers had gone upon these lands by the advice of the United States Land Officers and made valuable improvements with the avowed purpose of pre-empting as soon as the result should be finally determined. When this Supreme Court decision was announced, they went forward, proved up their pre-emptions, received certificates of payment, and finally obtained patents for their lands. Others went on and made pre-emptions up to July 12, 1862, when a confirmatory act of Congress was obtained, extending the grant of August 8, 1846, to the north line of the State. Now, this late decision of the Court, a copy of which I herewith transmit, deprives these pre-emptors of their title to these lands, and throws them upon the mercy of those who have prosecuted this suit to a successful issue. Instances are not wanting in our history where States, and even the United States, under circumstances like these have partially indemnified the victims of the errors of their own officers. That this is a case of that kind there can be no question. These men went upon the lands with the assurance of the Land Department at Washington that they were entitled so to do under the pre-emption laws of the United States.

According to the books of the Land Department at Washington City, as shown by Mr. Kelburnis' report on the adjustment of the river lands claims, under the act of July 12th, 1862, there is some 32,854 50-100 acres of this land upon which settlements has been

made under the pre-emption laws, 18,860 73-100 of which had been patented and was in process of being patented, and 18,993 50-100 acres had been pre-empted prior to July 12th, 1862. Now I submit as the Government has been in fault in its decisions whereby these people have been deluded into pre-empting lands since decided to have been a reservation, that they should in some manner receive indemnification either from the State or General Government. Such indemnity could be made with almost no expense to the people of the whole country, while it would be of incalculable benefit to those pioneers, whose all is dependent upon the action of a government which cannot afford to be unjust to its citizens.

As to the manner in which this indemnity shall be made and provided for, whether by joint resolution memorializing Congress and pressing it upon the attention of Senators and Representatives, and earnestly asking justice for these people, or by some provisions through the agency of the State, I do not now advise, knowing that you will find some proper way to meet so just a claim. I only urge its importance as a matter of honor and justice to the government and because it appeals to the best principles of our humanity.

SAMUEL MERRILL.

March 28th, 1870.

By order of the House referred to the following special committee :

GALUSHA PARSONS, *Chairman*.
JOHN A. KASSON,
JOHN D. HUNTER,
JOHN F. HOPKINS,
AARON BROWN, of Fayette.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR MERRILL,

COMMUNICATED JAN. 31, 1870.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

[No. 24.]

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, January 31, 1870. }

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :

In accordance with a request made to the Governors of the several States, with reference to a convention summoned to meet at St. Louis, on the twentieth and twenty-first days of October last, I appointed four delegates from the State at large, and two delegates from each congressional district, to attend that convention. I have the honor to transmit herewith a brief report of that delegation made through its chairman, ex-Governor Ralph P. Lowe.

The convention was called to consider "the expediency of removing the capital of the United States to some point in the valley of the Mississippi." The people of Iowa have as much interest in this question as those of any other of the States, which have now become, by the progress of territorial acquisition and of population, the central States of this Union. While the center of national territory lies west of the Missouri river, and there is no probability that future acquisitions, on the north or on the south, will ever carry it east of our western State border, the center of population is rapidly approaching the Mississippi from the east, and will be and remain

permanently in the vicinity of that river, although there is no present probability that it will ever pass to the westward of that stream. Lying between these two points, there is no commonwealth in the land, the people of which can have a greater interest than those of Iowa in the permanent location of the national capital.

In this great valley, the center of population, of political and industrial power, and eventually of wealth, will certainly be. It is steadily moving thitherward. Twenty years hence, and probably forever thereafter, the heart of the nation will be not far east of the southeastern corner of Iowa.

Every consideration of the fitness of things, the equitable and just convenience of the different parts of the country, the benefit of communities the distance of whom from the capital is now so remote and burdensome, the economy of time and expense in the transaction of public business, the military safety of the national property and archives, all point to a removal at no distant day.

The seat of government, once established here, would be surrounded, in the language of the resolutions of the Capital Removal Convention, "by numerous millions of brave and union-loving citizens, would be forever safe against foreign foes or sectional seditions, and would need neither armaments nor standing armies for its protection."

The question is a national, not a sectional one. The citizens of New England, of the old Middle States, and of the whole South, have an equal interest with those of the central valley, and of the Pacific coast, and of the new territories of the mountain interior, soon to become States, in the placing of the national capital where it will forever meet the wants, and unite the interests and deliberate convictions of all.

Our nation is one, made so by the Declaration of Independence and the war of the Revolution, organized as such by the federal constitution, and forever established as such by the war of the Rebellion. To strengthen this oneness we should harmonize, as much as possible, all geographical interests, and remove every cause which might lead, however remotely, to sectional divisions. The location of the capital, far from the center of the nation, indeed at one extremity of the country, has a tendency, I fear, to create a feeling that the more distant States and territories are regarded rather as dependencies of the government, than as integral parts of the nation. Locate the capital centrally, and no matter how extensive the boundaries of the republic, each section would feel that it had an equal part in the government, equally participating in its benefits, and sharing equally in its responsibilities. This valley, too, it should not be forgotten, will furnish the proper point for a central capital, even though our republic should be extended over the whole continent of North America.

Local interests, and the anticipated cost of new buildings, obstruct now the accomplishment of this object. The former should, of course, have no weight whatever. The cost of new structures, greater than that of all now belonging to the government, must in time be incurred, and would be no greater at the new capital. It is expected that some one of the States in the valley of the Mississippi will offer the nation a suitable and ample piece of territory in place of the present District of Columbia. I cannot doubt that the proceeds of such a gift, properly managed, would fully defray all expenses incurred by the removal.

It would seem to be the clear duty of our representatives in Congress to decline to vote for further expenditures for the national buildings at the present capital.

Without suggesting how the legislature of Iowa shall express its judgment and that of the people of the State, I content myself with calling your attention to the subject.

SAMUEL MERRILL.

REPORT.

KEOKUK, IOWA, Jan. 14, 1870.

His Excellency, Gov. Merrill:

As chairman of the delegation which you were pleased to appoint to attend the National Capital Convention, held at St. Louis, on the 20th of October last, I have the honor to report that a goodly number of the delegates thus appointed by your Excellency attended said Convention, heartily participated in its proceedings, and without a dissenting voice fully concurred in the preamble and resolutions hereto appended, which were adopted, and constituted the substance of the action of the convention.

It may be proper to add that the States of the West and Southwest, including those of the Pacific slope were all, or nearly all, represented in said convention; that their action in the premises was marked with wonderful unanimity and with that earnestness of conviction which would seem to take no denial in the final consummation of the measure. Your delegates, so far as they lawfully could do so, have committed their State to the policy of removing the seat of the national government to the Mississippi valley—a measure of very great importance to the people of the West; and they would rejoice to know that their personal pledges upon the subject, should be supported by the more authoritative expression of the General Assembly of their State in the same direction.

Most respectfully,

R. P. LOWE, Chairman, &c.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, The present site of the national capital was selected as the most central point, when the people of this republic, only a few millions in numbers, inhabited only a narrow strip of country along the Atlantic coast; and,

WHEREAS, The population of this republic has increased thirteen fold since then, and spread over a vast continent, of which the States in existence when the seat of government was located, form only the eastern edge; and,

WHEREAS, The present location of the national capital is notoriously inconvenient in times of peace, as the darkest pages of our national history demonstrate, in times of war or domestic turbulence is so dangerously exposed as to require vast armaments and untold millions of money for its special defense; and,

WHEREAS, All the reasons which caused the location of the seat of government where it now is, have, by the enormous development of the country, and a corresponding change in the wants of the people, become utterly absolute; therefore,

1. *Resolved,* That it is absurd to suppose that the handful of inhabitants in 1789, just emerging from colonial vassalage, before steamboats, railways, telegraphs, or power-presses were dreamed of, or a mile of turnpike or canal constructed, possessed the authority or desired to exercise the power of fixing the site of the capital forever, on the banks of the Potomac, against the will and interests of the hundreds of millions who might come after them.

2. That the people have endured the present illy-located capital for three-quarters of a century, patiently waiting for the western territory of the Union to be peopled and organized into States, and until the center of population, area, and wealth could be determined, when a permanent place of residence for the government could be selected. That time has now come. All sectional issues are settled; all dangerous domestic variances disposed of; a new era has been entered upon, and a new departure taken.

3. That in the language of James Madison, in the Congress of 1789, "an equal attention to the rights of the community, is the basis of republics. If we consider the effects of legislative power on the aggregate community, we must feel equal inducement to look to the center in order to find the proper seat of government." This equal attention has not been and cannot be given to the interests and rights of the people, so long as the capital is located in an inconvenient section of the Union.

4. That the vast and fertile region known as the Mississippi Valley, must for all time be the seat of empire of this continent, and exert the controlling influence in the nation, because it is homogeneous in its interests, and too powerful even to permit the outlying States

to sever their connection with the Union. This vast plain will always be the surplus food and fiber-producing portion of the continent and the great market for the fine fabrics and tropical productions of the other sections of the republic. This immense basin must have numerous outlets and channels of cheap and swift communication by water and rail with the seaboard, for the egress of its products and the ingress of its exchanges. Therefore, whatever policy the government may pursue that tends to multiply, improve, or enlarge those arteries of commerce, must result in common advantage to the whole Union—to the seaboard States equally with those of the center.

5. That the natural, convenient, and inevitable place for the capital of the republic is in the heart of this valley, where the center of population, wealth, and power is irresistibly gravitating; where the government, surrounded by numerous millions of brave and Union-loving citizens, would be forever safe against foreign foes or sectional seditions, and where it would need neither armaments nor standing armies for its protection.

6. That while advocating the removal of the seat of government to the Mississippi Valley, we do not mean to serve the interests of any particular locality, but that we urge Congress to appoint a commission for the purpose of selecting a convenient site for the national capital in this great valley of the Mississippi, pledging ourselves to be satisfied with and to abide by the decision to be arrived at by the national legislature.

7. That in urging the removal of the national capital from its present inconvenient, out-of-the-way, and exposed location in the far East we are in earnest, and that we shall not cease in our efforts until that end is accomplished, firmly believing that the absolute necessity for the removal will become more apparent every day, and the majority of the American people will not long permit their interests and convenience to be disregarded.

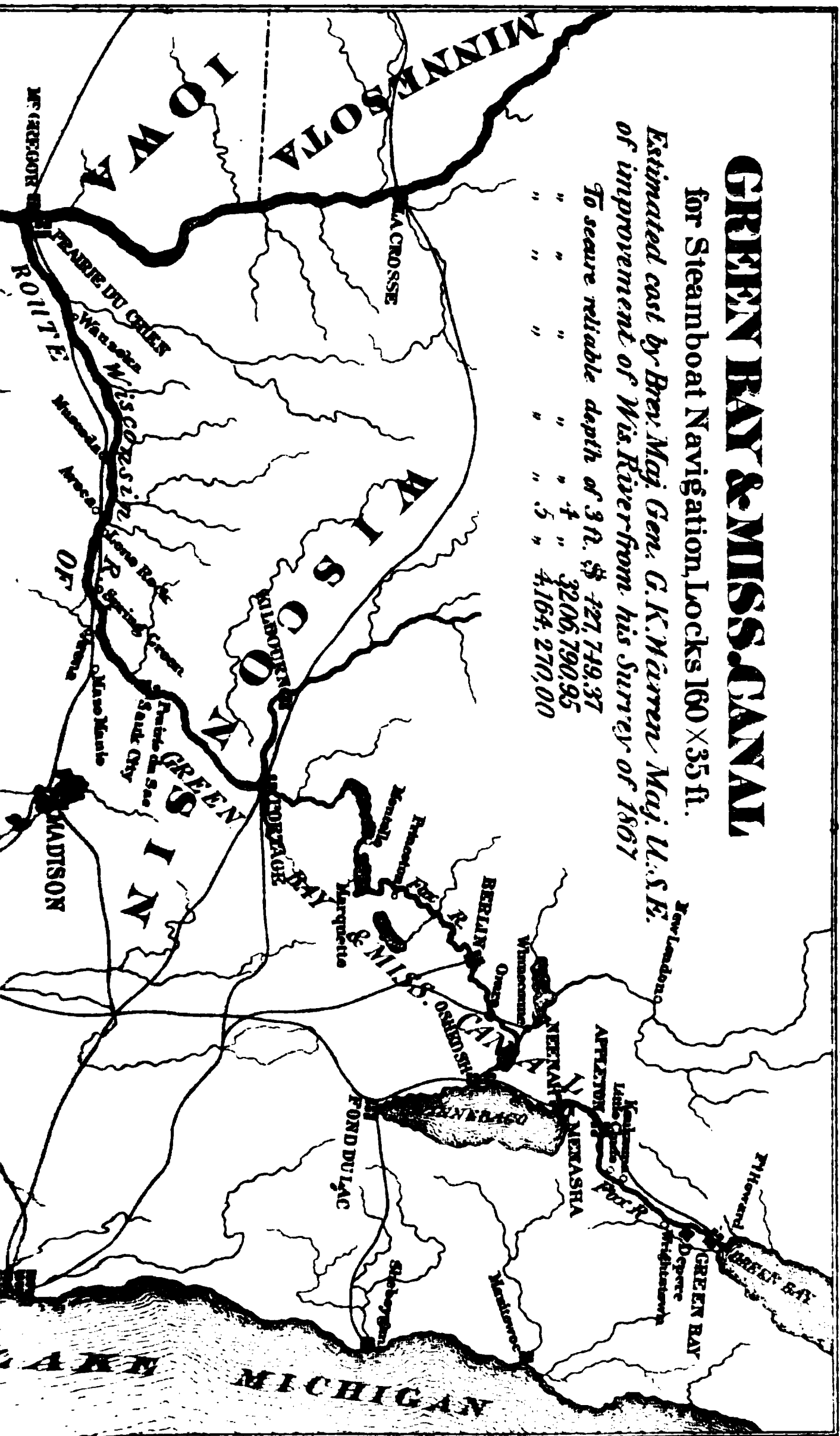
8. That the removal of the national capital being only a question of time, we emphatically oppose and condemn all expenditures of money for enlargement of government buildings, and the erection of new ones at the present seat of the national Government, as a useless and wanton waste of the property of the people.

GREEN BAY & MISSISSIPPI CANAL

for Steamboat Navigation, Locks 160 X 35 ft.

*Estimated cost by Brev. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren Maj. U.S.E.
of improvement of Wis. River from his Survey of 1867*

To secure reliable depth of 3 ft. \$ 127,749.37
 " " " " 4 " 3206,790.95
 " " " " .5 " 4,164,270.00



SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA

TO THE

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

**IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS OF
THE FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS.**

FEBRUARY 9, 1870.

**DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.**

[No. 25.]

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
February 9th, 1870. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

As suggested in my message to the General Assembly, at the opening of the session, and in compliance with a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 1st instant, asking for further facts and suggestions in relation to the Wisconsin and Fox river improvements, I have the honor to submit to the General Assembly a brief statement of facts connected with the agitation of this measure, so full of importance to the interests of the northwestern States.

On the 2d of October, 1868, at the request of a meeting held a short time previously at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, representing many of the towns along the line of the proposed improvement, the Governors of Minnesota, Missouri, and Iowa united with the Governor of Wisconsin in a call for a convention, to be held at Prairie du Chien, on the 10th of November, 1868, for the purpose of maturing "measures to impress upon Congress the necessity of making immediate and sufficient appropriations to secure the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers."

This call was responded to by the attendance at such convention of over one hundred delegates from the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, New York, Massachusetts, and Iowa. This convention, which was very earnest and harmonious in its deliberations, was

deeply impressed with the urgent necessity that exists for the accomplishment of the improvement. A committee was instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress, setting forth the material facts embraced in a report on statistics that had been presented to the convention. This memorial, carefully prepared, was printed, in due time, in pamphlet form, copies whereof are herewith presented to your honorable body.

This convention was reassembled at Portage City, Wisconsin, on the 20th of October last, pursuant to call; at which meeting, with entire unanimity, the memorial prepared by the committee was adopted. A draft of a memorial to be presented to Congress by the legislatures of the several States was also adopted. A copy of this draft I have the honor to submit herewith.

The Wisconsin river, having its rise in the northern part of the State of Wisconsin, runs southerly until it approaches the Fox river, then turns abruptly southwesterly, and, running in that course one hundred and eighteen miles, empties into the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. The Fox river, having its rise in the southern part of Wisconsin, runs northwesterly until it approaches the Wisconsin river, then turns abruptly northeasterly, and running in that course one hundred and sixty miles empties into Lake Michigan at Green Bay.

The course of the two rivers below the portage, the point of nearest approach, is surprisingly straight, and nearly upon a due line passing through Prairie du Chien and the straits of Mackinaw. The divide, or portage, separating the Wisconsin river waters, putting into the Gulf of Mexico, from the Fox river waters putting into the St. Lawrence, is a level sand prairie, without rocks and in width one and one-half miles. The Wisconsin, at the portage, is at the summit level. It is about seven feet higher than the Fox at the portage,

about two hundred feet higher than Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Fox, and one hundred and sixty-nine feet higher than the Mississippi at the mouth of the Wisconsin.

Already a canal at the portage connects the Wisconsin and the Fox, and a slack-water communication, extending from the portage to Green Bay, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, overcomes by locks and dams the fall of two hundred feet, and connects the Wisconsin river with Lake Michigan. The Fox river, from its mouth to Oshkosh on Lake Winnebago, has a low water channel of about four feet, and, from Lake Winnebago to the portage, of about three feet. At stages of high water, boats of three, four, and even five feet draft have passed from Lake Michigan up the Fox river, and down the Wisconsin into the Mississippi river. As late in the season as June, boats of three hundred tons burden have made the passage. In stages of *low* water the Wisconsin cannot be navigated on account of the drifting sand.

It is proposed that the general government be urged to improve the navigation of the Wisconsin river from its mouth to the portage, so that boats of five feet draft may pass with facility in the lowest stages of water.

The works of improvement now in operation upon said rivers are owned by the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, and chiefly extend from the portage to the mouth of the Fox.

This company will make the navigation of the Fox river as good as the government will make the Wisconsin, so that the project is narrowed down to the improvement of one hundred and eighteen miles of river navigation—an improvement, the course and nature of which are best shown by the accompanying map.

THE COST.

The cost of the work has been ascertained. Under instructions from the engineer department of the government, issued in July, 1866, Major General G. K. Warren took charge of the survey of various rivers, including the Wisconsin.

In his report to the department, of October, 1868, published with the report of the Secretary of War, for 1869, (Message and accompanying documents, Ex. Doc. 1, Pt 2. p, 360,) I find estimates for three plans of improving the Wisconsin river, which in substance are as follows, to-wit: That a low water channel in the river, of three feet depth, can be had for less than \$500,000; that a low water channel, of four feet depth, partly in the river but chiefly a steamboat canal, paved at the sides, wider at the bottom by fourteen feet than the Erie canal, can be had for little over \$3,000,000, and that a like channel of five feet depth, all canal, can be had for a little over \$4,000,000.

THE SAVING.

Will the saving justify the expenditure?

It is believed that, with this improvement completed, the cost of transportation will not exceed per ton, per mile, one-fourth of the same by rail. At seven mills per ton, (fully an average by river,) the cost from Prairie du Chien to Green Bay, 278 miles, amounts to \$1.95 per ton. The average distance from the Mississippi to Milwaukee, or the head of Lake Michigan, by rail, is 170 miles, and from the head to a point on Lake Michigan, opposite Green Bay, is 150 miles. The cost at thirty mills per ton, per mile, by rail, and three mills by lake, with transshipment at the Mississippi added, amounts to \$6.21 per ton, making a saving by the water route of \$4.26 per ton.

It is thought that the yearly crop is now sufficiently large to make the shipment eastward from points west of Lake Michigan not less than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, with flour reduced to wheat, and of grain, including wheat, not less than 100,000,000 bushels.

The board of trade reports, for 1869, of only two of the ports upon Lake Michigan—Chicago and Milwaukee—show that the shipments east from those ports alone of wheat, and flour reduced to equivalent quantities of wheat, exceeded 50,000,000 bushels, and of grain, including wheat, exceeded 100,000,000 bushels.

This quantity in weight, estimating for the different kinds of grain, is about 2,500,000 tons, a saving upon this amount of \$4.26 per ton, would amount to \$10,650,000; or, upon the movement eastward of a single grain crop, to more than twice the estimated cost of the largest proposed improvement.

It may be said that all of this grain will not go by water. If by rail it must go at approximate water rates. It is equally a saving whether effected by light tolls or light rail rates.

This State will soon have for export, yearly, an average crop of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 50,000,000 bushels of grain including wheat. Upon the movement of the crop of the State of Iowa alone, the saving each year therefore would be nearly sufficient to make the largest of the proposed improvements.

In exchange for grain, we will receive lumber, coal, iron, and merchandise. A proportionate reduction upon these freights would increase, and might double, the saving. Iowa could profitably undertake the work by itself. It can certainly bear its proportion of any assessment which the general government may make therefor.

The moneys advanced can be repaid from tolls. Should only one-fifth of the total shipments eastward go by water, with tolls levied not to exceed those on the Erie Canal, and which would little if any

reduce the saving mentioned, it is estimated that after paying for repairs and management, there could remain a fund from which to make repayment of nearly a million of dollars per annum.

The hope for results so important to Iowa and the country, induces me to favor any reasonable expenditure of money necessary to their accomplishment. I therefore recommend you not only to memorialize Congress upon the subject, and earnestly urge that honorable body to undertake at once that great work, but also to make a small appropriation, under proper restrictions, for the purpose of defraying expenses of printing and diffusing information on the subject, and of pressing the measure upon the attention of Congress.

SAMUEL MERRILL.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED :

The memorial of the General Assembly of Iowa, respectfully represents :

That the project of connecting the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by navigable channels through the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, appears to your memorialist to be one of great importance to the country, and that in the prayer of the memorial in relation thereto, submitted to Congress by the convention which met in Wisconsin, at Prairie du Chien, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1868, and at Portage City, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1869, your memorialist most fully concurs ; be it therefore

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring,
That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and requested, to affix his official signature hereto, and forward a copy of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States.

REPORT,
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
APPOINTED TO VISIT
THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE :

The joint committee, appointed to visit the State University, have discharged that duty, and respectfully submit the following report of their investigations, with such suggestions as seem needful for the best interests of that institution.

The committee reached the University on Wednesday evening, February 9th, and had the pleasure of listening to one of the occasional free public lectures now being delivered by the faculty of the recently organized Medical Department; and on the following morning were present during the religious exercises, held in the chapel of the University, at a quarter to eight o'clock, and attended by professors and students. Immediately thereafter, the committee entered upon the particular duties with which they were charged, visiting recitation rooms, remaining with each class from half an hour to an hour, examining buildings, libraries, apparatus, and society halls, and investigating the financial condition of the University.

The committee in general terms may say, they were much gratified with the recitations they heard, with the earnestness and attention as well as the proficiency manifested by the students; and with the ready knowledge, singleness of purpose and enthusiasm exhibited by professors and assistants. It is well known that the University opens its doors, on equal terms, to both sexes, and in every class excepting in the law department, both were represented. And it is no disparagement to the young men to say, that, in every instance which came under the observation of the committee, the young ladies exhibited at least equal proficiency and aptitude in the studies pursued, and acquitted themselves with equal credit in all, not excepting the fine rhetorical exercises by the senior classes, which the committee had the pleasure of attending in the chapel on

Friday afternoon. The general influence and results of the co-education of the sexes, as it exists in this institution, are very satisfactory, and go far to demonstrate the wisdom and expediency of the principle. The presence of the young ladies is a constant stimulus, as well as a constant restraint to the young men, bringing out the finer and nobler elements of character, and repressing the mischievous and sometimes vicious tendencies developed in institutions of learning, where only the male sex is admitted. The young ladies are likewise benefited by the enjoyment of the equal privileges to which they are entitled, leading to broader culture, more correct views of life, and preparing them for the highest walks of usefulness.

The committee were also gratified with the deportment and appearance of the students, as observed by them and as reported by the faculty and citizens of Iowa City. No case of serious discipline has occurred for months, nor is there any complaint on the part of citizens, as to boisterous or other improper conduct by the students. Many of the young men were soldiers in the late war, and are now completing courses of study which would have ended years ago had they not been interrupted by the higher claims of patriotism. The students as a whole seem to be pursuing their studies with commendable zeal and a lively appreciation of the advantages afforded by the University.

The foregoing remarks, though general, may be applied more particularly to the Collegiate and Normal Departments; and it will not be improper perhaps to speak briefly of those more recently established.

The Law Department which has been in operation for a year and a half, is meeting with substantial encouragement, and is discharging its functions in a very satisfactory and successful manner. It has added new strength to the University by widening the sphere of its influence and usefulness, and by increasing the number of its active friends, and promises in the future to add to its prosperity and renown.

With reference to the Medical Department, the committee, with due deference to the different opinions of others, are constrained to say

that, in the judgment of the committee, its establishment at the present time is premature. One of the chief obstacles in the way of its successful operation is the want of a suitable building for its accommodation. The rooms now being fitted up for this purpose, besides being small and very inadequate to the demands of such a Department, are in the same building that is now, and must be for some time to come, occupied by the Normal Department and by other recitation rooms and society halls. Under such circumstances, the difficulties in the way, especially in the practical study and demonstration of anatomy, an indispensable branch of medical education, are readily apparent. If to these be added the almost total lack of facilities for clinical and hospital instruction, the obstacles in the path of the successful and satisfactory workings of this new Department, must be recognized as quite formidable to say the least. Should the future demonstrate that the committee are mistaken in their judgment on this point, they will gladly recognize their error and rejoice with others in the unexpected prosperity, as this criticism is only made in obedience to an imperative sense of duty.

In summing up this part of their report, the committee desire to say that they are strongly impressed with the conviction that the State University is accomplishing a great work. They believe that in many respects, it ranks with the best institutions of the kind in the country; that it may be justly regarded with feelings of pride by the people of the entire State; and that it deserves to be fostered, patronized and supported by the people of the State, whose institution it is, as the crowning glory of their grand system of free public schools. The University deserves to be lifted above all local jealousies and merely personal or neighborhood contests, that it may fulfill its high destiny as the great institution of the people, belonging alike to all sections and to be zealously cherished and sustained by all. As a step toward this desired consummation the committee are of opinion that the board of control should be re-organized, and they will at the proper time ask leave to introduce a bill for that purpose.

In the present condition of financial affairs, the committee do not think it advisable to recommend any appropriation for new buildings,

though the time is not distant when increased facilities in this direction will be greatly needed. The present buildings need some repairs and improvements. The roof of the south hall is in a bad condition and should be replaced by a new one, or at least thoroughly repaired. At the same time better provision should be made for heating and ventilating the rooms and for guarding against the dangers of fire. Four of the recitation rooms of the central hall should be re-arranged and re-seated. Additional cases are needed in the laboratory in north hall. These changes and improvements would probably cost four thousand dollars. The libraries, scientific collection, together with apparatus, require considerable additions to make them what they should be even in the present stage of progress and development of the institution. For these purposes the committee recommend an appropriation sufficient to embrace the following items :

For libraries.....	\$3,000.00
Chemical apparatus.....	2,000.00
Physical apparatus.....,	1,000.00
Normal apparatus.....	1,000.00
Geological collection.....	500.00
Mineralogical collection.....	500.00
Zoological collection.....	500.00
Botanical collection.....	500.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$9,000.00

The committee are also of the opinion that the Collegiate faculty should be so enlarged as to embrace a professor of applied mathematics, (including civil engineering) and another of English language and literature. As the present permanent income of the University is only sufficient for the present courses of instruction, an appropriation would be required to defray the expenses of these additional professors.

As the University grounds, walks, and fences are not in good condition, a contingent fund for these purposes and for keeping the buildings in good repair should be placed at the disposal of the board of management.

To meet all the items named, the committee recommend that an appropriation of twenty-one thousand dollars be made by the General Assembly.

The committee examined with care into the disposition of the appropriation of twenty-one thousand dollars, made by the Eleventh General Assembly four years ago, of which no account had been rendered. They found the books and papers of the secretary and treasurer in an entirely satisfactory condition, showing in detail, and, with vouchers, properly accounting for the expenditure of the appropriation above named, and likewise of that made by the Twelfth General Assembly.

In conclusion, the committee would express again the satisfaction and pleasure which their visit to the University gave them, and do most heartily commend the institution to the liberal offices of this General Assembly, and to the fostering care and patronage of the whole people of our beloved and rising State.

CHARLES BEARDSLEY,

(On part of the Senate.)

OLIVER O. STANCHFIELD,

E. DUDLEY,

(On part of the House.)

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
IRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

APPOINTED TO VISIT
THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

The joint committee appointed to visit the Agricultural College and Farm, having performed that duty, respectfully make the following report:

THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

Which has been completed since the visit of the joint committee appointed by the Twelfth General Assembly, is a structure of imposing appearance, and will, when the wings originally designed are added, be a building of great beauty; which wings your committee would earnestly recommend should be built with the dormitory building recommended in the report of the President—if the finances of the State will possibly admit of it, for the following reasons:

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, 240,000 acres of land was conveyed to the State of Iowa upon conditions that, “no portion of the fund arising from the sale of said lands nor the interest thereon shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings; and that the money arising from the sale of these lands shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest of which, shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading objects shall be, without excluding the scientific, and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.” The Ninth General Assembly in extra session accepted the congressional grant with the above and other conditions

and restrictions. Under the judicious and careful management of the board of trustees, these lands yield a revenue of \$35,000 to the institution, an amount sufficient to support and maintain, free of other expense to the State were the buildings completed, a college sufficient to educate five hundred students.

The present building can accommodate one hundred and sixty students, by filling it to its utmost capacity, the number of applications warrant us in saying that the next term could commence with five hundred students, were the accommodations sufficient to receive them; individuals from almost every State in the Union, from the Carolinas to Maine, and nearly every Western State, particularly Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, have applied for admission: such is the reputation abroad of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. It has often been much regretted and deplored that the brightest and most promising youth from amongst our rural population sought in the lighter occupations found in cities, and the apparently more genteel occupations of professional life, in preference to the more manly and independent life of the farmer, and artisan; but we are proud to report that the sons and daughters of our merchants and professional men are eagerly seeking admission to this institution for the purpose of obtaining instruction, in the scientific, practical, and industrial pursuits of life.

In consideration of the above reasons, we, your committee, cannot do otherwise than recommend that the State fulfill her pledges in furnishing the buildings, seeing such a large number of her sons and daughters are pleading for the benefits of the munificent endowment so generously granted by the Congress of the United States.

PROFESSORS' HOUSES.

Two very neat, substantial, and commodious brick buildings have been erected for the use of professors, one of which is now occupied by the President of the College and his family; the other is nearly completed, and will be occupied by the professor of mathematics, Mr. Jones. Your committee recommend that one more be built, and that an appropriation of \$4,500 be made for that object.

WORK-SHOP.

To enable the trustees and faculty to carry out the organic act, and the act of Congress making the grant of lands to the State, it will be necessary to erect a workshop, estimated to cost \$5,000.

We recommend the above appropriation as it is impossible to find employment for the students as required by the acts referred to unless such a building is erected.

LABORATORY.

We recommend the appropriation of \$5,000 for the erection of a separate building to be used as a laboratory; the gases emanating from the use of chemicals in a building used as a dwelling being both unsafe and highly injurious to health.

GASOMETER BUILDING.

We recommend the appropriation of \$500.00 for the erection of a building over the gasometer as in cold weather the gasoline does not fuse properly with air forced in at a low temperature; under such circumstances the inferior quality of the gas necessitates the use of candles, which adds greatly to the expense of the institution.

HEATING APPARATUS.

The college building is heated and ventilated by what is known as the Ruttan system; the air is received from outside the building through cold air ducts passes over ten furnaces, is conducted all over the building at a temperature corresponding to summer heat, and the foul air conducted by exhaust shafts from the rooms every thirty minutes. The contractors originally intended to heat the building with six furnaces, but failed. The building not being originally designed for this system the expense consequent upon re-arranging the building by constructing hot and cold air shafts and heightening the transoms to a level with the ceiling and constructing fresh air ducts, exceeded the original estimates.

SEWERAGE.

No adequate provision having been made for the drainage of the building during its erection, it was deemed necessary for the safety

thereof, and the health of its inmates, to construct a sewer eighty rods long ; it is a brick cylinder twenty-six inches in diameter, costing \$1,297.96, which money was borrowed from the endowment fund ; most of the labor of digging was performed by the students.

ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS.

Considerable improvements have been made on the ornamental grounds around the college ; consisting of roads, terraces, ornamental trees, lawns, &c.

WATER.

The college building is liberally supplied with water, from a well dug in a spring three hundred yards west of the college ; it is conveyed to the building through iron pipes, by means of force and suction pump, operated by windmill, which not only supplies the kitchen and laundry, but also forces it to a tank in the attic connecting by pipes with every part of the building, thereby affording ready means of extinguishing fire.

STOCK.

There are twelve head of pure Durham cattle on the farm, consisting of one young bull, two years old, weighing 145 lbs.—a very superior animal ; four cows, varying from four to seven years old, some of which are the finest of their kind in the State ; four heifers two years old, of great promise ; two yearlings and a calf which comprise the pure blooded Durhams ; three head of pure Devons, two cows and a bull, premium animals, not equalled in Iowa ; four head of pure Ayrshires, two heifers and a bull, superior dairy animals, the propagation of which much interests the farmers of Iowa ; two Alderneys, one of which was donated by Mr. Hershey, of Muscatine ; those cattle are bred in the channel islands. For the richness of their milk and butter, which latter is shipped fresh to the mainland—they are the cows for the town family.

The rest of the cattle consists of grades and crosses, with a few natives. Total fifty-four head, valued at \$7,185. They are in good condition, and are the source from which the farmers of Iowa will yet derive one of the benefits to be c em

by this institution. Young male animals have been sold at reasonable yet remunerative prices, to farmers in different parts of the State.

There are six work horses, a colt and a very fine span of mules; one hundred and twenty-three head of sheep, comprising Merinos, South-Downs, Cotswolds and grades. Some of these animals have been selected from famous eastern herds. There are on the farm sixty-three head of swine, comprising pure Berkshires, Chester Whites, with crosses of the Suffolk and Hospital breeds. Mr. Thompson, the superintendent of the farm, has done much to make this department of the institution remunerative and prosperous.

BARN.

We recommend an appropriation of \$7,500 to build a good cattle barn, the present being insufficient to accommodate such valuable animals, which may be expected to bring a large revenue to the farm at an early day.

SUMMARY OF ITEMS.

To build the workshop.....	\$ 5,000.00
To build laboratory.....	5,000.00
To finish college building by extending wings..	50,000.00
To complete tile draining.....	1,000.00
To seeds and plants for experimental grounds....	2,000.00
To farm improvements.....	4,000.00
To increase of stock.....	10,000.00
To cattle barn.....	7,500.00
To house over gasometer.....	500.00
To building for professor's family.....	4,500.00
To re-imbursing interest fund....	20,169.56
Total.....	\$109,669.56

We have left out of this the appropriation of \$80,000 for dormitory. Perhaps, owing to the depressed financial condition of the taxpayers, and a desire to urge only what is absolutely necessary, we confine the whole amount asked at 109.669.56.

We suggest a change in the law relative to time and period of labor as asked for in report of the President ; and that a report be required as provided by act of Congress, and that provision be made for its printing.

The law should direct in all cases by whom moneys shall be expended ; and a provision made requiring the Trustees and Faculty to carry out and be governed by the act of Congress.

The President, Cashier and other officers should be required to take an oath as provided in section 2180 of the revision.

The profits arising from the investment of the excess of interest should be used to purchase lands for the experimental farm in lieu of any portion of the proceeds as contemplated in the act of Congress.

In conclusion, your committee would state that the College Farm promises to be one of the most popular of our educational institutions. The science of that great industry which is at the foundation of all our prosperity, is taught ; together with all other acquirements necessary to enable the sons and daughters of the industrial classes to take rank and position in life, in any pursuit useful to themselves or beneficial to the State.

Your committee would recommend great care in filling vacancies on the Board of Trustees. The present success of the school financially and otherwise, ranking as it does above any similar one in the country, is due to the sagacity of the Board, and the ability of the gentlemen they have secured to fill the chairs of the Faculty.

JAMES WILSON,
P. G. WRIGHT.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
APPOINTED TO VISIT
THE INSTITUTION OF THE BLIND, AT VINTON.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA :

Your Committee appointed in compliance with a joint resolution of the Thirteenth General Assembly, to visit the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and examine the books, papers, and vouchers, and report its needs and wants, have performed that duty, and ask leave to submit the following report :

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

As far as your committee could examine, with the limited time at their disposal, the books were found to agree with the vouchers, bills, and accounts on file, and the Committee were entirely satisfied with the manner in which the books are kept by Professor Knapp.

WANTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The first great want which forced itself upon the attention of your Committee was the entire inadequacy of the heating furnaces to afford any degree of comfort to but a small portion of the building. The halls, corridors, and recitation rooms were miserably cold ; one class of the pupils were reciting their lessons in the Superintendent's office when the Committee arrived, as it was impossible to warm all the recitation rooms properly. The furnaces are placed in the basement, and emit large volumes of smoke which ascends by open stairways to the corridors and rooms above, and for obvious reasons, is very painful to some of the pupils, and disagreeable to all. An appropriation of five thousand dollars was made at the last session for a steam heating apparatus ; the Trustees found it entirely inadequate, and have only expended six hundred and fifty-six dollars for sundry repairs on furnaces and stoves, and the balance is still undrawn. We would recommend an additional

4 INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

appropriation of ————— for the necessary heating apparatus for the main building and wing, and the erection of the necessary building for such works.

INDEBTEDNESS.

We find from the books that the Institution is indebted to the amount of two thousand four hundred dollars, which has been accumulating for several years as the Institution increased. To relieve it from embarrassment we would recommend that amount be appropriated to meet this deficiency. We would also recommend an increase of the appropriation for current expenses from five to eight thousand dollars per annum. (See Trustee's report for reasons for such increase.

The south wing, just completed, adds materially to the accommodations of the Institution, but is yet entirely unfinished. We would recommend an appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars for furniture for this wing according to itemised estimates.

DRAIN.

We would also recommend that three thousand dollars be appropriated to construct a main and branch drain to carry off the waste water from the kitchen, laundry, and other parts of the building and paving area.

For cistern pumps and two bathing-rooms we would recommend nine hundred dollars.

SLATE ROOF FOR THE MAIN BUILDING.

The fifteen hundred dollars appropriated at the last session was found to be entirely insufficient; we would recommend the further sum of two thousand five hundred dollars for this purpose, including replacing gutters, painting, etc., etc., according to estimates.

PIANOS, ETC.

We would recommend fifteen hundred dollars for the purchase of two Steinway pianos, one fire proof safe, and the purchase of maps, charts, etc.

We would also recommend an appropriation of one thousand dollars for the erection of a large shed, two stories high, for drying broom corn, and storing brooms above and wood below ; also, five hundred dollars for the removal of outbuildings, etc., etc.

We would also recommend six hundred dollars for fences, gates, etc., and three hundred dollars for setting out trees and shrubbery and tending the same.

CONCLUSION.

Your Committee would say, in conclusion, that after a thorough examination of the Institution in its various departments, we were much pleased with the manner in which it is conducted by Prof. Knapp, and the proficiency attained by the pupils, especially in the musical department, as the cultivation of this science probably affords these unfortunates the most consolation and enjoyment. We were much surprised at the dexterity shown in the workshop in the manufacture of brooms, and the progress made by the younger girls in the bead department.

We would further say, we found the superintendent, teachers, and employees kind and attentive in the discharge of their several duties, and the pupils were more cheerful than could have been expected under their great affliction, and while receiving an education suited to their condition, seemed to enjoy all the comforts of a home.

Your Committee would direct the attention of the General Assembly to the recommendation of the Superintendent, to be found on pages eighteen and nineteen of the Trustees' report, in regard to the establishment of an Industrial Home for the Blind, as the views there expressed must commend themselves to every humane and philanthropic mind.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

G. W. COUCH,

On the part of the Senate,

T. CRAWFORD,

JOHN MORRISON, JR.,

On the part of the House.

6 INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The more readily to show the amounts recommended, we present the following schedule :

Heating apparatus and buildings.....	\$11,000.00
Indebtedness.....	2,400.00
Current expenses, per annum.....	8,000.00
Furnishing south wing.....	2,500.00
Drains.....	3,000.00
Bathing-rooms, etc.....	900.00
Slate roof, etc.....	2,500.00
Shed, and removing buildings	1,500.00
Pianos, safe, etc.....	1,500.00
Fences, etc.....	900.00
Total.....	<u>\$34,200.00</u>

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

APPOINTED TO VISIT

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, AT IOWA CITY.

DES MOINES:
P. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

TO THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA :

Your joint committee, appointed to visit the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Iowa City, respectfully submit the following report.

The building now occupied as the Institution, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Iowa City, is held by a lease to the State, which will expire on the first day of October, A. D. 1870, (at which time it is expected the new building now in process of construction at Council Bluffs, will be ready for use), and we deem it unnecessary, to submit an extended report of its condition.

The money appropriated by the Twelfth General Assembly, has been in our opinion, judiciously expended, in roofing and other necessary repairs, for the immediate comfort of the occupants. Its crowded rooms, its poorly lighted and badly ventilated apartments, its cracked and dilapidated walls, and its general tottering and uncomfortable condition, all require the utmost diligence and energy, in completing the new building.

The furniture now in use in the Institution, is of a cheap and temporary character, very much worn, rendering it unsuitable for the new building, and not worth the cost of transportation.

We were favorably impressed with the judicious management of the Superintendent, Mr. Benjamin Talbot; of the motherly care and kindness of the Matron, Mrs. Mary B. Swan, and of her assistant, Mrs. Mary E. Vanderburgh.

The condition of the schools was to us very satisfactory, and we have no hesitation in saying, that under the guidance, zeal and training of such teachers, as are now entrusted with the instruction of

these unfortunate children, the bountiful liberality of the State will not be thrown away, but will continue to be a well bestowed philanthropy.

We are persuaded that the Board of Trustees of the Institution, has conducted its affairs with economy, honesty, and faithfulness, setting an example in this respect, worthy of imitation.

As a new era is about to be introduced, in the history of this Institution, your committee are not prepared to recommend any definite amount of needed appropriations, for its incidental wants, during the period that will elapse, until the next General Assembly will be called upon to look after its wants, and we will therefore only submit a few suggestions, and figures, selected from such data as we have before us, and for further information, refer you to the reports already in your possession, submitted by the Trustees and Superintendent, as well as the report of the committee appointed to visit the location of the new Institution at Council Bluffs.

There are at present eighty-seven (87) pupils in attendance at the Institution, which number will doubtless be increased to one hundred or more, as soon as the school can be removed to the permanent building now in process of construction at Council Bluffs.

To provide additional instructions in articulation, to increase the school apparatus, and for the purpose of providing facilities for instructing a portion of the students in the mechanic arts, which may be best adapted to that class of individuals, the general appropriation should be increased to eight thousand dollars per annum.

It is thought by those well informed, that the removal of the Institution to its new location at Council Bluffs, will add to the expense of supporting the students, and that the General Assembly should increase the allowance now provided for their maintenance and support. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT SMYTH,

On the part of the Senate.

JOEL BROWN,

C. B. MILLER,

On the part of the House.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

APPOINTED TO VISIT
THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

DES MOINES:
F. W. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

TO THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

Your joint committee appointed to visit the Iowa Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs, having performed that duty during the recess of the Legislature, beg leave to submit the following report :

Your committee after a careful and minute examination of the location and of the buildings now in process of erection, would report that the location chosen by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, commends itself to the committee as leaving nothing to be desired and as reflecting great credit on the taste and judgment of the gentlemen composing that committee. Situated on an eminence overlooking the great Missouri Valley ; in full view of the cities of Council Bluffs and Omaha, overtopped on the east by the picturesque bluffs of the Missouri river, of convenient and easy access from the various railroad depots centering at this point, the site of the building cannot but commend itself as unexcelled for beauty and adaptability to the purpose for which this institution is designed.

With regard to the healthfulness of the location, your committee would report that in their opinion the point is settled beyond the reach of doubt or cavil that no healthier situation can be found in the State. Leaving out of view the general dryness of the atmosphere, the thorough natural drainage of the soil, and the absence of any malarious influence in the vicinity, we regard the fact to be fully settled by the experience of the troops formerly encamped near the grounds now occupied by the Asylum. An examination of the records of sickness among the soldiers shows a degree of healthfulness and an exemption from miasmatic influences unequalled at any other point where troops have been stationed within the State.

The buildings now in process of erection, consisting of the main building and east wing, are, so far as your committee are able to

4 DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

judge, of the best material and workmanship, and of the most substantial character throughout. The walls of the basement and first story are now completed, and the joists laid for the floor of the second story.

The unfavorable weather during the past summer has, by preventing the manufacture of the necessary brick, materially retarded the progress of the work. But we observe that an amount of material has been procured, and is now on the ground, sufficient to ensure the early completion of the work.

The accident to Mr. Craig, the contractor of the work, by which he was so unfortunate as to lose the use of his eye-sight, has also operated to somewhat retard the progress of the work; in consequence of which unforeseen circumstances, and through no fault or negligence on the part of the commissioners, the work does not so nearly approach completion as your committee have desired; but observe with pleasure that in no instance has the board sacrificed the durability and substantial character of the building merely for the purpose of hastening its completion; and also, that the supply of material now on the ground, comprising 80,000 brick and nearly all the lumber required, and the evident disposition of the commissioners to vigorously prosecute the work, gives, in our opinion, ample assurance of its completion within the time specified in the contract. In the exercise of the discretion reposed in the commissioners, certain changes in the original plan of the building were adopted by them. We consider these changes necessary; that the board had the power; and, that it was their duty to make them. The superintendent informs your committee that these changes have not been such as to increase the cost of the work to the contractor or to the State.

Upon a careful estimate by the superintendent, of the work, it has become evident that the contractor has agreed to do the work for the State for about \$14,000 less than its actual cost to himself. Though he has given bonds for the faithful performance of his contract, your committee cannot lose sight of the fact that when he has drawn \$100,000 as provided in his contract, and fails to proceed with and complete the building, the only remedy the State would

have, being by suit on his bond, the State might be deprived of its use for two years before the bond could be collected, during which time the building might suffer material injury, unless this contingency should be provided for by this General Assembly; wherefore your committee recommend that an appropriation be made of \$15,000, to be drawn in the event of the failure of the contractor to complete the building according to contract.

Your committee also find that as yet no provisions have been made for grading and leveling the grounds; for the payment of the salary of the superintendent; for the erection of suitable out-buildings; or for printing and other incidental expenses. As it would be evidently wrong to take these items from the amount appropriated for the construction of the building, we recommend as absolutely necessary an appropriation for these purposes of \$15,000.

Your committee have also inquired into the expediency of now commencing the erection of the west wing contemplated in the original plan of the building, and report that the estimated cost of said wing based on the actual cost of the main building and east wing now in process of erection, and therefore very nearly approaching accuracy, will be \$69,680. In the opinion of the committee there are many good reasons why this wing should at once be erected, among which reasons are:

1st. The immediate erection of this wing would save the expense of constructing temporary partitions through the buildings now being erected, for the purpose of separating the sexes of the pupils. 2d. The immediate completion of the building would permit the grading and improving of the grounds to much better advantage and with more permanency than would be possible while the building remains only partially completed or in process of erection. 3d. By commencing the erection of the west wing now, we thereby secure the services of the present Board of Commissioners, which is composed of gentlemen who, though under heavy bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, yet receive no compensation for their services. It is extremely doubtful whether, after the termination of their present connection with this institution, the State will be able, without incurring a heavy expense, again to secure the services of as able and efficient members as are those who now compose that board.

4th. It is claimed by the Superintendent in charge of the work, that by building this wing in time to put on the cornice and roof at the same time that they are put on the main building, a better union of this wing with the main building; that the building will settle more evenly by the walls all being carried up at the same time; that the water pipes and heating apparatus can be better connected and at a less expense, if all put in at once. 5. That the original plan of the building makes provision that the cellarage shall all be under the west wing, and until that wing is completed the institution will be deprived of this important part of the plan.

In view of the facts, and for the reasons above set forth, your Committee recommend that a further appropriation of \$69,680 be made for the purpose of erecting the west wing of the asylum building.

In conclusion, your Committee take great pleasure in congratulating this General Assembly and the State at large on the fact that this important work has been given in charge of a board of commissioners, composed of gentlemen so well fitted for the important work assigned to them, and so willing to devote their time and talents to that work as are the gentlemen who compose that board.

FRED. TEALE,

M. J. ROHLFS,

Committee on part of House.

I concur substantially in the above report.

W. G. DONNAN,

Committee on part of Senate.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

TO THE

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

APPOINTED TO VISIT

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, AT DAVENPORT.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.



REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT :

Your committee appointed to visit and report upon the condition of the Orphans' Home, at Davenport, having performed the duty assigned to them, respectfully ask leave to submit the following report:

This institution, under the management of Mr. Pierce, Superintendent, and Mrs. Pierce, Matron, whom your committee found fully worthy and competent to discharge the responsible duties of their respective positions, and found them diligently and faithfully employed in the active duties of the same, ably and efficiently assisted by a competent corps of teachers and employees.

Your committee take pleasure in saying that these officers, teachers, and employees, seemed considerate of the welfare of all under their care; and were uniformly active, courteous, kind and judicious, in the performance of their several duties, and the result appears to be a thorough discipline of the many children and youths, and yet a kindness of tone and expression on the part of all, reminding one only of paternal and filial care and affection—of a home in fact.

This institution is conducted upon the cottage plan. From twenty to thirty children are assigned to a cottage, under the charge and care of a lady, whose duty it is to look after their welfare while in their respective cottages, and perform the duties of a mother as nearly as possible, and to attend their respective families to and from the dining-room, and upon all services at the chapel.

These cottages present a neat and cleanly appearance and are made as attractive and pleasant as possible with the means at the disposal of the Home.

We find they are supplied with comfortable beds and bedding, and

that the children's clothes are comfortable and are made by the girls of the Home. The food is plain, substantial, and undoubtedly a wholesome diet.

Their meals are taken regularly, and with the most excellent decorum while at the table, and without noise and confusion in going thereto and returning therefrom.

Their care of clothing, food and thorough cleanliness of person and apartments, has a double reward in the neat, tidy and cheerful appearance of the children themselves and in the preservation of their health.

Your committee found but eight in the hospital, out of the four hundred and thirty in the Home, and not one of these confined to bed; five of those being afflicted with mild type of sore eyes, and these presented a happy and cheerful appearance.

Within the preceding two years there has been erected a beautiful, comfortable, and commodious chapel, in which religious exercises are held on the Sabbath—Sabbath school in the morning; preaching in the afternoon by clergymen of the city of Davenport, and interesting prayer meetings on Sabbath and Wednesday evenings.

The educational system consists of a graded school divided into six departments. These schools are thoroughly graded, and presided over by competent teachers. The teachers are untiring in their efforts to instil into these youthful minds a correct knowledge of the different branches taught in the common schools of the State. Reading and spelling are made a specialty; geography, grammar, arithmetic and drawing are also taught in the higher departments.

These schools are kept in fine condition and will compare favorably with any of our common schools. The rooms are poorly furnished, nor are they such as should be provided for the institution. All the classes are taught vocal music, and those desiring are taught instrumental music.

Your committee are of the opinion that very fine progress is being made in the educational department of the Home, and that the opportunities here afforded to the orphans are such as will prepare them as men and women for the active duties of life in any intelligent community.

The females in the Home are taught the duties of house-keeping, such as cooking, sewing and ironing, as far as practicable. The boys, we regret to say, are not employed at any kind of work that will be beneficial to them when discharged from the institution.

Your committee are of the opinion that the erection of workshops at the Home would be very beneficial, by which many of the boys could be taught good and practicable trades; also, that a few acres of land purchased or leased for the purpose of cultivation, would give profitable and healthy employment to the boys, and would be a source of income to the Home.

Your committee would recommend the appropriation of the sum asked for by the trustees in their report to the General Assembly.

I. W. KELLER,

(On part of Senate.)

JOSHUA W. SATTERTHWAIT,

WILLIAM W. MERRITT,

(On part of House.)

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
TO THE
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
APPOINTED TO VISIT
THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, AT CEDAR FALLS.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

Your committee appointed to visit the Orphans' Home, at Cedar Falls, beg leave to report as follows:

That during recess we visited the Home, and we found it beautifully situated on a piece of rising ground, about one-half mile north-westerly from the city of Cedar Falls. And we would here take occasion to commend the good taste and judgment of the commissioners in their selection of so commanding and sightly a spot, for the location of this institution. The ground owned by the State consists of thirty acres, donated by the citizens of Cedar Falls, to which was added ten acres purchased by the commissioners at a cost of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, which gives ample room for buildings, yards, garden, play-grounds, and for the growing of shade and ornamental trees. And in the opinion of your committee, nothing would tend more to the health and comfort of the occupants of the Home, than spacious play-grounds and carefully cultivated groves of forest and ornamental trees, and we recommend that an appropriation be made to enable the superintendent to procure, plant and cultivate the necessary forestry for the beautifying of said grounds.

BUILDING.

The main building is situated nearly in the center of the grounds facing to the east, with a drive to the main road, which runs along the east side of the grounds. The building is of brick, neatly and compactly built, is three stories in height above the basement, and being on an elevated position, presents a neat and imposing appearance, and can be seen for several miles around.

The building is 90 by 46 feet, with a vestibule in front 7 by 80

feet, and in the rear is a center wing, 36 feet deep by 40 feet wide. The walls of the basement are of stone and two and one-half feet in thickness and rests upon a foundation which is four feet in thickness. The basement is ten feet between the floor and ceiling, and is subdivided as follows: a dining hall 41 by 47½ feet, a large and roomy kitchen, with store-room contiguous; also closets and bath rooms.

The first story is twelve feet between the floor and ceiling, and contains the superintendent's office, reception-room, matron's room, music room, recitation room and three school-rooms.

The second story is eleven and one-half feet between the floor and ceiling and contains four ward rooms for girls, each being twenty one by thirty-eight feet in size; also a sewing-room and seven rooms for employees.

The third story is the same as the second story, having four ward rooms for boys and a suit of four rooms for hospital purposes.

The attic is still unfinished and unoccupied except for storage purposes. The building, though inhabitable, is yet in an unfinished condition. No base boards are down, and casings around the doors and windows. There are no doors in the hospital department, except the hall doors.

And here we would take occasion to urgently recommend that a bath room and water-closets be added to this department, believing they are both necessary and much needed. The building is still unpainted and in other respects quite incomplete.

The appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, made by the twelfth General Assembly for the erection of the building, has been expended and an indebtedness of nine hundred dollars incurred in order to prepare the building for occupation. To pay this indebtedness and fully complete the building, we recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Considerable inconvenience has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of water. The well that was dug, and which was thought would afford a sufficient supply, has proved quite insufficient. Surface water in abundance can be obtained from a slough branch some fifteen rods from the Home; and owing to this incon-

venience, and for the safety of the Home, it is, in the opinion of your committee very necessary that two cisterns, of a capacity of five hundred barrels each, be immediately built, so as to obtain a supply of water during the early spring months for summer use. This will require an appropriation of five hundred dollars which we recommend be made.

The building is warmed by thirty stoves, nearly all of which are of the cheapest sheet-iron patterns; and many of which are so burned out that they are nearly useless, and in many cases dangerous, in a building occupied by so many children. Your committee believes that security and a due regard for comfort and safety, requires that the building be heated by steam or some other process by which said objects may be secured, and we would therefore recommend that an appropriation of four thousand dollars, or so much as may be necessary, be made for that purpose.

The ward rooms are well lighted, ventilated and supplied with good double cot bedsteads, one above the other, arranged around the room, so that each ward room accommodates twice the number of occupants that single bedsteads would. The bedding, as well as everything else in the building, was remarkably clean and neat. The wards, however, are still unsupplied with comfortable seats, and we think they should be furnished with cheap but suitable settees or chairs.

The school-rooms are spacious, well lighted and ventilated, and amply provided with blackboards, but new seats and desks are greatly needed, as the old ones are of rude construction, rickety, and in some cases tumbling down. We would therefore recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made to re-seat the school-rooms and provide other necessary furniture for the building, and ask for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for that purpose.

THE LIBRARY.

The present library consists of but one or two hundred volumes, which have been used until they are in a very dilapidated condition, and their contents have become stale. We are of the opinion that nothing can be done for the inmates of the Home which will tend more to their advancement than inculcating a taste for good reading.

We recommend an appropriation of four hundred dollars to replenish the library.

A temporary stable has been erected, but it is entirely inadequate to the wants of the Home. A small barn, with wagon and implement house, with cow-sheds attached, should be built. We therefore recommend for that purpose an appropriation of twelve hundred dollars. A frame laundry, 22 by 60 feet, two stories high, has been erected, which contains apartments for washing and ironing and sleeping apartments for the employees. This building also contains a bakery, with an oven ten by twelve feet, together with a store, or cobbler shop, and the necessary store rooms needed in connection with the building.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the Home for the past two years has been highly satisfactory, only two cases of mortality having occurred within that period. Fever, measles, whooping-cough, and other diseases peculiar to children, have made frequent visits to the Home, yet we found only five on the sick list, all of whom were convalescing and doing well. For more general information in regard to the sanitary condition of the Home, we refer to the report of the attending physician.

SCHOOLS.

The educational advantages of the Home consists of a graded school, divided into three departments, viz: Primary, intermediate, and grammar school. In the primary department, reading and spelling are principally taught. In the intermediate department, are taught reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. In the grammar school, grammar, arithmetic, geography, reading, writing, and spelling. Vocal music is taught in each department, and some of the elder pupils are making rapid progress in instrumental music.

The superintendent, matron, and teachers all evince that interest and earnest devotion in the discharge of their respective duties which is highly commendable and satisfactory. And your committee takes occasion here to say that the labors of Messrs. Hartshorn and

Doran, as well as all the teachers of the Home, are being crowned with success in the education of the children, and the schools of the Home will, in the opinion of your committee, compare favorably with the best regulated district schools in the State.

MANAGEMENT.

Your committee take pleasure in saying that Mr. H. F. Tucker, the superintendent of the Home, is a gentleman peculiarly fitted for his position, and is ably and efficiently assisted by the following officers: Matron, Mrs. H. F. Tucker; physician, Mr. L. A. Warren; one steward; five teachers; ward managers; and one nurse, all of whom seemed thoroughly interested in the duties they are called upon to perform, extremely considerate of the welfare of all under their charge, and were active, kind and judicious in the performance of their several duties, the result of which is a thorough systematic working of the Home.

The industries of the Home are conducted by systematic details, by means of which nearly all the general work of the institution is performed by the children. The girls are experts in many branches of house-keeping, and some of them are skilled in various branches of ornamental needle-work, plain and fancy sewing, &c.

The boys heretofore have not had as great a variety of labor as is desirable, but now, being on a farm, they will receive instruction in gardening and general farm work.

CONDITION.

The children are all plainly and comfortably clothed, and we believe all the articles of clothing worn by the inmates, are made up at the Home. Five hands are kept constantly employed in the sewing department. The children's clothing is frequently changed, and well washed and ironed. Their food is plain, well cooked, and wholesome. Their rooms are thoroughly cleansed each day, and the children regularly bathed once each week.

The younger children are required to retire at 7 o'clock, and the elder ones at 9 o'clock P. M., all rising at the hour of five in the morning. Chapel exercises are held in the dining-room morning and evening, and on the Sabbath day have frequent services through the kindness of the resident ministers of the city.

From an examination of the monthly expenditures for the past year, your committee are of the opinion that it will require an appropriation of ten dollars per month for each child to provide for the necessities of the children, and pay the employees reasonable wages for their services.

INMATES OF THE HOME.

The counties represented at the Home at present and the number of inmates from each are given in the following table :

Allamakee.....	22
Black Hawk.....	29
Buchanan.....	16
Butler	18
Benton	6
Bremer.....	5
Boone.....	2
Clayton.....	59
Cerre Gordo.....	9
Chickasaw.....	6
Clinton.....	2
Dubuque	18
Delaware.....	28
Dallas.....	1
Fayette.....	14
Floyd.....	4
Franklin	19
Hardin.....	3
Henry	1
Jackson.....	7
Linn.....	8
Marshall.....	7
Mitchell.....	6
Mahaska.....	2
Tama.....	1
Winneshiek.....	6
Worth.....	2
Wright.....	5

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

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The whole number of children which have been admitted to the privileges of this Home since its organization, is 536. Of these, 248 were girls, 293 boys; 11 have died; 11 ran away; 2 have been expelled, 212 have been discharged; the number at present in the Home, is 301. The average age is 11 years; number over 15 years of age, 37; number under five years, 4.

Many of those discharged had reached the age of 16 years, and are believed to be able and willing to care for themselves, while two of them are now employed in the Home and are very useful as well as much needed helps.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

For receipts and expenditures of the Home at Cedar Falls, see the report of trustees made to the thirteenth General Assembly, for the two years ending November 1st, A. D., 1869.

Monthly salaries paid to the officers and employees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Cedar Falls.

H. F. Tucker, Sup't.....	\$66.00
Mrs. H. F. Tucker, Matron.....	40.00
L. W. Warren, physician.....	30.00
1 steward.....	40.00
1 teacher.....	40.00
2 teachers, each	30.00
1 teacher.....	20.00
1 teacher.....	15.00
1 teacher, penmanship, (pupil).....	4.00
9 managers, each.....	15.00
1 music teacher.....	20.00
1 sewing-room manager.....	20.00
2 seamstresses, each.....	12.00
1 seamstress, (with machine).....	15.00
1 dining-hall manager.....	10.00
1 cook.....	15.00
3 kitchen girls, each.....	10.00
1 baker.....	50.00
3 laundresses, each.....	12.00
Ironer.....	12.00
Ironer, assistant.....	10.00
1 cobbler.....	30.00
1 general assistant, male.....	30.00

Accompanying this report is returned a list of the children now at the Home, the county from which they came, present age, and date of admission.

Recapitulation of Appropriations Recommended by your Committee.

To complete the building and pay up indebtedness, (or so much thereof as may be needed).....	\$5,000.00
For steam heating apparatus.....	4,000.00
For furniture and to provide desks.....	1,500.00
For barn and sheds	1,200.00
For planting and cultivating forrest trees.....	1,500.00
For building two cisterns.....	500.00
For library.....	400.00
Total amount.....	<u>\$14,100.00</u>

THE ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO THE HOME.

Your committee made a full investigation of the nature and number of those cases which seemed to furnish any room for doubt as to their eligibility to receive the benefits of the Home as orphans of deceased soldiers of the late war. The whole number embraced in this class is twenty-six. They have been received under peculiar circumstances, which the committee are of opinion fully warranted the officers of the Home in giving them the humane and beneficent advantages of the institution. The first case we examined was that of the Reese family, consisting of two girls and one boy. Their father served in the Florida war, in the war with Mexico, and in the late war against the rebellion. The mother is dead and the father a helpless inmate of the National Soldiers' Asylum, in Milwaukee. Though the father of these children still lives to drag out a helpless existence, dependant on the charity of the nation, your committee were impressed with the conviction that the State should not withhold from children situated as those are, the full benefits and advantages of the institution. Their father lives—his life has been worn out in the service of his country. For all practical purposes, so far as ability to care and provide for the physical and educational necessities of his children are concerned, he might be considered dead.

All his ability and power to provide for their or even his own wants, has been taken from him. He and they both become objects of public charity. While he yet lives let him experience the consolation of being assured that our noble State will gladly and not grudgingly provide for the care and education of his helpless children as a small recognition of his patriotic and devoted services to his country and his State.

The next case we examined was that of two boys and two girls, whose father was dead, and who had been adopted by an uncle who was a soldier. He also died and left them friendless and helpless, dependent on the cold charity usually extended to public paupers. Though the deceased soldier was not in fact the father of these children, yet in life he had chosen to adopt them as his own, and in him they lived and moved and had their being. His soul embraced and treated them as his own. His dying hours were probably those of intense anxiety when meditating on the helpless and forlorn condition of those little ones, for whose comfort and education he had undertaken to provide. Let the State assume the place occupied by the deceased soldier and gladly accept the legacy which he left it as a defender of the nation's life.

Another case was that of a family, consisting of two girls and one boy. Their mother is dead. Their father was a soldier in the late war. He lost his sight while in the service. He still lives, but gropes his way through a dreary life of total darkness and unutterable woe; shut out from ever again beholding the cheering rays of the morning sun and doomed through life never again to look upon the fair faces of those little ones who are no doubt the objects of his most assiduous solicitude. Unable to provide for their wants, and himself dependant on the liberality of others for his comfort and existence, your committee would deem it the very essence of ingratitude and heartlessness to deny these children the full benefits of a place in the Home. Let the State of Iowa never for a moment refuse to care for and educate the children of all those who have made such heroic sacrifice in behalf of our national existence.

Another case was that of two boys and two girls, whose father was in the Mexican war, and in the late war a member of the 15th

Iowa infantry. He was wounded at Shiloh, discharged on account of wounds, and is permanently and hopelessly disabled.

We examined the facts in relation to other families, who would not, strictly speaking, come within the provisions of the law as soldiers' orphans. In no instance, so far as your committee were able to ascertain, was there a family admitted, which under the peculiar circumstances of each case, should be refused admission.

In view of all the circumstances connected with the Home, at Cedar Falls, considering its prosperous condition, the commendable progress so apparent in the education of the children, the excellent management exhibited in its conduct, the good accommodation now provided, the number in attendance, the evident contentment of the inmates, its accessibility to a large portion of the orphans of the State, your committee are of opinion that a number of years should yet pass over and the number of inmates materially decrease in all the Homes before any project of combining all in the Davenport Home should be thought of or attempted.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH GRIMES,
(Of the Senate.)

JOHN RUSSELL,
A. S. FAVILLE,
(On part of House.)

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
TO THE
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
APPOINTED TO VISIT
THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, AT GLENWOOD.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA.

The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, respectfully submit the following report:

The Home is pleasantly situated on high ground, about a half-mile south of Glenwood, on a beautiful spot surrounded by an abundance of shade trees. The location is a healthy one; and we are glad to be able to report, that at the time of our visit there was not one of the children on the sick list, and a healthier, finer looking and happier set of children could hardly be found.

The building is commodious, well built, and in the main admirably adapted to the uses for which it was designed, though some improvements are needed.

There are eighty children now there, of whom forty-one are boys, and thirty-nine are girls. The great majority of the children are small, fifty-two of them being under twelve years of age. The matron, Mrs. H. V. Marshall, takes a deep interest in all these children, and we are highly pleased with the manner that she has discharged the very difficult duty allotted to her. She and all the other female employees at the Home, are widows whose husbands have died in the service of the country. We found a most excellent school, in charge of Prof H. K. McJunkin, where the children enjoy a good opportunity of acquiring a common school education.

Mr. McJunkin is very zealous and faithful in his work, and his pupils are evidently making rapid advancement in their studies.

The Hon. William Hale, of Glenwood, is superintendent of the institution, and to his earnest endeavors, in a great measure, is due the excellent condition in which we found it.

The inmates generally have been brought from the counties situated on the Missouri slope. The following being a complete list of the counties represented, and the number from each :

Mills	24
Fremont.....	18
Potawattamie.....	6
Union.....	6
Harrison.....	4
Clarke.....	1
Black Hawk.....	4
Marion.....	11
Woodbury.....	4
Montgomery.....	2

Most of these orphans have friends and relatives who visit them occasionally, which they could not do if the Home was situated at some point more remote from the counties in which these children formerly resided. The length and frequency of these visits, however, have been properly limited by the superintendent.

After a thorough examination of the condition of the Home, we feel constrained, with all deference to the recommendation of his Excellency, the Governor, to recommend unanimously, that the Glenwood branch of the Orphans' Home be continued.

The principal expense has already been met. The building would be of no use to the State for any other purpose. The children are healthy and doing well where they are. The village of Glenwood is a very moral place, and offers fewer temptations to lead children into vicious habits than would a larger city. There would be no saving to the State by removing them to Davenport, as the same number of persons would be necessary to take care of them in one place as in the other.

There are some improvements needed; and we recommend the appropriation of two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the superintendent, upon the following estimates :

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

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For fencing.....	\$ 250.00
For one team.....	400.00
For farming implements.....	50.00
For grading yard.....	50.00
For additional furniture and bedding.....	225.00
For building stable.....	225.00
For general repairs for two years.....	150.00
For making and fitting up bath-rooms.....	150.00
For school furniture.....	75.00
For library.....	100.00
For miscellaneous expenses and insurance.....	825.00
Total	<u>\$2,000.00</u>

GEO. E. GRIFFITH,

In behalf of the Senate,

JOHN F. LACEY,

WM. BUTLER,

In behalf of the House of Representatives.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

APPOINTED TO VISIT

THE INSANE ASYLUM, LOCATED AT INDEPENDENCE.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

To the Thirteenth General Assembly :

Your Committee appointed to visit the Asylum for the Insane, located and in course of erection at Independence, Buchanan county, have performed that duty, and submit the following report :

The site selected for the institution is a pleasant one, and the land donated by the citizens of Independence, being 320 acres, is undulating rich prairie, and conveniently near the town. Your Committee examined, as best they could, that portion of the building under contract, with the walls of one story completed above the basement. The foundation is built of a kind of rock known in that country as prairie granite, which seems to be as firm and durable as the genuine granite. It presents a rough exterior, but your Committee are of opinion, if there is no defect in laying up the wall, it will last for all time. The rock used in the first story above the basement is taken from the quarries at Farley and Anamosa, present a beautiful appearance, and so far as your Committee are able to judge, will make a substantial and durable wall. The work, so far as it has progressed, seems to be done in an honest, substantial manner.

Your Committee examined with care all contracts and bonds, books, papers and accounts in the hands of the Commissioners, and found them quite satisfactory. The appropriation made by the last General Assembly has so far been judiciously expended.

The completion alone of that portion of the building now under contract, consisting of three sections of the left wing—one longitudinal and two transverse—could be of but little advantage to the State. It would render necessary the erection of temporary engine house, heating apparatus, &c., which would eventually be only money thrown away, and when completed, it would not accommodate to exceed seventy-five patients.

Your Committee are of the opinion that it would be economy for the State to make this session as large an appropriation as the

finances of the State will permit, after dealing justly with the other institutions of the State. This institution cannot in all probability be completed any sooner than the wants of the State will demand, and if completed now, doubtless would be well filled in a short time.

Your committee would suggest, that a sufficient appropriation at least, be made to complete two additional sections of the left wing—permanent engine house, heating apparatus, water works, &c.,—and put that portion of the building in a condition to be occupied at the earliest day possible. By completing two additional sections, one longitudinal and one transverse—the transverse section being a large four-story building—economizing room and using the basement under the four-story section temporarily for kitchen purposes—there will be room for the accommodation of about one hundred and twenty patients, and the engine-house and all the out-buildings can be made permanent, and that portion of the institution complete in all its arrangements. With the aid of the superintendent, Mr. George Josslyn, we have made the following estimates for such appropriations as your committee deem absolutely necessary to be made, in order to place the institution and a portion of the former in a condition to be occupied and cultivated :

Contract price for three sections.....	\$88,114.00
“ “ “ additional work.....	2,658.00
Incidental expenses as shown by Commissioners Report,	9,524.00
Estimated cost for two additional sections.....	88,114.00
“ “ of Engine House.....	30,000.00
“ “ of Chimney.....	10,000.00
“ “ of Ducts.....	5,000.00
“ “ of Engine-Pipes, heating apparatus, &c.,..	35,000.00
“ “ of Barn.....	2,000.00
“ “ of Fencing.....	2,000.00
“ “ of Repairing grounds.....	1,000.00
“ “ of Furniture.....	6,590.00
“ “ of Wells, water works, &c.,.....	5,000.00
“ “ of Railroad in building and air chambers,	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$287,500.00

By amount of last appropriation.....	\$125,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$162,500.00
For incidental expenses.....	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$165,000.00

Your committee would recommend an appropriation of the above sums, for the purposes specified, as the very least the Legislature ought to do for this institution, and if in the judgment of this General Assembly, a greater sum can be spared, it would be desirable to have the whole of the left wing and the centre building completed before the meeting of the next General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

G. G. BENNETT,
(*Senate*).

CUMMINGS SANBORN,
T. B. CARPENTER,
(*House*).

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

APPOINTED TO VISIT
THE INSANE ASYLUM, AT MOUNT PLEASANT.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

TO THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA :

The joint committee appointed to visit the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Mt. Pleasant, have performed that duty, and beg leave to submit the following report :

We feel that we have made a very careful examination into all the details connected with the management of the institution, and take pleasure in saying that they are conducted in a manner that does much credit to those intrusted with such responsible duties.

The present number of patients in the Hospital is four hundred and three, of which two hundred and sixteen are males, and one hundred and eighty-seven are females. The Hospital was never intended to accommodate more than three hundred and fifty, so it will readily be seen that the building is very much crowded. Several rooms intended for parlors and reading-rooms have to be used as dormitories, and other means have to be resorted to, which, could it be avoided, should not be the case.

The present number of employees, not including resident officers, is seventy-eight, forty-one males and thirty-seven females, only two or three more than were employed two years ago. By an act of the Twelfth General Assembly the Board of Trustees were empowered to fix the salaries and wages of these officers and attendants. This has been done as follows, per annum :

Superintendent.....	\$1600.00
Assistant-Superintendent....	750.00
Second Assistant-Superintendent....	600.00
Matron.....	300.00

The wages of male attendants are \$26.50 per month, and increasing one dollar per month for each year they continue in the service. Females receive from twelve to fourteen dollars per

month, with same increase. We consider this very low, and it seems to show a desire on the part of the Trustees to practice economy.

It is sad to contemplate the state of this unfortunate class of beings, yet we feel that everything is being done that great and good men can do, to cure those who are curable, and to make comfortable those who are not. The kind and tender manner in which the Superintendent and his assistants met each of these patients as we passed through these extensive wards, was everywhere apparent; and this must have been constantly the case, for each one, possessed of any remaining reason, seemed to expect this, and welcomed the friendly salutations with delight. Your committee took much pains to enquire of the more intelligent inmates, and of those attendants with whom we had a previous acquaintance, as to the every-day management of the hospital, and was satisfied that nothing was left undone that could add to their comforts. All the apartments are clear and orderly; the beds are clean and comfortable as any one could wish for; and the food, though plain, is well prepared, healthy, and evidently in sufficient quantity.

Your Committee examined into the details of the farming operations connected with the institution, and were highly pleased with the result. The farm is being rapidly cleared off and brought into cultivation, and there is now on hand cattle and other stock of excellent quality and great value, as will be seen by the report of the officers. In this way the articles of meat, butter and milk are furnished to the inmates at much less expense, and of better quality than could be supplied by the market.

Your Committee made particular inquiry into the manner in which the money appropriated by the Twelfth General Assembly, for several specific purposes, had been expended, and visited and inspected the mechanical improvements that had been made.

We find that one hundred and twenty acres of valuable rolling prairie lying conveniently on the west and south of the original premises have been procured; and, though the price paid was necessarily rather high, we believe the land was actually needed and will prove to be a good investment for the State. It appears, from all that we could learn, that land could not be procured within

the last two years so advantageously as at the time the purchase of additional land was recommended by the officers of the Hospital, four years ago, but we think the appropriation was judiciously expended. Negotiations are pending, we learned, for an additional tract of land, for which the \$2700 remaining undrawn at the close of the fiscal period will be appropriated.

The appropriation for furniture appears to have been expended in a legitimate manner, and has afforded no more than the means actually needed for that purpose. The furniture appears to be of good quality, and more than is necessary for a proper furnishing of the wards. Indeed we feel that still more liberal furnishing would perhaps give a little more house-like and cheerful appearance to the wards, which we believe is desirable for the highest welfare and comfort of the patients.

We regard the introduction of an apparatus for lighting the hospital with gasoline, burned as gas, as very successful. We saw it burning during one evening, and the light was scarcely inferior to that obtained from coal gas. The working of the apparatus we learned, is very equal and easily regulated, and being located in a distinct building, a little removed from other buildings, appears to be but little, if at all, exposed to those dangers attending the use of gasoline under less favorable circumstances, and is really, we think, attended with no more danger than the use of gas obtained from coal. We feel that the people of this State may be congratulated that the obvious danger from the use of kerosene in wards occupied by insane persons—who are often impulsive and mischievous, and generally not to be trusted with moveable fixtures, to say nothing of the danger from explosions of kerosene lamps, which will sometimes occur—has been so happily, and apparently successfully overcome.

All the land purchased needed some new fencing, and the old fences needed repairs. This appears to have been done as required; and a moderate expenditure made for improving the grounds.

We take pleasure in saying that a topographical survey of the farm and grounds is being made for the purpose of, and preparatory to entering upon a systematic laying out and improvement of

the premises belonging to the Hospital, gradually, as time and means will permit.

A cemetery lot has been purchased, as stated in the Superintendent's report, adjoining the hospital premises, and, we think, well located. The price paid was the sum appropriated, \$500.

The building of the new ironing and store-rooms, seems to have appropriately filled up a vacant space between adjacent buildings, and afforded conveniences which were much needed. The ironing room is not completed, but it was in such condition that it could be used during the past summer, during which season it is most needed. In it the patients who assist largely in the ironing for nearly five hundred persons have a comfortable place to work, which we believe could not be said of the previous ironing-room in the summer.

We think the painting, for which an appropriation was made, has been properly done; and in this respect, as in all others within our observation, the needed and necessary repairs are promptly attended to. In so large an institution the services of one painter are required most of the time, and no more work has been done, we think, than has been necessary for the proper preservation of the building.

The expenditures under the head of contingencies, have been principally for a new Branagan boiler, and a supply of fire-hose.

We deem these expenditures to have been judicious. The boiler appears to be an excellent steam generator, and we were assured that its use has effected a considerable saving of fuel. The officers of the hospital are fully assured of its successful working, and we think we may safely concur with them in their opinion of its merits. The purchase of an ample supply of fire-hose, we feel sure, should have been no longer delayed. It is stored, ready for use, in different places convenient of access, and when any occasion for its use may arise, but a few minutes will be required to make the necessary connections with the steam pumps; and with the present facilities for raising and generating steam, and the abundance of water, it would seem improbable that such extensive conflagrations can ever occur in this Hospital as have been so destructive to life and property in some States.

The total amount expended for the above purposes is \$24,871.45, leaving an unexpended balance on appropriation account of \$8,578.-55, of which \$2,700 has not yet been drawn from the State Treasury. Of the whole amount unexpended it is expected \$2,600 will be expended for a certain desirable tract of land on the north side of the present premises, which will leave \$978.55 for completing the ironing-room, the purchase of some additional furniture, and some needed alterations in the gas pipes, which have been found to be of too small dimensions. These pipes are a part of the original construction. No portion of the gas pipes recently put up have proved to be defective. Vouchers for all the expenditures above enumerated are on file in the superintendent's office, and as soon as the several accounts are closed up, duplicates will be filed with the Auditor of State.

The attention of your committee was called to the subject of some improvements and alterations recommended and believed to be necessary by the officers of the hospital. Some of these recommendations we believe are quite necessary, and all seem desirable, for the reasons set forth in the biennial report of the Superintendent. Plans and specifications for a new barn, a new chimney, and for raising the boiler-house one story, were shown us, and meet our approval. A competent hydraulic engineer is preparing plans for a settling reservoir and filter, of which an approximate estimate has been furnished.

During our visit we were afforded an illustration of the annoyance that arises frequently at certain seasons of the year, from the heavy smoke and foul odors eddying about the angles of the building, in consequence of the insufficient height of the present chimney, and besides, if a new chimney is built on the plan proposed by the Superintendent, a more active ventilation can be effected in some of the wards, which seems to your committee desirable.

We think the necessary means should not be withheld for completing the arrangements for an abundant supply of pure, healthy water. The present works are quite successful, with the exception of the inconvenience suffered by turbid water common to all small streams in that section of the State, and it is believed that that inconvenience can be remedied and the water rendered perfectly pure at all times. The desirableness of this no one will seriously question, and when

the present system of obtaining water is perfected by the addition of the works recommended, there will probably be no further call for aid from the State Treasury on that account.

New steam boilers are doubtless an absolute necessity, as we feel assured from all that we could learn, that the old boilers are nearly worn out, and unreliable and unsafe.

We might speak in detail of the other items for which appropriations are asked; but the reasons are sufficiently set forth in the reports of the officers of the Hospital, in which we fully concur.

The crowded condition of the Hospital, which was very obvious to your committee, leads them to consider the subject of further provisions for the insane at the earliest possible time. Taking the lowest estimate of the number of the insane in the State, as one in one thousand of the population, which is doubtless below the real number, as a basis of calculation, there must be more than one thousand insane persons in the State. At least two-thirds this number need the care, protection, and custody afforded by a well regulated hospital,—enough to fill two institutions like the one at Mount Pleasant, and before any further accommodation can possibly be provided, the number needing care and treatment will be greater than it is now. There are many reasons why the insane should be amply provided for in institutions especially provided for them. While most other diseases may be best treated at home, it is not so with insanity. It is the general experience, established by the results of a half century, that insanity can be best and most successfully treated by strangers, only in institutions specially provided for the management of this class of diseases. Every community should have more than the barest accommodations, that will suffice to provide for the insane, when crowded to their utmost capacity; and yet this will be the case, probably, when the hospital at Independence is fully completed. If room is not afforded for the prompt admission to the hospital of cases of mental disease as they arise, they are neglected and improperly managed, and few get well, and for long years, perhaps, are a burden upon the community for support. On the other hand, if cases are promptly sent to the hospital eighty or ninety per cent recover. In the hospital at Mount Pleasant a little more than seventy per cent of all cases

who have been admitted within one year from the period of the commencement of their disorders have recovered ; while of all who have been admitted only about thirty-three per cent have recovered. A financial aspect of this question should not be overlooked. Where one or two hundred dollars may suffice to effect a cure of a case of insanity, many times that amount may not be sufficient to support one that is incurable through life. At the same time, those who recover may be valuable citizens, and at least support, or contribute to the support of their families, while those who become incurable may be for many and long years a burden upon the public, and, perhaps, their families also. If ample provisions are made all cases of insanity are more likely to be placed in the hospital promptly and retained till cured. This will, as abundant experience seems to show, increase the ratio of recoveries, diminish the proportion of the insane to the whole population, lessen the cost of support, and perhaps spare the community the shock it now and then receives from the acts of some irresponsible person who should be under some restraint, not only to promote his restoration, but for the protection of the public from acts of violence.

In every well regulated hospital for the insane, as much care as possible is taken to secure the best classification,—to bring together in the different wards those who will be companionable, or at least, not an annoyance to each other. Of course no one would for a moment think of placing the calm and violent, the quiet and noisy, or the neat and filthy in the same ward together, if the arrangement could possibly be avoided ; but there are many grades between these extreme classes, comprising individuals of widely different character, who require for their best good, ample facilities for complete classification. A dozen classes for each sex is found to be much better than only ten, and a greater number is now almost universally recommended by hospital directors throughout the country.

For the above reasons chiefly, it may be well to consider if it will not be best for the State to enlarge the Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, while prosecuting the work at Independence, in accordance with the suggestions of the officers, contained in their fourth and fifth biennial reports. The addition of three wards to each wing of the building, will afford accommodation for about one hundred and twenty patients,

and afford an improved classification and generally improved facilities for the successful treatment of insanity. As none of the present well arranged operative departments will require any addition on account of any enlargement of the Hospital, it seems probable that the needed accommodation for the insane of the State, can here be provided earlier and at a less cost than elsewhere. A precedent for such an enlargement is found in the fact that no less than fourteen American hospitals for the insane have been enlarged and their capacity greatly increased during the past few years, and the enlargement has been in every instance, we are led to believe, esteemed a great improvement. A new institution should not be built in haste. The Hospital at Mt. Pleasant was nearly six years in the process of erection, and in many places there are evidences of haste, which must sooner or later lead to costly repairs. The facilities for enlargement are very fine, all building materials near at hand, and such a step will permit of a more leisurely and careful construction of the new Hospital, an advantage which should not be lightly estimated.

The cost will probably be not far from \$1,000.00 for each patient provided for, which in building a new hospital, the cost will not fall below \$1,700.00 for each patient.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. PIERCE,

On the part of the Senate.

J. D. MILES,

J. P. KETCHUM,

On the part of the House.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE

TO THE
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

APPOINTED TO VISIT
THE STATE PENITENTIARY, AT FORT MADISON.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

TO THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed to visit the State Penitentiary for the purpose of examining into its condition and wants, would beg leave to report that a critical examination has led them to the following conclusions:

That the discipline of the prison is good and entirely satisfactory. The abolition of the lash by the warden has been attended with good results, and we would earnestly recommend its prohibition by legal enactment.

The Sabbath school and the labors of the chaplain have produced a marked improvement in the deportment of the convicts.

The sanitary condition of the prison is good.

The kitchen, dining-room and hospital are well kept and well ventilated.

The present mode of heating, lighting and ventilating the cell-room is imperfect and unsatisfactory.

We deem it absolutely necessary that additional cell-room be provided, as specified in the report of the warden, which will give fifty-two additional cells at a cost of \$6,000.

WARDEN'S HOUSE.

The position of the warden makes a generous hospitality one of his *duties*, and it is respectfully submitted that the heavy outlay necessary to furnish the warden's house as it ought to be furnished, is an expenditure more properly belonging to the State than the warden's private purse.

We would also recommend that subsistence be furnished to the warden's family and the guests of the State, together with \$1,200 per annum, in lieu of his present salary, \$1,500.

As the official duties of the clerk require his constant presence at the prison, and as the actual labor of the same requires only about one week in four, your committee would recommend that the duties of the clerk be performed by the chaplain, with a salary of \$1,000.

The library is small and not well selected.

Among its volumes are but few books of modern production. We therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$600 be made for the purchase of books, and particularly such books as are used in the common schools of the State, and that the Hon. J. M. Beck, of Lee county, be appointed to make the selections, aided by the chaplain.

To complete the new hospital building will require an appropriation of \$2,500, and we would recommend that said appropriation be made.

The police regulations are good, and the deputy warden and guards are well adapted to the duties of their several stations.

Mr. C. A. Manning, the deputy-warden, is truly the right man in the right place.

The services of the chaplain, Rev. M. E. McDowell, the Surgeon, Dr. A. W. Hoffmeister, and the Clerk, Mr. Charles Hilles, need no commendation at our hands. Their long, faithful, and efficient services speak for themselves.

The State owns lands adjoining the prison on the west, well adapted to the extension of the prison limits, of sufficient extent to afford shop and yard room for 1000 convicts, which can be closed at an expenditure not exceeding \$20,000, and we would recommend that the said sum be appropriated for that purpose.

The present mode of procuring water for the use of the prison, and work-shops, from the river, by means of an engine, is unnecessarily expensive, and we would recommend the appropriation of \$400 for the purpose of sinking an artesian well inside the prison walls.

SUMMARY OF ITEMS.

To complete hospital buildings.....	\$2,500
To complete cells.....	6,000
To purchase library.....	600
To light and heat cell-rooms.....	6,000
To furnish and repair warden's house.....	1,200
To extend prison limits.....	20,000
General repairs.....	500
Artesian well.....	400
Total.....	<u>\$37,200</u>

For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing recommendations, we would ask the passage of the accompanying bills.

We would recommend that the warden be held responsible by the Census Board for the preservation and safe keeping of all the tools and implements used at the Penitentiary and belonging to the State.

CARSON BROWN,
SAMUEL MURDOCK,
JAMES D. WRIGHT.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
APPOINTED TO VISIT
THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA :

Your joint committee, appointed to visit the State Reform School, proceeded, during recess, to discharge that duty, and are now able to report :

That they made personal examination of the premises, and found the buildings in good condition and kept in order. Your committee believe that the money appropriated at the last session for the purpose of completing the main building and erecting out-buildings, has been legitimately expended. They found the youth in charge apparently well cared for, comfortably clothed, cleanly in appearance, and under the influence of wholesome restraint and proper education.

Your committee were unanimous in the opinion that the institution is no longer an experiment ; that its adoption, as one of the permanent institutions of the State, is not only wise but an absolute necessity for the public good ; judging not merely from the limited experience of our own school, but also from the success that has attended other States in their efforts in this direction.

Your committee therefore recommend that such legislation be had as will secure to the school all the facilities necessary to render it in the highest degree successful.

Inasmuch as the present location is near to one corner of the State, and on rented ground, your committee deem it advisable not to appropriate any more money for buildings or improvements on the

premises, but would recommend that a suitable site be selected, centrally located, and devoted to the State, for the permanent location of the school, and appropriations made, such as will secure the requisite buildings and other needful facilities at the earliest practicable day.

It might be proper for your committee to state, that they believe the school has been managed as successfully, up to the present time, as could have reasonably been expected with the limited means and facilities afforded; and recommend that an appropriation be made immediately to relieve the institution from debt; and a further appropriation adequate to meet the current necessities without placing the trustees in the dilemma of either borrowing money without authority, or discontinuing the school.

For a detailed account of the present condition of the institution, we refer you to the biennial report of trustees and superintendent of said school.

Submitted by

JAMES CHAPIN,

(On part of Senate.)

T. O. NORRIS,

A. H. STUTSMAN,

(On part of House.)

REPORT OF CENSUS BOARD
ON PLANS FOR A
NEW CAPITOL BUILDING.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
DES MOINES, February 1, 1870. }

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA :

In accordance with the provisions of an Act, entitled "An Act authorizing the Census Board to procure Plans and Specifications for a State-House, and making appropriation for repairs on the Capitol building," approved, April sixth, 1868, the undersigned Census Board, respectfully submit the following report of the result of their action in the matter of procuring plans for a new Capitol.

One of the first duties assigned the board, was to "advertise for at least twenty days in two daily papers of this State, and in one newspaper in each of the cities of Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, for plans and specifications for a State Capitol, to be erected on the Capitol Square, at the Capitol of the State."

Pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the board held a meeting on the twentieth day of June, 1868, and authorized the publication in the *Daily State Register*, *Daily Davenport Gazette*, *Daily Chicago Tribune*, *Daily New York Tribune* and the *Philadelphia Press*, of a notice that plans and specifications would be received by the Governor until the first day of December, 1868, for three styles of building; one to cost one million dollars; one to cost one and a half million dollars; and one to cost two million dollars.

As an inducement for architects to enter into competition, the board proposed to pay the sum of twelve hundred dollars for the most approved plan that might be presented, for each of the three styles mentioned; provided plans should be presented which in the opinion of the board were meritorious. On the 12th of October, 1868, the board ordered that the time for the reception of plans be extended until the first day of March, 1869.

February 12th, 1869, the board having been requested by a number of architects to again extend the time, the request was granted, and the time again extended until September 1st, 1869.

Pursuant to this notice, some fourteen plans were presented, of the several styles designated, three of which were adopted by the board, and with the drawings and specifications are herewith presented to your honorable body for consideration.

The plans based on an estimated cost of two millions, and one half million dollars, which in the opinion of a majority of the board, were best adapted to the wants of the State, and the most likely to not cost more than the estimated amounts, were presented by W. W. Boyington of Chicago. The plan based on an estimated cost of one million dollars, as adopted as the most meritorious of that class of plans was presented by J. C. Farrand of Des Moines.

Section three of the aforesaid act requires the board to procure specimens of stone from the several quarries of the State, and have them tested as to their fitness for use in the building of a Capitol.

In this, the board have in a measure been unsuccessful; as specimens have only been received from four quarries, none of which were accompanied with a statement of the cost of the stone at the quarry, or the cost of transportation from the quarry to the Capitol.

In consideration of the fact, that but few specimens were received, the board did not feel warranted in causing any expense in having

them tested, believing that this could be done with more satisfaction by the architect or person appointed to superintend the erection of the building.

The board do not deem it proper to make any suggestions as to the comparative merits of the plans adopted, and herewith presented for your consideration.

We have selected from the plans those which were the most meritorious, either of which would, in our opinion meet the wants of the State for many years.

The following abstract, from the books of the Auditor's office, will show what disposition has been made of the funds placed at the disposal of the board for the purpose of procuring the plans hereinbefore referred to.

ABSTRACT—NEW STATE-HOUSE PLANS.

Chapter 91, Section 4, Acts 1868, Appropriates, \$5,000.00

1868. Expenditures as follows:

Aug.	5.	To warrant "Philadelphia Press" advertising	\$ 84.37
Sept.	18.	To warrant "N. Y. Tribune" advertising.....	164.80
Oct.	8.	To warrant "Chicago Republican" advertising	24.00
Oct.	26.	To warrant "Davenport Gazette" advertising	26.25
Dec.	29.	To warrant "American Express Co." (Ex. chs.)	2.50

1869.

Jan.	18.	To warrant "Register Printing Co." advertising	21.00
Feb.	18.	To warrant "Tribune Co." Chicago advertising	10.00
Mar.	4.	To warrant "Chicago Even'g Post" advertising	3.00
Apr.	3.	To warrant "American Exp. Co." (Exp. chgs.)	13.40
Apr.	5.	To warrant "Register Printing Co.,"	4.80
July	1.	To warrant "U. S. Exp. Co.," (Exp. chgs.)....	4.50

REPORT OF CENSUS BOARD.

Oct.	4.	To warrant "U. S. Exp. Co.," (Exp. chgs.)....	2.80
Dec.	10.	To warrant J. C. Farrand, arct. (1 million plan)	1,200.00
Dec.	11.	To warrant W. W. Boyington, arct. (1½ million plan).....	1.200.00
1870.			
Jan.	12.	To warrant W. W. Boyington arct. (2 million plan).....	1,200.00
Jan.	27	To warrant "U. S. Exp. Co.," (Exp. chgs).....	3.25
Feb.	1	To warrant Jno. C. Merrill, clerk.....	10.00
			<hr/>
			\$3.974.67
			<hr/>
Balance unexpended, Feb. 1, 1870.....			\$1.025.33

The drawings hereinbefore referred to are so large and numerous, that it is impossible for the board to formally present them to your honorable body, hence it is deemed proper to state that said plans can be inspected in the offices of the Auditor and Secretary of State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL MERRILL,
ED WRIGHT,
JOHN A. ELLIOTT,
SAMUEL E. RANKIN,

Census Board.

STATEMENT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF STATE

TO THE

HON. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

STATEMENT.

TO THE HON. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :

Sir: In response to the following resolution: “*Resolved*, That
 “the Auditor of State be required to furnish the House with a state-
 “ment, showing: First—In what banks the State funds are depos-
 “ited, and what amount there is now in each bank. Second—What
 “amount has been in bank during the last four years. Third.—
 “Whether any interest or compensation has been received from such
 , ‘deposits, and if so, how much,”

I have the honor to report: First—A statement showing the
 amount of State revenue during the last four years that has been paid
 into national banks as depositories of State funds, giving the name
 of the banks, with the amount received by each and the amount
 now in the several banks.

No.	Name of Bank.	Am't rece'd during last four years.	Amount now on hand.
1	1st National Bank, Dubuque.....	\$188,308.70	\$33,463.58
2	National State Bank, Dubuque.....	10,109.87	None
3	1st National Bank, Council Bluffs.....	108,106.94	7,249.76
4	1st National Bank, Decorah.....	33,996.98	8,656.45
5	Iowa City National Bank.....	15,974.48	2,108.63
6	1st National Bank, Marshalltown.....	56,481.91	12,042.18
7	1st National Bank, Osage.....	24,210.49	1,213.82
8	1st National Bank, Lyons.....	19,478.65	None
9	Muscatine National Bank.....	47,687.26	None
10	1st National Bank, McGregor.....	115,138.63	7,980.50
11	1st National Bank, Independence.....	2,788.96	None
12	National State Bank, Burlington.....	3,500.00	None
13	1st National Bank, Clinton.....	11,971.25	None
14	1st National Bank, Fort Dodge.....	43,049.70	1,997.39

STATEMENT OF THE AUDITOR.

No.	Name of Bank.	Am't rec'd during last four years.	Amount now on hand.
15	1st National Bank, Grinnell..	\$ 480.00	\$480.00
16	1st National Bank, Lansing.....	25,372.47	None
17	1st National Bank, Maquoketa.....	31,877.52	None
18	1st National Bank, Marion.....	47,268.03	3,202.80
19	Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs...	10,420.96	6,674.11
20	1st National Bank, Washington.....	29,448.71	None
21	* Officer & Pusey, (private bankers) Council Bluffs.....	2,400.00	None
	Totals.....	\$773,071.51	\$85,069.22

The amount due from banks, November 1st, 1869, was \$101,861.09.

The amount received from banks since November 1st, 1860, (date of my last report.)

1st National Bank, Council Bluffs.....	\$ 9,524.19
1st National Bank, Dubuque.....	20,005.96
1st National Bank, Fort Dodge.....	24,365.17
Iowa City National Bank.....	672.36
1st National Bank, Lyons.....	1,423.73
1st National Bank, Marion.....	7,065.79
1st National Bank, McGregor.....	40,511.23
Muscatine National Bank.....	7,473.38
Osage National Bank.....	7,103.61
Pacific National Bank.....	2,229.19
Washington (1st National Bank).....	4,730.10
Total.....	\$125,104.71

* This amount, paid to Messrs. Officer & Pusey, by the treasurer of Montgomery county, without order from this office, was not recognized by this department, not being considered a legal deposit. The funds were almost immediately withdrawn by our instruction.

Being somewhat in doubt in regard to the intention of the last interrogatory, would say that I am not aware of the existence of any law authorizing me to charge banks interest for the time the money remained in bank, and as they have all received orders to forward the funds promptly, I have not charged them any interest.

Under the provisions of section 800, of the revision of 1860, and chapter 6, acts of 1866, the Auditor is authorized to designate national banks at which county treasurers shall deposit State funds ; and also provides that said banks shall receive one-fourth of one per cent for forwarding said funds to the State treasurer. If the interrogatory is intended to inquire what "compensation" the Auditor has received from the banks, I would respectfully reply *not one penny*, but on the contrary would say that it has cost the State of Iowa during the last two years of my administration something over \$2,000 *less* to have the revenue forwarded to the treasury than was paid for the same service during the two last years preceding the time at which I took charge of the office, although the amount of revenue collected in 1868 and 1869 is greater than the amount collected in 1862 and 1863.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JNO. A. ELLIOTT,

Auditor of State.

REPORT
OF THE
AUDITOR OF STATE,

ON THE
LOSSES TO THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND,
TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

FEBRUARY 24, 1870.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

REPORT.

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
Des Moines, February 24th, 1870. }

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE :

SIR: In accordance with the following resolution of your honorable body, to wit: "Whereas, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction states on pages 26 and 27 of his last annual report that the School Fund is annually sustaining serious losses, and that in 1869 the loss to said fund was \$34,745.41 greater than in the previous year; and whereas, the Auditor's report shows that losses have accrued during the past year, therefore,

Resolved, That the Auditor of State be hereby requested to communicate to this House the particular instances of loss to the School Fund; counties in which said losses occurred; names of the parties, if known, through whose neglect or fault the losses have been occasioned; and any other fact he may deem necessary to place the blame where it belongs."

I have the honor to make the following report of losses to the School Fund as far as our official information extends.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

AUDITOR OF STATE.

STATEMENT "A"

Showing the losses to the Permanent School Fund in the several Counties up to June 1st.

Adair.....	\$20.00
Adams.....	None
Allamakee.....	2,232.10
Appanoose.....	None
Audubon	None
Benton.....	547.50
Black Hawk.....	No report
Boone.....	None
Bremer	524.75
Butler.....	No report
Buena Vista.....	None
Buchanan.....	None
Calhoun	None
Carroll	None
Cass	None
Cedar.. ..	None
Cerro Gordo	None
Cherokee.....	None
Chickasaw.....	2,076.90
Clarke.....	255.00
Clay.....	None
Clayton.....	None
Clinton.....	165.20
Crawford.....	None
Dallas.....	None
Davis	None
Decatur.....	61.66
Delaware.....	795.00
Des Moines.....	500.37
Dickinson.....	None
Dubuque.....	2,733.00
Emmett.....	None

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.

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Fayette.....	\$70.00
Floyd.....	None
Franklin.....	None
Fremont.....	None
Greene.....	None
Grundy.....	None
Guthrie.....	None
Hamilton.....	956.10
Hancock.....	None
Hardin.....	None
Harrison.....	5.00
Henry.....	1,011.20
Howard.....	None
Humboldt.....	None
Ida	None
Iowa.....	None
Jackson.....	None
Jasper.....	None
Jefferson.....	None
Johnson.....	560.00
Jones.....	None
Keokuk.....	None
Kossuth.....	None
Lee.....	None
Linn.....	876.25
Louisa.....	585.00
Lucas.....	None
Madison.....	1,261.23
Mahaska.....	252.00
Marion.....	200.00
Marshall	422.05
Mills.....	None
Mitchell.....	80.00
Monona.....	None
Monroe.....	100.00
Montgomery	None

100 000

Muscatine.....	\$596.17
O'Brien.....	No fund
Page.....	None
Palo Alto.....	None
Plymouth.....	None
Pocahontas.....	No fund
Polk.....	None
Pottawattamie.....	None
Poweshiek.....	No report
Ringgold.....	446.37
Sac	None
Scott.....	1,662.25
Shelby.....	None
Sioux.....	No fund
Story.....	None
Tama.....	1,324.45
Taylor.....	None
Union.....	None
Van Buren.....	32.75
Wapello.....	747.55
Warren.....	None
Washington.....	None
Wayne.....	None
Webster.....	30.00
Winneshiek.....	219.86
Woodbury.....	No report
Winnebago.....	None
Worth.....	None
Wright.....	None
Total.....	<u>\$20,849.71</u>

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND LOSSES.

On Ead's loans and sureties, estimated losses.....	\$40,131.54
On loan to medical department of State University, a probable loss of.....	15,000.00
On loans made in the different counties, as per foregoing statement "A."	20,849.71
Total.....	\$75,981.25

TEMPORARY SCHOOL FUND LOSSES.

On Ead's loans and sureties, estimated loss of interest	\$100,000.00
On loan to medical department of State University, a probable loss of interest.....	17,500.00
Total.....	\$117,500.00

The following statement will show the loss of interest on loans made by the different counties in the State during the last six years :

STATEMENT "B."

Showing the interest due and accrued and the interest collected from 1864 to 1869 both years inclusive, in the several counties of the State.

Years	Interest due August annually.	Annual inter- est due Jan. 1st.	Total interest due annually.	Annual interest collected.
1864.....	\$157,134.37	\$180,000.00	\$337,134.37	\$204,983.26
1865.....	134,295.50	185,000.00	319,295.50	181,151.22
1866.....	107,799.32	195,000.00	302,799.32	144,558.79
1867.....	86,614.18	200,000.00	286,614.18	175,791.53
1868.....	64,488.53	225,000.00	289,488.53	183,996.71
1869.....	68,527.83	235,000.00	303,527.83	188,324.43
Totals.....	\$618,859.73	\$1,220,000.00	\$1,838,859.73	\$1,078,805.94

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. ELLIOTT,

Auditor of State.

OPINION
OF THE
ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
TO THE
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
RELATIVE TO THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER
1870.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

STATE OF IOWA, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, }
DES MOINES, MARCH 30, 1870. }

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of your Honorable body :

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be requested to examine “the title to the lands commonly known as the Des Moines River School Lands, and report to the House whether in his opinion, said lands or any portion thereof are now subject to Legislative control.”

I understand the term “Des Moines River School Lands,” to refer to 28,378 acres of land selected in Webster county, under what is known as the 500,000 Grant.

The land embraced in the above 28,378 acres, has been the subject of much legislation, and a great deal of legislation for many years. I subjoin a very brief and necessarily partial statement of some of the main facts entering into a consideration of the question involved in the resolution.

First. By act of Congress, approved September 4th, 1841, the United States granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a University, 500,000 acres of land.

Second. Under the provisions of said grant, the above 28,378 acres was selected in Webster county.

Third. By a subsequent act of Congress, approved, 1846, certain lands were granted to Iowa for the purpose of improving the Des Moines River.

Fourth. By a decision of the Secretary of the Interior, made August 8th, 1846, certain of the lands as above selected were (erroneously as it was then alleged) held and considered to belong to the said Des Moines River Grant, and were in accordance with the

ruling of the Interior Department directed to be withheld from the 500,000 Grant. The land so withheld amounted to about 12,813 acres. The order of the Secretary of the Interior was accompanied with the following *proviso* :

“The selections embraced in the within list are hereby approved
“to the State of Iowa, under act of Congress, August 8th, 1846,
“without prejudice, if any there be of other parties.”

Fifth. In 1854 the State of Iowa entered into a contract with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, in which it is stipulated by the State, on certain conditions named in said contract, to sell and convey to the Railroad Company all the lands awarded to the State for the improvement of the Des Moines River, by the act of Congress of August 8th, 1846, *except such* of said lands as the State had sold up to the 23d of December, 1853. This contract will be found in full in the Senate Journal, 1854, page 39 of appendix.

Sixth. By a joint resolution of the General Assembly passed March 23, 1858, the proper officers of the State of Iowa, were instructed to convey to the Railroad Company, all lands granted by the act of Congress of 1846, which had at that date, (March 23, 1858,) been approved and certified to the State by the General Government, “saving and excepting all lands sold or conveyed by the State of Iowa by its officers and agents, prior to the 23d of December, 1853.

Seventh. A considerable portion of this land, say about two thousand acres had been sold to actual settlers, by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster county, under the direction and by the order of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, prior to the 23d of December, 1853.

Eighth. These parties who had purchased from Tolman, had settled and made valuable improvements on their land, and made their payments in full, applied to the Register of State Land Office for patents, and while their applications were pending, on the 23d day of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company filed their bill in the District Court of Polk county, asking and obtaining an Injunction against the Register, distraining the Register from issuing patents, &c. This suit was prosecuted by the plaintiffs, and remained on the docket till 1868, when by direction of

the present Register, Hon. C. C. Carpenter, the Attorney-General appeared, filed answer for the Register, and moved to dissolve the Injunction, and upon hearing, the Injunction was dissolved and the bill dismissed. The plaintiff appealed the case to the Supreme Court and the decision of the District Court was there affirmed.

The effect of this decision, the whole of which is reported in the Report of the Register of the State Land Office, for the year 1869, was to settle the title to said lands, in the State as against the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company.

Taking the case as it stands at this point, all the facts having been before the court in the case just above cited, the conclusion is warranted in my judgment, that all of said lands that now remain unsold are now the property of the State, and if that conclusion is correct, then follows necessarily, that such lands are now subject to the control of the General Assembly, since the above case was decided in the State court. The case of William B. Welles *vs.* Hannah Riley has been tried in the Circuit Court of the United States in Iowa, and appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision in the Circuit Court was against the title of Hannah Riley and for that of Welles, and the judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed in the Supreme Court.

If the title now under consideration was involved in the last named case, then the judgment of the court settles the case against the title of the State of Iowa, and it follows of course, that the State having no title or interest in the lands, and therefore the lands are not subject to Legislative control. Whether the title under consideration is in fact involved in the above case I am not able to state in this hurried examination. But I respectfully refer the House to the Hon. Galusha Parsons, a member of the House, who was attorney in the case. If it may not be considered impertinent to the question under consideration, I beg to suggest to your honorable body, that the interests involved in the case just cited, Welles *vs.* Riley, presents a case of peculiar hardship. It virtually renders homeless many citizens of Iowa, who have been settled on the lands from ten to fifteen years; have invested all their hard earnings during that time in permanent improvements, giving the best years of their life to hard honest toil, which it has served to enrich the country. In the

severe (however just) visitations of law leaves them without a home. They acted on the faith of not only the State, but the nation—*Patents and Grants*. Their case is assuredly a hard one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY O'CONNOR, *Attorney-General*.

OPINION
OF
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
ON
INTEREST AND PENALTY
OF
RAILROAD BOND TAX

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

OPINION.

STATE OF IOWA,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, Jan. 24, 1870. }

HON. JAMES P. KETCHUM, *House of Representatives,*

DEAR SIR :—I received your communication several days ago, asking an opinion from this office upon a question which, without following the precise language in which it was embodied, I may be permitted to state as follows, viz :

“ Where a tax is levied to pay the interest on principal of bonds issued by counties or municipal corporations, to aid in the construction of railroads, and such tax shall remain unpaid after the period fixed by law for its payment,—in other words, become delinquent,—will it be subject to the same rate of interest, and liable to the same penalties, as are imposed on delinquent taxes for ordinary revenue purposes ? ”

I answer no ; such a tax is not subject to the extraordinary interest, nor liable to the penalties provided and imposed by the legislature as a means to facilitate the collection of taxes for ordinary revenue ; and, as I am aware that this view will encounter the dissent of all interested in the collection of the railroad bond indebtedness, so called, amongst whom will be found many of the best lawyers in the State, I beg to submit, in support of my conviction, (not so completely as I could wish, but as fully as time and other duties will permit), some of the reasons upon which, in my judgment, it rests.

The validity of the bonds in question, must be taken to rest upon one of the two following grounds, viz :

First.—The express or implied authority for their issue to be found in our statute law in force at the time said bonds were issued; or, *second*, upon the law (equally binding) as it is found in the decisions of the supreme tribunals of the State and nation. Giving to these bonds the character of commercial paper, and adjudging them to be valid and binding obligations in the hands of *bona fide* holders, without conceding their validity on the basis of either of these propositions, I desire to test the question under consideration by both.

First.—Then assuming for argument sake that their validity rests on the provisions of the statute, is the tax levied for their payment subject to the interest and penalty which attaches to the delinquent tax for ordinary revenue. Most of the bonds in question were issued prior to the compilation and passage of the Revision of 1860, and the statutory authority is claimed to be derived from Chapter 15 of the Code of 1851. Sections 114 and 115 specifies what questions may be submitted and the mode of such submission; section 116 provides that a tax must be levied or authorized by the same vote authorizing the borrowing of the money, and section 117 regulates the amount or rate of taxation, fixing a *maximum* rate in one class of cases—public buildings—and in the other class roads and bridges a *minimum*; and section 122 provides that the record of the adoption or rejection of the submitted proposition shall be *presumptive* evidence, that all necessary preliminaries had been complied with; section 117 also provides that “any of the above taxes becoming delinquent shall draw the same interest with the ordinary taxes.”

I don't think any good lawyer either claims or admits that the authority to issue bonds or borrow money on the credit of the county or city, to aid a *private* corporation or individual, or any number of

individuals, in the construction of a railroad, is deducible from that statute, either by expression or fair implication. Our Supreme Court have said the public works contemplated in that chapter were the public buildings, and ordinary roads and bridges such as the necessities and convenience of society and the ordinary carrying on of the Government demanded. Such works as the public revenue is usually and ordinarily applied to

State, *ex. re.*, Wapello Co., 13th Iowa, 389.

McClure vs. Owen, 26th Iowa, 243 and cases therein cited.

But if it is still claimed that the authority for the issue of these bonds may be gathered from this statute by implication, then I say still, the extraordinary interest or penalty does not attach, because their issue is not demanded by a necessity of the people or Government, but only to subserve a convenience; and the summary or penalty mode of enforcing its collection is not allowable by our law. It is a debt, a voluntary assumed debt, not an obligation to the Government, which is imposed on all, and which the citizen or subject comes under, and for the discharge of which his property is liable, whether he will or no. This—at the very best name *for it*—is but a debt, and what is the damage for the non-payment of a debt? The statute says six per cent by law, or by contract any greater sum up to ten per cent. How a greater penalty can be imposed for the failure to pay this tax, without ignoring this law and every other law regulating the rights and obligations of parties to contracts, I am at a loss to understand.

Second.—The validity of these bonds then must be taken to depend upon the adjudication of the Supreme Courts of the United States. It must be recollected that the decision of the Federal Court is not based upon the assumption that under the constitution and

laws of Iowa, counties had authority to issue these bonds, on the contrary, these decisions, as well as the expressed opinions of several of the judges composing that august tribunal, clearly warrants the inference, that had the question of authority been presented to that court, as an original proposition unembarrassed by any prior decisions of the State tribunals, their ruling would have been in accord with the doctrine of McClure vs. Owen, above cited.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court is expressly based upon an alleged decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa rendered prior to the issue of most of these bonds.

Dubuque county, vs. Dubuque and Pacific Railway Company 4, Green, 1, and that the subsequent decisions of the Iowa Court as to these bonds are decisions impairing the obligations of contracts, are therefore within the prohibition of the Constitution.

Gelphe, vs. City of Dubuque, 1st Wallace, 173

Meyer, vs, City of Muscatine, first Wallace, 384

The validity of these bonds then rest upon the principles of commercial law. The common law of contracts, if one may be allowed the use of that expression, and the Court further holds that the bonds are valid on this principle only in the hands of innocent *bona fide* holders for value, that in the hands of the Railway Company to which they were issued such obligations would be properly subject to all the defenses incident to the private contracts between the immediate parties thereto. It is then, I repeat, a debt an ordinary debt, to say the most that can be said of it without any feature or incident of the character of public revenue attaching to it. What was its original purpose? Private investment, or speculation. To give pecuniary aid to companies, who at least themselves always insist that they are *private* corporations and steadily claim that the legislature have no

right to regulate or control them. True it is claimed and may be admitted without impairing the force of the argument, that the construction of railroads is a public *advantage* or *benefit*. But they are not therefore public in the legal or political sense of public improvements. Necessity and convenience are elements which must enter into all laws increasing taxation or imposing additional burdens on the citizens. The distinction contended for here is I think understood and recognised by all lawyers and political economists.

Who is damaged if this tax is delinquent? A private creditor. To what extent? The interest of his money. The affairs of the government, public business does not stand still or directly suffer, though this tax be delinquent to whatever extent. To visit on the delinquent forty per cent per annum interest, and in addition thirty per cent penalty for his failure to pay this tax, would be, in my humble judgment, a gross injustice, as well as a plain and manifest violation of the well settled principles of law.

I conclude, therefore, that the delinquent debtor, for this species of tax, is liable to and chargeable with interest on said unpaid tax, at the same rate as that specified in the original bond, or in the judgment, for the payment of which the tax is levied, and for the proper costs of collecting.

Very respectfully, &c.,

HENRY O'CONNOR, *Attorney-General*.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,

IN RELATION TO THE
CRIMINAL RETURNS

OF THE
STATE OF IOWA FOR THE YEARS 1868 AND 1869.

ED WRIGHT, SECRETARY OF STATE.

DES MOINES:
F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }
DES MOINES, January 13, 1870.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

In compliance with law, I have the honor to herewith report an abstract of the Criminal Prosecutions in the several counties of the State for the years 1868 and 1869, as returned to this office by the Clerks of the District Court, pursuant to the provisions of Section 849 of the Revision of 1860.

ED WRIGHT, *Secretary of State.*

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS IN 1868.

ADAIR COUNTY—No Report.

ADAMS COUNTY—No Report.

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny	Six months in Penitentiary.....	Lumberman.....	Yes.....	Michigan....	Unknown...

APPANOOSE COUNTY—No Report.

AUDUBON COUNTY.

No criminal prosecutions in the county during the year.—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

BENTON COUNTY.

1	Assault	Fined \$ 40.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany ...	Temperate..
1	Assault	Fined 100.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Intemperate.
1	Assault	Fined 40.00 and costs.....	Blacksmith.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Intemperate.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

7

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 1,292.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including Dist. Atty's fees, during the year.... 1,890.23
 Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 125.00

BREMER COUNTY.

1	Bound to keep the peace.....	Fined \$12.00 and costs.....	Teamster.....	Yes.....	New York.....	Loose.....
2	Grand larceny.....	45 days in county jail and costs.....	Loafers.....	Yes.....	New York.....	Dilatory..
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$10.00 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Penna.....	Loose.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	England.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 62.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the..... 74.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of crim..... Attorney's fees, } during the year. 1,897.70						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 45.00						

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$20.00 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.....
2	Assault and battery.....	Fined 20.00 and costs, each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 65.00 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown
1	Larceny.....	6 mos. in penitentiary and costs.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.....
1	Larceny.....	Sent to Reform School.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.....
1	Resisting an officer.....	Fined \$50.00 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Fair.....
2	Selling intoxicating liquors...	Fined 40.00 and costs, each.....	Unknown.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Unknown
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 225.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid during the year, and interest thereon..... 273.02						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including Dist. Attorney's fees, during the year. 1,956.04						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 140.50						

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

BUTLER COUNTY—No Report.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1868—CALHOUN COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
	The clerk of the District Court reports "no criminal prosecutions."					
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....					None.
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					None.
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					\$631.75
	Total amount paid District Attorney by the county during the year.....					None.

CARROLL COUNTY.

There have been no prosecutions in the District Court in the county during the year, according to the clerk's report.	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	\$76.74

CASS COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery	Fined \$20.00 and costs.....	Blacksmith	Yes	U. S.	Not report'd
1	Keeping a gambling house...	Fined 20.00 and costs.....	Various	Yes	Penna.	Good.....
1	Nuisance	Fined 30.00 and costs.....	Dealer	Yes	Kentucky ..	Good.....
1	Nuisance	Fined 30.00 and costs.....	Physician	Yes	Illinois	Good.....
1	Nuisance	Fined 30.00 and costs.....	Hotel keeper	Yes	U. S.	Good.....
1	Nuisance	Fined 30.00 and costs.....	Surveyor & land agent	Yes	New York...	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....						\$165.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						115.80
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						48.70
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county during the year.....						67.00

CEDAR COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery	Fined \$20.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes	U. S.	Fair.....
1	Burglary	Six months in Penitentiary.....	Laborer	Yes	U. S.	Bad.....

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

1	Larceny.....	5 years in penitentiary.....	Farmer.....	Unknown.....	United Stat's Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	2 years in penitentiary.....	Peddler.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Fair.....
2	Malicious mischief.....	Fined \$25.00 each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	Germany..... Good.....
1	Obstructing public highway.....	Fined 1.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland..... Fair.....
1	Obtaining money under false pretense.....	9 months in penitentiary.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Fair.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined \$60.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown..... Fair.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....					\$ 131.00

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

"No convictions" in the District Court in the county during the year.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—No Report.

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

There are no convictions in the District Court in said county reported for the year.

CLARKE COUNTY—No Report.

CLAY COUNTY.

Buena Vista county is attached to Clay for judicial purposes. There was one case of assault and battery in their District Court during the year, and that was from Buena Vista county, and the fine paid into the treasury of said county, and reported by the Clerk thereof.

Total amount paid District Attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... \$10.00

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1883—CLAYTON COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault and battery	Fined \$ 1.00	Farmer	Yes	Ireland	Fair
1	Assault and battery	Fined 25.00	Farmer	Yes	Ireland	Bad
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury	Fined 10.00 and costs	Farmer	Yes	Scotland	Fair
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury	3 months in county jail	Laborer	Unknown	Unknown	Bad
1	Forgery	6 months in penitentiary	Dealer in pat. rights	Yes	New York	Bad
1	Larceny	20 months in penitentiary	Peddler	Yes	Unknown	Bad
1	Larceny	20 months in penitentiary	Laborer	No	Norway	Bad
1	Larceny	9 months in penitentiary	Laborer	Unknown	United States	Bad
1	Obstructing highway	Fined \$1.00 and costs	Farmer	Yes	Germany	Fair
2	Selling liquor	Fined 1.00 and costs, each	Saloon keepers	Yes	1 Ger., 1 U.S.	Fair
2	Selling liquor	Fined 1.00 and costs, each	Saloon keepers	Yes	1 Fr'e., 1 U.S.	Fair

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 40.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 288.65
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including Dist. Attorney's fees, during the year. 885.80
 Total amount paid District attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 55.00

CLINTON COUNTY—No Report.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—No Report.

DALLAS COUNTY.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year	\$ 50.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	509.85
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Atty's fees,) during the year...	802.79
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	76.74

DAVIS COUNTY.

1 Nuisance	Farmer	Yes	Not given ..	Good
Pay costs				
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year	\$ 15.80			
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the	209.00			
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	409.80			
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county	88.50			

DECATUR COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery	Fined	Amount not reported	Farmer	No	Ohio	Ordinary ..
1 Assault to commit murder	Ten years in Penitentiary	Stealer	Stealer	Unknown ..	Canada ..	Bad
1 Breach of peace	Fined	Amount not reported	Miller	Yes	Unknown ..	Ordinary ..
1 Contempt	Fined \$40.00 .....	...	Grocer	Yes	Unknown ..	Rather loose
1 Contempt	Fined 8.00 .....	...	Trader	Yes	Indiana ..	Rather loose

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year	\$ 73.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	148.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Atty's fees,) during the year...	1,260.00
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	110.00

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery	Fined \$10.00	Produce dealer	Yes	Ireland	Good
1 Assault and battery	Twenty days in jail	Laborer	Yes	Ireland	Good
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	Fined \$50.00	Liveryman	Yes	New Jersey ..	Good
2 Larceny. Horse stealing	Six months in Penitentiary each	Farmers	Yes	United States ..	Steady
1 Larceny. Cattle stealing	Two and a half years in Penitentiary	Loafer	R'd, not w'te ..	Iowa	Bad
1 Rape	One year in Penitentiary	Hotel keeper	Yes	New York	Drunkard ..
1 Selling liquor	Fined \$20.00	Merchant	Yes	England	Good
1 Selling liquor	Fined 50.00	Saloon keeper	Yes	Germany	Unknown ..

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1903—DELAWARE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Violating town ordinance....	Fined \$ 15.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..
1	Willful trespass.....	Fined 100.00.....	Farmer.....	No.....	Ireland	Drunkard ..

DES MOINES COUNTY—No Report.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery, (appeal).....	Judg't below affirmed—fined \$100.00.....	Miner	No.....	Ireland	Good.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$5.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....	.....
1	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Fined 25.00.....	Unknown.....	Unknown ..	Ireland	Unknown ..
1	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Ten years in Penitentiary.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland	Quar'elsome.
1	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Fifteen days in jail.....	None.....	Yes.....	America.....	Not good....
1	Grand larceny.....	Six months in Penitentiary.....	Riverman.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..

1	Larceny.....	29 days in jail.	None.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1	Larceny.....	Fined \$10.00.....	Teamster.....	No.....	Ireland.....	Intemperate.....
1	Larceny, 5 cases.....	20 days in jail in one case and 10 in each of the others.	Professional thief.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.....
1	Murder, 2d degree.....	1 yr in penitentiary and \$100.00 fine	Brewer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal.....						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the count.....						
Att'y's fees, during the year.....						
ons during the year.....						

EMMET COUNTY.—No Report.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—No Report.

FLOYD COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$5.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1	Recognized to keep the peace.....	To pay costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including Dist. Att'y's fees, during the year.....						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FREMONT COUNTY.—No Report.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1868--GREENE COUNTY.

No. of con- victions	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault.....	Fined \$ 1.00.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	Michigan..	Fair [good
1	Larceny.....	Fined 20.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Generally
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 20.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 25.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including District Attorney's fees, during the year 406.86						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 85.00						

GRUNDY COUNTY.

GUTHRIE COUNTY--No Report.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

HANCOCK COUNTY--No Report.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1888—IDA COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
There have been no convictions for crimes in the District Court of this county during the year.—CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.						

IOWA COUNTY.—No REPORT.

JACKSON COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent	Fine and costs	Farmer	Yes	Germany	Good
2	Assault	Fine and costs	Farmers	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Assault	Fine and costs	Farmer	Yes	Germany	Good
1	Gambling	Fine and costs	Saloon keeper	Yes	Germany	Not good
1	Larceny	Fine and costs (appeals)	Farmer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Larceny	Two months in Penitentiary. Def't	Farmer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	*Murder	Death	None	Yes	United Stat's	Promi's to be
1	Nuisance	Fine and costs	Merchant	Yes	Germany	Bad
1	Nuisance	Fine and costs	Saloon keeper	Yes	Germany	Not good
1	Obstructing highway	Fine and costs	Farmer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Perjury	Fine and costs	Farmer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Seduction	To pay costs	Farmer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
2	Trespass	Fine and costs	Farmers	1 yes, 1 no	1 U. S., 1 Ger.	Good

(Amount of fine in each case not reported by the Clerk.)

* A boy about sixteen years of age. Appeals to the Supreme Court.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year	\$276.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	68.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Atty's fees,) during the year	4,018.00
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	875.00

JASPER COUNTY—No REPORT.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—No Report.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$100.00 and costs.....	Painter.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Disipated ..
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 100.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Good.....
1	.....	Fined 5.00 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Unknown ..	Ireland.....	Disipated ..
1	Larceny, horse-stealing.....	Three years in Penitentiary.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..
1	Malicious mischief.....	Fined \$40.00 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ohio ..	Lazy ..
1	Nuisance	Fined 5.00 and costs.....	Druggist ..	Yes.....	Germany ..	Good.....
3	Resisting an officer.....	Fined 5.00 and costs each.....	Farmers ..	Unknown ..	Bohemia ..	Good.....

JONES COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$ 25.00.....	Farmer.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Fair.....
1	Assault	Ten days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Vicious.....
1	Nuisance	Fined \$50.00.....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Fair.....
1	Nuisance	Fined 50.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	New York..	Fair.....
1	Nuisance	Fined 50.00.....	Farmer.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Unsteady ..
1	Open and gross lewdness.....	Thirty days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Vicious.....
1	Obstructing highway.....	Fined \$5.00.....	School-teacher ..	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Good.....
1	Obstructing highway.....	Fined 5.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Good.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....\$185.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 591.50
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees), during the year, 848.15
 Total amount paid District attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 111.13

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1888—KEOKUK COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	HEAD AND WEIGHT.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault with intent to commit felony.....	Fined \$50.00.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
1	Burglary.....	5 yrs in penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Yes.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....
3	Keep the peace.....	To pay costs.....	Farmers.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....
1	Keep the peace.....	To pay costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Not reported.....	Good.....
3	Larceny.....	6 months in penitentiary each.....	Farmers.....	R'd n't write.....	Iowa.....	Careless.....
1	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined \$20.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District Court of said county during the year 1888 \$ 70.00						

KOSSEUTH COUNTY.—No Report.

LEE COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	HEAD AND WEIGHT.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault with intent to murder.....	Fined \$1.00 and costs.....	Laborer.....	No.....	African.....	Not reported.....
1	Larceny.....	Fined 100.00 and costs.....	Laborer.....	No.....	African.....	Not reported.....
1	Larceny.....	1 year in penitentiary, and costs.....	Not reported.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Not reported.....
1	Obt'g mon'y under false pret'ce.....	Fined \$500.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Good.....
1	Permitting gambling.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Liquor dealer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Very good.....
1	Permitting gambling.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Liquor dealer.....	Yes.....	France.....	Not reported.....
5	Selling liquor.....	Fined 200.00 and costs, each.....	Liquor dealers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Not reported.....
5	Selling liquor.....	Fined 200.00 and costs, each.....	Liquor dealers.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Very good.....
6	Selling liquor.....	Fined 200.00 and costs, each.....	Liquor dealers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Very good.....
3	Selling liquor.....	Fined 50.00 and costs, each.....	Liquor dealers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Very good.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 100.00 and costs.....	Liquor dealer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Very good.....

2	Selling liquor.....	Fined 1 \$200.00, 1 \$100.00, cost each	Liquor dealers	Yes	France	Very good..
2	Selling liquor.....	Fined \$100.00 and costs each.....	Liquor dealers	Yes	Germany	Very good..
2	Selling liquor.....	Fined 100.00 and costs each.....	Liquor dealers	Yes	United Stat's	Very good..
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 20.00 and costs.....	Liquor dealer	Yes	United Stat's	Very good..
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Liquor dealer	Yes	France	Very good..
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....						\$5,871.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the						2,617.45
Total expenses of the county on account of criml					Atty's fees, during the year...	167.25
Total amount paid District Attorney by the count					ons during the year.....	810.10

LINN COUNTY—No Report.

LOUISA COUNTY.

1	Reduction	Sixty days in jail and fined \$500.00.	Laborer	Yes	United Stat's	Good.....
1	Larceny	Two years in Penitentiary.....	Foundryman	Yes	Germany	Stranger....
1	Larceny	Two years in Penitentiary.....	No report	Yes	United Stat's	Stranger....
1	Malicious mischief	Thirty days in jail	Farmer.....	Yes	United Stat's	Troublesome
2	Nuisance, selling liquor.....	Fined \$50.00 and costs each.....	Druggists	Yes	United Stat's	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....						\$600.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						183.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions,					Atty's fee, during the year	\$,573.06
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecution during the year.....						100.00

LUCAS COUNTY—No Report.

MADISON COUNTY.

MITCHELL COUNTY--No Report.

MONONA COUNTY.

MONROE COUNTY.

1	Assault and Battery.....	Fined \$7.50.....	Not reported.....	Yes.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....
1	Larceny.....	One year at Reform school.....	Not reported.....	Yes.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....
1	Larceny.....	Thirty days in jail.....	Painter.....	Yes.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$35.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Bad.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 40.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Bad.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 15.01.....	Saloon keeper.....	No.....	Bad.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 10.01.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 15.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 10.01.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 20.01.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 10.01.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....						\$ 207.50
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						227.50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including Dist. Atty's fees, during the year.....						300.00
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						198.50

MONTGOMERY COUNTY--No Report.

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

1	Assault.....	Fined \$ 50.00 and costs.....	Painter.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Intemperate.....
1	Assault.....	Fined 100.00 and costs.....	Hotel clerk.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Old offender.....

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1868—MUSCATINE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault.....	Fined \$10.00 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Germany....	Intemperate
1	Cheating by false pretense...	1 year in penitentiary.....	Swindler.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Not reported
1	Larceny, horse stealing.....	Fined \$10.00 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Unknown..
1	Larceny.....	Fined 20.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Unknown..
1	Larceny.....	3 months in penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Germany....	Intemperate
1	Larceny.....	60 days in jail and fined \$50.00	Laborer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Unknown..
1	Larceny.....	30 days in jail.....	Shoemaker	Yes.....	United Stat's	Intemperate
3	Nuisance.....	Fined \$ 25.00 and \$100.00 and costs.	Saloon keepers	Yes.....	United Stat's	Intemperate
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Intemperate
3	Nuisance.....	Fined 100.00 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	United Stat's	Intemperate
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 15.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper	Yes.....	Germany....	Unknown...
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany....	Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 800.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Bad.....
3	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	United Stat's	1 good 1 bad.
3	Nuisance.....	Fined 25.00 and costs, each.....	Saloon-keepers	Yes.....	Germany....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 100.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 200.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 5.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 100.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 100.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 100.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Intemperate
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany....	Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Good.....
1	Offence not given.....	6 months in penitentiary.....	Laborer	Yes.....	United Stat's	Unknown..
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....\$1,596.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....1,099.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminals.....Attorney's fees, during the year. 2,392.70						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county.....ions during the year..... 195.00						

O'BRIEN COUNTY—No Report.

PAGE COUNTY.

PALO ALTO COUNTY.—No Report.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

"None."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

POLK COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fined \$500.00	Saloon keeper	Yes	United Stat's	Not report'd
1	Assault	Fined 100.00	Hotel keeper	Yes	United Stat's	Bad
1	Nuisance	Fined 50.00	Saloon keeper	Yes	Ireland	Bad
1	Nuisance	Fined 600.00	Saloon keeper	Yes	United Stat's	Not reported
1	Nuisance	Fined 50.00	Saloon keeper	Yes	Germany	Not reported
1	Nuisance	Fined 100.00	Saloon keeper	Yes	Ireland	Not reported
1	Nuisance	Fined 50.00	Saloon keeper	Yes	United Stat's	Not reported
1	Nuisance	Fined 200.00	Saloon keeper	Yes	Germany	Not reported
1	Nuisance	Fined 200.00	Saloon keeper	Yes	Ir. land	Not reported
1	Larceny	Fined 30.00	Thief	Yes	United Stat's	Bad
1	Assault	Fined 80.00	Laborer	Yes	United Stat's	Fair
1	Nuisance	Fined 300.00	Saloon keeper	Yes	Ireland	Not reported

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1868--POLK COUNTY--CONTINUED.

No. of Con- Victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Nuisance	Fined \$25.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	United Stat's	Not reported
1	Larceny	3 years in penitentiary	Thief	Yes	Germany ...	Bad ...
1	Burglary	Fined \$10.00	Thief	Yes	Ireland	Bad ...
1	Burglary	5 days in county jail	Thief	Yes	Ireland	Bad ...
1	House of ill fame	Fined \$300.00	Villain	Yes	Ireland	Vile
1	Conspiracy	Fined 15.00	Laborer	Yes	Ireland	Fair
1	Larceny	Fined 15.00 and 30 days in jail	Laborer	Yes	Ireland	Bad
1	Assault with intent to kill	10 years in penitentiary	Wretch	Yes	United Stat's	Vile

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year and since last report.....\$3435.00

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year, and since last report..... 2690.00

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including Dist. Attorney's fees, during the year. 5,170.00

Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 553.00

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY--No REPORT.

POWESHIEK COUNTY--No REPORT.

RINGGOLD COUNTY

1	Assault.....	Fined \$10.09 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Penna.....	Good
1	Attempt to commit rape	Fined 75.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa	Bad
1	Contempt of court.....	Fined 5.00 and cost.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Penna.....	Good
1	Larceny	5 years in Reform School	Farmer.....	No	Illinois.....	Bad
1	Nuisance	Fined \$25.00 and costs.....	Physician	Yes.....	Russia.....	Good

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 116.00

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 90.00

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees,) during the year, \$578.10
 Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year..... 78.50

SAC COUNTY.

"None."--CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

SCOTT COUNTY.

		Fined \$ 50.00.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$ 50.00.....	"	"	"	"
1	Assault with intent.....	Fined 300.00.....	"	"	"	"
1	Breaking and entering.....	Fined 100.00 and ten days in jail.	"	"	"	"
1	Burglary.....	Three years in penitentiary.....	"	"	"	"
1	Larceny.....	Fined \$ 10.00 and twenty days in jail.	"	"	"	"
2	Lewdness.....	Fined 20.00 and costs.....	"	"	"	"
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 100.00.....	"	"	"	"
7	Nuisance.....	Fined 150.00 each.....	"	"	"	"
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 each.....	"	"	"	"
1	Permitting gambling.....	Fined 100.00.....	"	"	"	"
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District Court of said county during the year.....						
						\$1,791.00

SHELBY COUNTY.

"None."--CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines im
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 Total amount paid Distri

SIOUX COUNTY--No Report.

STORY COUNTY--No Report.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1888—TAMA COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$10.00 and costs.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Good.....
1	Burglary.....	1 year in penitentiary and costs.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	England. ...	Unknown ..
1	Keeping a gambling-house...	Fined \$100.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany. ...	Unknown ..
1	Keeping a gambling-house...	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Fair.....
1	Larceny.....	1 year in penitentiary and costs.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	Unknown ..	Unknown ..
1	Lewdness.....	Fined \$200.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Rough.....
1	Lewdness.....	Fined 1.00 and costs.....	House keeper.....	Unknown ..	United Stat's	Unknown ..
3	Riot, (appeal from Justice Court).....	Fined 10.00 each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.	Fair.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....						\$ 891.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						285.00

TAYLOR COUNTY—No Report.

UNION COUNTY.

1	Nuisance.....	Fined.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Not reported	Not reported
1	Nuisance	Fined.....	Invisible.....	Yes	Not reported	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined.....	Drover.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined.....	Clerk.....	Yes	Iowa.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance	Fined.....	Physician.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Good.....
2	Nuisance	Fined.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	Not reported	Not reported
2	Nuisance.....	Fined.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Not reported	Bad.....

4	Nuisance	Fined	Hotel keepers	Yes	Not reported	Good
3	Nuisance	Fined	Merchants	Yes	Not reported	Good

NOTE.—Amount of the fine in each case not reported by the clerk.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year	\$ 320.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	866.90
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including Dist. Atty's fees, during the year	259.70
Total amount paid District attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	112.50

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to commit murder	Fined \$25.00 and costs	None	Yes	Not reported	Bad
1	Assault with intent to commit murder	Fined 5.00 and costs	Farmer	Yes	"	Medium
1	Larceny	Fined 25.00 and costs	Farmer	Yes	"	Fair
1	Nuisance keeping intoxicating liquors	Fined 40.00 and costs	Physician	Yes	"	Fair
1	Nuisance, selling intoxicating liquors	Fined 2.00 and costs	Physician	Yes	"	Fair
1	Nuisance keeping intoxicating liquors	Fined 40.00 and costs	Grocer	Yes	"	Fair
1	Nuisance selling intoxicating liquors	Fined 2.00 and costs	Grocer	Yes	"	Fair

WAPELLO COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to kill	Fined \$75.00 and costs	Not reported	Yes	Not reported	Bad
1	Indecent exposure of person	Fined 5.00 and costs	Not reported	Not reported	U. S.	Not bad
1	Larceny	Sent to Reform School	Not reported	Not reported	U. S.	Not bad
1	Larceny	Fined \$100.00 and costs	Not reported	Yes	U. S.	Bad
1	Larceny	Five years in Penitentiary	Farmer	Yes	U. S.	Bad

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1888—WAPELLO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
8	Larceny.....	Thirty days in jail each.	Not reported.....	Yes.....	Africa.....	Bad.....
8	Nuisance.....	Fined \$100.00 and costs each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Bad.....
8	Nuisance.....	Fined 25.00 and costs each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Not bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 20.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 5.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Bad.....
11	Nuisance.....	Fined 100.00 and costs each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	United States.....	Bad.....
3	Nuisance.....	Fined 25.00 and costs each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 25.00 and costs.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	United States.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 75.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United States.....	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 10.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United States.....	Bad.....
2	Voting illegally.....	Fined 10.00 and costs each.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Voting illegally.....	Fined 15.00 and costs.....	Surveyor.....	Yes.....	United States.....	Not bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....				\$1,980.00		
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the cou.....				1,802.98		
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal.....				Dist. Atty's fees, during the year... 2,008.85		
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....				786.00		

WARREN COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Three months in jail and fined \$100	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Illinois.....	Wild.....
1	Continuing obstruction in road.....	Fined \$25.00.....	Banker.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Steady.....
1	Larceny, petty.....	Fined 75.00 and in jail until paid at \$3.38 per day.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Loose.....
1	Larceny.....	Five years in Penitentiary.....	Insurance agent.....	Yes.....	Illinois.....	Unknown.....
2	Larceny.....	Five years in Penitentiary each.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Illinois.....	Unknown.....
1	Larceny.....	Three years in Penitentiary.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Illinois.....	Unknown.....

1	Nuisance	Fined \$50.00	Farmer	Yes	Unknown	Fair
1	Obstructing road	Fined 25.00	Farmer	Yes	Ohio	Industrious
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year.....\$ 225.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 169.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including Dist. Attorney's fees, during the year. 4,000.00						
Total amount paid District attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 100.00						

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1	Assault	Fined \$ 25.00 and costs	Laborer	Yes	United Stat's	Gen'ly good
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	Fined 500.00 and costs	Farmer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	3 months in jail	Laborer	Yes	United Stat's	Not good
1	Larceny, (retail)	Fined \$20.00	Farmer	Yes	Ireland	Good
2	Larceny	1 2 years and 1 4 yrs. in penitentiary	Unknown	Yes	United Stat's	Not good
1	Murder	In penitentiary for life	Laborer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
2	Nuisance, selling liquor	1 fined \$50.00 & 1 fined \$25.00 & costs	Druggists	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Nuisance, selling liquor	Fined \$40.00 and costs	Grocer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Nuisance, selling liquor	Fined 85.00 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Nuisance, selling liquor	Fined 10.00 and costs	Bawdy-house	Yes	France	Good
1	Trespass	Fined 20.00 and costs	Farmer	Yes	Ireland	Not good
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year..... \$725.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 1,028.75						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 574.80						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county during the year..... 95.00						

WAYNE COUNTY.

2	Assault and battery	Fined 1 \$5.00 and 1 \$4.00	Farmers	Yes	Not reported	Sober
1	Assault and battery	Fined \$10.00	Farmer	Yes	Not reported	Intemperate
1	Assault and battery	Fined 5.00	Hotel-keeper	Yes	Ohio	Intemperate
1	Assault and battery	Fined 1.00	Miller	Yes	Not reported	Intemperate
1	Assault and battery	Fined 10.00	Farmer	Yes	Kentucky	Sober
1	Assault and battery	Fined 1.00	Farmer	Not report'd	Not reported	Intemperate

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1888--WAYNE COUNTY.--CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault and Battery.....	Fined \$ 5.00.....	Farmer.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Intemperate
1	Assault and Battery.....	Fined 10.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Germany....	Sober.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year..... \$20.00						

WEBSTER COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to murder.....	Fined \$ 50.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unit'd States.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 300.00 and costs.....	Selling whiskey.....	Yea.....	Ireland.....	Immoral.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 300.00 and costs.....	Selling whiskey.....	Yea.....	Unit'd States.....	Immoral.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 300.00 and costs.....	Selling whiskey.....	Yea.....	Germany.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year..... \$750.00						

WINNEBAGO COUNTY--No Report.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fined \$150.00.....	Farmer.....	Yea.....	Unit'd States.....	Temperate..
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	Assault, with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Not sentenced.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Germany.....	Fair.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$20.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Fair.....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 40 00 each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Fair.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year..... \$ 250.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 447.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including District Attorney's fees, during the year 1,878.00						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 100.00						

WOODBURY COUNTY--No Report.

WORTH COUNTY.

"None."--Clerk District Court.

WRIGHT COUNTY--No Report.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

[illegible]

*** Clerk reports no convictions.**

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

[illegible]

***Clerk reports no convictions.**

NOTE—There were 2 persons sent to the Reform School in which the length of time is not given, and of the convictions in Humboldt County the sentence has been commuted by the Supreme Court from hanging to imprisonment for life.

STATEMENT

Showing the offences for which persons were convicted in the State during the year ending October 31, 1868, and the number of convictions for each offence.

Assault with intent to commit murder.....	11
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	4
Assault with intent to commit felony.....	2
Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	12
Assault and battery.....	29
Assault.....	35
Burglary.....	6
Breach of peace.....	10
Breaking and entering.....	1
Cheating by false pretenses.....	2
Conspiracy.....	1
Contempt of court.....	4
Embezzlement.....	1
Forgery.....	1
Gambling.....	1
Illegal voting.....	3
Indecent exposure of person.....	1
Keeping gambling house.....	4
Larceny.....	68
Murder of the first degree.....	1
Murder of the second degree.....	2
Manslaughter.....	2
Malicious mischief.....	3
Nuisance.....	145
Open and gross lewdness.....	5
Obstructing road.....	8
Permitting gambling.....	4
Perjury.....	2
Rape.....	2
Riot.....	2
Resisting officer.....	1
Seduction.....	2
Selling intoxicating liquors.....	40
Trespass.....	4
Violating city ordinance.....	1
Offences not reported.....	1
Total.....	421

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS IN 1869.

ADAIR COUNTY—No Report.

ADAMS COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENCE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault and battery	Fined \$50.00 and costs	Cabinet maker	Yes	England	Dissipated ..
	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Court of said county during the year					\$50.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c					131.50
	Total expenses of the county on account of criml					150.00
	Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....					.....

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.—No Report.

AUDUBON COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	Fined \$200.00	Land agent	Yes	Kentucky	Bad
1	Assault, with intent to com- mit a great bodily injury	Fined 75.00	Farmer	Can read	Ohio	Irregular

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1880—AUDUBON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny.....	Fined \$100.00.	Farmer.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 275.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including Dist. Attorney's fees, during the year.....100.00						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county during the year.....10.00						

BENTON COUNTY.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 945.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....617.39
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including Dist. Attorney's fees, during the year. 2823.96
 Total amount paid District-Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....169.50

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.—No Report.

BOONE COUNTY.

BREMER COUNTY.

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

* This includes all costs of prosecutions before Justices of the Peace, etc., which I have obtained from the Auditor's office.—Clerk Dist Court.

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

"No criminal procedure in this county."—CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

BUTLER COUNTY.—No Report.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1898—CALHOUN COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENCE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
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"None" means Dismissed Cases

CARROLL COUNTY.

No convictions

CASS COUNTY.

CEDAR COUNTY.

1	Malicious mischief.....	Fined \$ 25.00.....	Carpenter.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	State Reform School until 31.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Not reported	Bad.....
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fined \$150.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Not reported	Fair.....

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

1	Forgery	.....	.....	Insurance agent	.....	Yes	.....	Penn	.....	Bad	.....
1	Forgery	.....	State Reform School until 21	.....	Farmer	.....	Yes	.....	Not reported	Good	.....
*Sentenced on seven indictments to the Iowa Penitentiary, five years in all,											

6	Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year										\$ 195.00
	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year										496.00
	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Atty's fees,) during the year										2,283.92
	Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year										105.00

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

None reported.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year										\$ 10.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year										27.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including Dist. Atty's fees) during the year										433.25
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecution during the year										.....

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

None reported.

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

1	Nuisance	.....	Fined \$ 1.00 and costs	.....	Carpenter	.....	Yes	.....	United Stat's	Gene'y good
1	Nuisance	.....	Fined 10.00 and costs	.....	Saloon keeper	.....	Yes	.....	Not reported	Not reported
1	Nuisance	.....	Fined 25.00 and costs	.....	None	.....	Yes	.....	Ireland	Gene'y good

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year										\$ 36.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year										42.85
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Atty's fees), during the year										591.83
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year										40.00

CLARKE COUNTY--No Report.

CLAY COUNTY--No Report.

DAVIS COUNTY—No Report.

DECATUR COUNTY—No Report.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

2	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$50.00 each and costs.....	Day laborer.....	Yea.....	United States Fair.....
1	Grand larceny.....	Sent to State Reform School.....	Not reported.....	Yea.....	Not reported Bad.....
1	Grand larceny.....	Sent to Penitentiary for six months.....	Not reported.....	Yea.....	Not reported Bad.....
1	Grand larceny.....	Sent to Penitentiary for six months.....	Tinner.....	Yea.....	Ireland.....
1	Assault with intent to kill.....	Fined \$50.00 and costs.....	Day laborer.....	Yea.....	Ireland.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 110.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... \$68.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees,) during the year 1,800.00					
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 91.00					

DES MOINES COUNTY.

1	Burglary and robbery.....	Ten years in Penitentiary.....	None.....	Yea.....	Germany.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	Three years in Penitentiary.....	Brewer.....	Yea.....	Germany.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	Sent to State Reform School.....	None.....	Yea.....	Germany.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	Three years in Penitentiary.....	None.....	Yea.....	United States.....	Not reported
1	Larceny.....	One year in.....	None.....	No.....	United States.....	Good.....
1	Larceny.....	Three years.....	None.....	Yea.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	Six months.....	None.....	Yea.....	United States.....	Bad.....
1	Felony.....	Five years.....	None.....	No.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Obtaining money under false pretense.....	Fined \$110.00.....	None.....	Yea.....	Germany.....	Not reported
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 100.00.....	None.....	No.....	United States.....	Bad.....
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fined 100.00 and six months in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yea.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1889—DES MOINES COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- Victims.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault, with indecent exposure of person.....	Fined \$50.00, or ninety days in jail.	Harness-maker.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 251.00						

DICKINSON COUNTY.

No convictions reported.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

1	Obstructing highway.....	Fined \$ 5.00 and costs.....	Miller.....	Yes.....	Italy.....	Correct.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 40.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined 10.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
1	Larceny.....	One day in jail and costs.....	Mechanic.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Good.....
1	Larceny.....	Six months in Penitentiary and costs.....	Farmer.....	Not reported	United Stat's	Not reported
1	Larceny.....	Nine months in	Not reported	Not reported	Germany	Not reported
1	Murder in second degree	Ten years in	Cabinet maker.....	Yes.....	Germany	Intemperate
		labor and costs.....	Boatman	Not reported	Ireland.....	Loose.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fifteen days in jail and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Intemperate
1	Obstructing railroad track		Not reported	Yes.....	United Stat's	Bad.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$100.00.....				

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$155.00
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 115.00
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 12,081.39
 Total amount paid District Attorney by the county..... 810.00

EMMET COUNTY.

"No convictions."—CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

FLOYD COUNTY—No Report.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

"None"—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year	
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, not including Dist. Attorney's fees, during the year. \$	210.00
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	40.00

FREMONT COUNTY—No Report.

GREENE COUNTY.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1880—GRUNDY COUNTY.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
"Nothing to report"—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.						
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District Court of said county during the year.....						

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

"No convictions"—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 15.00

HANCOCK COUNTY.

"None."—CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1899—HOWARD COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2	Selling intoxicating liquors...	Fined \$20.00.	Keeping saloon.....	Yes.....	Unit'd States	Steady.....
1	Selling intoxicating liquors...	Fined 10.00.	Keeping saloon.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Steady.....
1	Selling intoxicating liquors...	Fined 1.00.	Merchant.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Steady.....
1	Selling intoxicating liquors...	Fined 90.00.	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Germany....	Bad.....
1	Selling intoxicating liquors...	Forfeited Ball.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 71.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 80.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal district Attorney's fees) during the year 901.60						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county..... 25.00						

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

"No convictions."—CLARK DIST. COURT.

IDA COUNTY—No Report.

IOWA COUNTY.

1	Larceny.....	Fined \$ 75.00 and costs.	Engineer.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Larceny.....	Fined 100.00 and costs.	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Keeping a Nuisance.....	Fined 20.00 and costs.	Saloon keeper.....	Not reported	Unit'd States	Not reported
1	Keeping a gambling house...	Fined 50.00 and costs.	Saloon keeper.....	Not reported	Unit'd States	Not reported
1	Keeping Nuisance.....	Fined 60.00 and costs.	Druggist.....	Not reported	Unit'd States	Not reported
1	Assault and Battery.....	Fined 25.00 and costs.	Blacksmith.....	Not reported	Canada.....	Not reported
1	Keeping Nuisance.....	Fined 25.00 and costs.	Butcher.....	Not reported	Germany....	Not reported
1	Keeping gambling house...	Fined 50.00 and costs.	Butcher.....	Not reported	Germany....	Not reported
1	Keeping gambling house...	Fined 50.00 and costs.	Saloon keeper.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1899—JEFFERSON COUNTY.

No. of Convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny	Two years in Penitentiary.....	Farmer.....	Yes	United Stat's	Good.....
1	Larceny	Five years in Penitentiary.....	Thief.....	Yes	United Stat's	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Atty's fees,) during the year ..						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
						\$551.00
						396.00
						1,189.49
						168.80

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1	Grand larceny	Five years at hard labor in Penitentiary.....	Teamster	Yes	United Stat's	Bad
1	Larceny	Thirty days in county jail and costs	Loafer	Yes	Not reported	Bad
1	Assault and battery	Fined \$ 5.00 and costs.....	Cattle-dealer	Yes	United Stat's	Good.....
1	Assault and battery	Fined 1.00 and costs.....	School-teacher	Yes	United Stat's	Good.....
1	Assault and battery, and riot.	Fined 100.00 and costs.....	Farmer	Not reported	Ireland	Bad
1	Assault and battery, and riot.	Fined 80.00 and costs.....	Farmer	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Petit larceny	Twenty days in county jail and costs	Washer-woman	Not reported	Ireland	Not reported
1	Assault	Thirty days in county jail and costs	Laborer	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Grand larceny	Five years at hard labor and costs.....	Not reported	Yes	United Stat's	Not reported
1	Grand larceny	Five years in Penitentiary at hard labor	Not reported	Yes	Not reported	Not reported
1	Grand larceny	Five years at hard labor and costs.....	Thief.....	Not reported	United Stat's	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees,) during the year ..						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, during the year.....						
						\$ 196.00
						240.00
						883.45
						197.00

JONES COUNTY—No Report.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

		Fined \$ 20.00 and costs, each.	Farmer.	Yes.	Unit'd States.	Not reported
2	Assault with intent to kill.	Fined	Farmer.	Yes.	Unit'd States.	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fined	Druggist.	Yes.	Unit'd States.	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fined	Physician.	Yes.	Unit'd States.	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fined	Druggist.	Yes.	Not reported.	Not reported.
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Fined	Farmer.	Yes.	France.	Not reported.
1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Fined	Farmer.	Yes.	Unit'd States.	Not reported.
1	Nuisance.	Fined	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Unit'd States.	Bad.
1	Keeping gambling-house.	Fined	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	United States.	Immoral.
1	Nuisance.	Fined	Not reported.	Yes.	Not reported.	Not reported.
1	Assault and Battery.	Fined	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.
1	Assault and Battery.	Fined	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year \$238.50						

KOSKUTH COUNTY.

"No convictions reported"—CLEMENS DISTRICT COURT.

LEE COUNTY.

		Fined \$100.00.	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	Bad.
1	Larceny.	Sent to State Reform School.	Vagrant.	Not reported.	United States.	Very bad.
1	Larceny.	Sent to Reform School.	Vagrant.	Yes.	Unit'd States.	Very bad.
2	Larceny.	Five years in Penitentiary.	Not reported.	Yes.	England.	Not reported.
1	Larceny.	Five years in Penitentiary.	Not reported.	Think so.	Doubtful.	Not reported.
1	Larceny.	One year in Penitentiary.	Laborer.	No.	Ireland.	Not reported.
1	Larceny.	Fined \$50.00 and costs.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	Ireland.	Very bad.
1	Keeping gambling-house.	Fined	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	France.	Bad.
1	Keeping gambling-house.	Fined	Saloon keeper.	Yes.	France.	Bad.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1899—LEE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Larceny.....	1 year in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	No.....	African.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	3 years in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	No.....	United Stat's.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	1 year in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	3 years in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	10 days in county jail.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....
1	Larceny.....	Reform School.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....
1	Larceny.....	Fined \$100.00.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....
1	Keeping gambling-house.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Very bad.....
3	Nuisance.....	Fined 200.00 each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Not reported.....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 200.00 each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Not reported.....
1	Rape.....	1 year in the Penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.....
1	Malicious mischief.....	Ten.....	Farmer.....	No.....	Germany.....	Very bad.....
1	Larceny.....	Reform School.....	Not reported.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Very bad.....
1	Burglary.....	Five years in Penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Very bad.....
1	Malicious mischief.....	Fined \$20.00 and costs.....	Not reported.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Very bad.....
1	Larceny.....	Sent to Reform School.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Not reported.....
1	Arson.....	3 years in Penitentiary.....	Vagrant.....	No.....	Germany.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$1,870.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....\$14.25						

LINN COUNTY—No Report.

LOUISA COUNTY.

1	Permitting gambling.....	Fined \$ 50.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Lazy.....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 200.00.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Not reported.....

1	Assault and battery	Discharged on payment of costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Good
1	Resisting officers	Fined \$ 100.00.....	Machinist.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Bad

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 550.00

LUCAS COUNTY—No Report.

MADISON COUNTY.

1	Keeping gambling-house.	Fined \$ 50.00 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Germany	Good
1	Keeping gambling-house.	Fined 50.00 and costs	Trader	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Malicious mischief.	Fined 75.00 and costs	Farmer	Yes	United Stat's	Good
1	Murder in 2d degree.	20 years in Penitentiary	Farmer	Read	United Stat's	Bad

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 215.00

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....90.00

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal

Total amount paid District Attorney by the count

actions during the year.....\$ 110.00

MAHASKA COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery	Fined \$ 15.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Not very bad
1	Nuisance	Fined 50.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Wales.....
1	Assault and battery	Fined 100.00.....	Laborer	Yes.....	United Stat's Bad
1	Assault and battery	Fined 50.00.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Bad
1	Lewdness.....	80 days in county jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Wales.....
1	Keeping gambling-house.....	Fined \$150.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Wales.....
1	Larceny	1 year in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Not report'd	United Stat's Bad

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 835.00

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....15.00

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Attorney's fees,) during the year

Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year

.....\$ 56.00

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1889—MARION COUNTY.

[illegible]

MARSHALL COUNTY.

MILLS COUNTY:

		Fined \$80.00 and costs.	Saloon keeper.	Yes.....	U. S.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Good.....
1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined 10.00 and costs	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Good.....

1	Keeping nuisance.....	Fined \$40.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Good.....
1	Felony.....	Costs and three years in Penitentiary	Express-agent.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Not reported
1	Assault and battery.....	Fined \$20.00 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Not reported	Ireland..... Not reported
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$100.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 188.83					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal					
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county					
Attorney's fees), during the year, 1,063.81					
during the year..... 87.00					

MITCHELL COUNTY.

"Not a conviction had, nor a fine imposed"—CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

MONONA COUNTY.

"None convicted."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

MONROE COUNTY.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1	Larceny.....	Imprisoned twenty days.....	Not reported.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Not reported
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$100.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's Fair.....

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1899—MONTGOMERY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABIT.
2	Nuisance	Fined \$10.00.	Physician.....	Yes.....	Unit'd States	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						\$120.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						110.60
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year.....						616.25
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						18.40

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

3	Malicious mischief.....	Fined \$ 10.00 each.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fined 250.00.....	Attorney.....	Yes.....	".....	".....
1	Burglary.....	Thirty days in county jail.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	".....	".....
1	Burglary.....	One year in Penitentiary.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
1	Larceny.....	Six months in Penitentiary.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
6	Nuisance.....	Fined \$ 10.00 each.....	Saloon keepers.....	".....	".....	".....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 each.....	Saloon keepers.....	".....	".....	".....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 200.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	".....	".....	".....
2	Nuisance.....	Fined 150.00 each.....	Saloon keepers.....	".....	".....	".....
11	Nuisance.....	Fined 25.00 each.....	Saloon keepers.....	".....	".....	".....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 75.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	".....	".....	".....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 100.00.....	Saloon keeper.....	".....	".....	".....
1	Larceny.....	Three years in Penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	".....	".....	".....
2	Larceny.....	Two years in Penitentiary.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
1	Manslaughter.....	6 yrs. in Pen. and fined \$100.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Switzerland,	".....

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 2080.00

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....2516.10

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year....1945.93

Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....230.00

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

"None"—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

cc

PAGE COUNTY.

"No convictions"—CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

"No convictions reported."

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

"Nothing whatever,"—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

"None convicted,"—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

POLK COUNTY.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1890—POLK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault.....	Fined \$100.00.....	Hotel-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Bad.....
1	Assault.....	Fined 80.00.....	Laborer.....	No.....	United Stat's	Not reported
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 800.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Not reported
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 25.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Not reported
1	Larceny.....	Three years in Penitentiary.....	Thief.....	Yes.....	Germany.....	Bad.....
1	Burglary.....	Fined \$10.00.....	Thief.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Burglary.....	Fifteen days in county jail.....	Thief.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	House of ill-fame.....	Fined \$800.00.....	Thief.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Conspiracy.....	Fined 15.00.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Not reported
1	Conspiracy.....	Fined 15.00 and 30 days in Co. jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Not reported
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						\$2,435.00

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including Dist. Attorney's fees,) during the year, \$ 455.00
 Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year 55.00

POWESHIEK COUNTY--No Report.

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

SAC COUNTY—No Report.

SCOTT COUNTY.

3	Conspiracy	Fined \$10 jail ca
1	Assault	Six month
1	Larceny	Eighteen m
1	Larceny	Six month
1	Assault	Fined \$10
2	Assault	Fined
1	Nuisance	Fined 1
1	Assault	Thirty day
2	Resisting officer	Fined \$50
1	Cheating by false pretense ..	Two years
1	Malicious mischief	Fined \$50
1	Forgery and uttering false ch'r	One year i
1	Larceny	Six month
1	Larceny	Two years
1	Assault	Fined \$10
1	Robbery	Two years
1	Assault	Fined \$75
2	Burglary	Fined \$10
1	Larceny	One year i

[illegible]

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1890—SCOTT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVE.	HABITS.
1	Obtaining property under false pretense.....	18 months in Penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Assault.....	Fined \$ 100.00.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 20.00.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	House of ill fame.....	Fined 50.00.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Larceny.....	4 years in Reform School.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Resisting officer.....	Fined \$50.00 and 16 days in City jail.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Malicious threats.....	1 year in Penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Malicious threats.....	Fined \$10.00.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1	Malicious threats.....	Fined 50.00.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judge of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 1,185.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 697.85						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees,) during the year 4,085.17						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 610.00						

SHELBY COUNTY.

"None."—CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....\$ 20.00	
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 26.00	
Total expenses of the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 91.10	
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county..... None.	

SIOUX COUNTY.

"No convictions."—CLERK DIST. COURT.

STORY COUNTY.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year	\$ 85.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year	187.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. (Attorney's fees.)	988.50
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county	100.00

TAMA COUNTY.

	Murder in second degree...	1 year in Penitentiary and costs	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Gen'y good
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$ 150.00 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Good.....
1	Gambling-house.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's	Fair.....
2	Gambling-house.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Bohemian..	Not reported
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Bohemian..	Not reported
1	Larceny.....	5 years in Penitentiary and costs.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	United Stat's	Not reported
1	Larceny.....	1 year in Johnson county jail; fined \$800.00 and costs.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	England.....	Not reported
1	Burglary.....	5 years in Penitentiary and costs.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Bohemian..	Not reported

TAYLOR COUNTY—No Report.

UNION COUNTY.

1 Nuisance	Fined \$20.00 and costs	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Indiana	Intemperate
1 Nuisance	Fined 20.00 and costs	Merchant	Yes	Prussia	Intemperate

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1899.—UNION COUNTY.

No. of Convictions.	OFFENCE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$20.00 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Intemperate
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 20.00 and costs.....	Hotel keepers.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Temperate..
1	Grand larceny.....	18 months in penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Intemperate
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Virginia.....	Intemperate
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 40.00 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Temperate..
1	Malicious mischief.....	Fined 25.00 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Illinois.....	Temperate..
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 215.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 465.50						
Total expenses of the county on account of crime..... Atty's fees.) during the year.. 85.85						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 95.00						

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

4	Gambling-house.....	Fined \$10.00 and costs each.....	Saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	Not reported	Said to be g'd
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Not reported	".....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Physician.....	Yes.....	Not reported	".....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 20.00 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Not reported	".....
1	Assault.....	Fined 50.00 and costs.....	Railroad agent.....	Yes.....	Not reported	".....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 640.00						

WAPELLO COUNTY.

1	Larceny.....	8 months in Penitentiary.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	U. S.....	Bad.....
2	Assault.....	Fined \$50.00 each.....	Farmers.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Not reported
1	Larceny.....	18 months in Penitentiary.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Not reported
1	Larceny.....	90 days in county jail.....	Not reported.....	Not reported	Not reported	Bad.....

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

	Two years in Penitentiary	Not reported	Unit'd States	Not reported
Larceny	Thirty days in county jail	"	Ireland	"
Larceny	Sent to State Reform School	"	Ireland	"
Larceny	Sent to county jail for thirty days	"	Not reported	"
Larceny	Four months in county jail	"	United States	"
Larceny	Fined \$ 15.00	"	United States	"
Nuisance	Fined 50.00 each	Yes	Ireland	"
"	Fined 10.00 each	"	"	"
"	Fined 100.00 each	"	"	"
"	Fined 10.00	"	"	"
"	Fined 50.00	"	"	"
"	Fined 10.01 each	"	"	"
"	Fined 10.01 each	"	"	"
"	Fined 10.01 each	"	"	"
"	Fined 10.01 each	"	"	"
"	Fined 100.01 each	"	"	"
"	Fined 100.01	"	"	"
"	Fined 50.01	"	"	"
"	Fined 50.01	"	"	"
"	Fined 25.01 each	"	"	"
"	Fined 00.2	"	"	"
"	Fined 200.01	"	"	"
"	Fined 5.01	"	"	"
"	Fined 15.00	"	"	"
"	Fined 5.00	"	"	"
"	Fined 1.00	"	"	"
"	Fined 10.00	"	"	"
"	Twenty days in county jail	"	"	"
"	Fined \$5.00	"	"	"
"	Sent to State Reform School	"	"	"
"	Three years in Penitentiary	"	"	"
"	Five months in county jail	"	"	"
"	Three years in Penitentiary	"	"	"
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District Courts of said county during the year				\$1841.27
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year				1034.83
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, (not including District Attorney's fees) during the year				2856.80
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year				788.43

WARREN COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENCE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	RACE AND WHITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined \$50.00.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Illinois.....	Good.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 40.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Not reported.....	Good.....
1	Selling liquor.....	Fined 25.00.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Good.....
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined 50.00 and ten days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Illinois.....	Good.....
1	Lewdness.....	Fined 30.00.....	Laborer.....	No.....	Not reported.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$195.00						

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$ 25.00.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	United States.....	Good.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 50.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Austria.....	Intemperate.
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 100.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Austria.....	Intemperate.
1	Assault.....	Fined 25.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Austria.....	Good.....
1	Horse-stealing.....	Two years in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	No.....	Germany.....	Not reported
1	Rape.....	Fifteen years in Penitentiary.....	Laborer.....	No.....	Penns.....	Intemperate.
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year..... \$ 200.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 638.50						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminals during the year..... 1,250.80						
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county during the year..... 104.00						

WAYNE COUNTY.

1	Nuisance.....	Fined \$5.00.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	United States.....	Fair.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fined 2.50.....	Vagrant.....	Yes.....	United States.....	Bad.....

Nuisance.....	Fined \$5.00.....	Grocer.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Bad.....
Nuisance.....	Fined 10.00.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	United Stat's.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....					\$ 22.50
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					15.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal.....					55.00
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					75.00

WEBSTER COUNTY

Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....		Fined \$100.00 and costs.....	Boarding house.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
1	Swilling whisky.....	Fined 100.00 and costs.....	Boarding house.....	Yes.....	Ireland.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year.....						\$200.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						241.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including Dist. Atty's fees) during the year.....						903.60
Total amount paid District Attorney by the county, on account of criminal prosecution during the year.....						90.00

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

"None."—CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

Total amount of fines imposed by the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of said county during the year

WINNEBIEK COUNTY.

1	Larceny	One year in Penitentiary	Laborer	Yes	Ireland	Fair
1	Assault and battery	Fined \$100.00	Farmer	Yes	Ohio	Fair
1	Nuisance	Fined 10.00	Farmer	Yes	Germany	Medium
1	Nuisance	Fined 10.00	Grocer	Yes	Germany	Fair
1	Nuisance	Fined 5.00	Saloon keeper	Yes	New York	Moderate

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1869—WINNESHIEK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENCE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
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WOODBURY COUNTY—No Report.

WORTH COUNTY.

"None"—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

"No criminal convictions in the county for the year 1869."—CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

A STATEMENT

Showing the number of convictions in the several counties of the State of Iowa during the year ending October 31, 1869, with the aggregate amount of time for which persons were imprisoned and the statistics of education, nativity and habits; also the amount of fines imposed by the District and Circuit Courts; the amount of fees paid District-Attorney, and the total of all other expenses of criminal prosecutions.

COUNTIES.	Aggregate length of time for which persons were imprisoned for crime.										No. of convictions.	Education.										Nativity.			Habits.			Total amount of fines imposed by the District and Circuit Courts of the county.	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasurer.	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees).	Total amount paid by the counties on account of criminal prosecutions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Co. Jail			Penitentiary.			Reform School.			Can read and write.			Cannot read and write.			Unknown.			United States.			Foreigners.			Unknown.							Moral.	Immoral.	Unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.		Months.	Days.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Unknown.	United States.	Foreigners.	Unknown.	Moral.	Immoral.	Unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.[illegible]

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

Henry	2									1	1	2					10.00	148.60	970.17	15.00
Howard	1									6		4	2		3	8	71.00	80.00	201.60	25.00
*Humboldt.....																				
Ida [No report.].....																				
Iowa	13										13	5	5	3			575.00	192.00	865.90	120.00
Jackson.....	11									11			11		10	1	340.00	436.00	4,353.30	242.50
Jasper	9									6		6		8			105.00	340.60	829.55	60.00
Jefferson.....	2									2		2			1	1	551.00	396.00	1,129.49	168.30
Johnson.....	11									6		5	2	4	2	4	126.00	240.00	822.45	197.00
Jones [No report.].....																				
Keokuk.....	12									10		2	1	4	2	5	232.50	127.50	883.50	87.50
*Kossuth.....																				
Lee.....	29									18	5	6	12	11	6	16	1,370.00	814.25	1,100.00	925.00
Linn [No report.]																				
Louisa.....	5									5			5			1	550.00	101.25	60.00	1,425.65
Lucas [No report.].....																				
Madison.....	4									4			8	1		3	215.00	90.00	1,904.00	110.00
Mahaska.....	7									6		1	5	2			365.00	15.00	523.70	56.50
Marion.....	11									11			8	1	7	5	240.00	105.00	1,755.55	48.00
Marshall	3									3				3			45.00	30.00	1,000.00	55.00
Mills	5									4		1	4	1		3	100.00	186.33	1,063.81	27.00
*Mitchell.....																				
Monona.....																				
Monroe.....	4									4			3	1		2	120.00	271.00	210.00	40.00
Montgomery.....	4									4			4			8	120.00	110.60	400.00	197.00
Muscatine.....	35									2	33			1	34		2,080.00	2,516.10	616.25	13.40
																		1,945.93		230.00
*O'Brien.....																				
Page.....																		40.00	1,359.36	15.00

*Clerk reports no convictions.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	No. of convictions.	Aggregate length of time for which persons were imprisoned for crime.										Education.			Nativity.			Habits.		Total amount of fines imposed by the District and Circuit Courts of the county.	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasuries.	Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including District Attorney's fees)	Total amount paid by the counties, on account of criminal prosecutions.			
		Co. Jail.			Penitentiary.			Reform School.				Can read and write.	Can't read and write.	Unknown.	United States.	Foreigners.	Unknown.	Moral.	Immoral.					Unknown		
		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.														Months.	Days.
Palo Alto.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 65.00	..
*Plymouth		
*Pocahontas		
Polk.....	19	1	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	9	10	..	..	..	\$ 3,435.00	\$ 2,690.00	5,170.00	\$ 553.00
Pottawattamie.....	8	2	20	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	455.00	55.00
Poweshiek (No report.)		
Ringgold.....	1	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	370.65	30.00
Sac (No report.)		
Scott	34	1	16	11	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	84	..	1	1,185.00	697.85	4,035.27	610.00
Shelby.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	25.00	91.10	..
*Sioux.....		
Story.....	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	1	..	7	1	35.00	187.00	983.50	100.00
Tama	9	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	3	6	..	3	..	650.00	862.20	105.00	1,976.61
Taylor (No report.)		
Union	9	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	215.00	465.50	85.35	95.00
Van Buren.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	210.00	404.05	2,220.50	117.50
Wapello.....	52	1	1	20	9	9	..	..	..	..	25	..	27	..	20	23	9	..	44	1,341.27	1,024.82	2,856.80	738.48
Warren.....	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	195.00	65.00	1,188.00	70.00
Washington	6	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	1	5	..	2	8	200.00	636.50	1,250.80	104.00
Wayne	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	22.50	15.00	55.00	75.00
Webster....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	200.00	221.00	903.00	90 00

STATEMENT

Showing the offenses for which persons were convicted in the State during the year ending October 31, 1889, and the number of convictions for each offence.

Arson.....	1
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	6
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1
Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	14
Assault and battery.....	24
Assault.....	31
Bigamy.....	1
Burglary.....	16
Cheating by false pretences.....	4
Conspiracy.....	5
Contempt of court.....	1
Felony.....	2
Forgery.....	4
Gambling.....	2
Public intoxication.....	1
Lewdness.....	1
Keeping house of ill fame.....	2
Keeping gambling house.....	20
Larceny.....	99
Murder in the second degree.....	3
Manslaughter.....	1
Malicious mischief.....	18
Nuisance.....	152
Obstructing highway.....	1
Obstructing railroad.....	1
Parricide.....	1
Permitting gambling.....	1
Rape.....	2
Resisting officers.....	4
Selling intoxicating liquors.....	16
Trespass.....	4
Total	439

RULES OF THE THIRTEENTH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

AND A LIST OF

STANDING COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS.

DES MOINES:

F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

SENATE RULES.

GEO. F. W.

Roll

R. B. B.

Roll

J. A. G.

Roll

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3. When the vote is taken *viva voce*, questions shall be distinctly put in this form, viz: "As many as are of the opinion (as the case may be) say 'aye.'" And after the affirmative voice is expressed, "as many as are of the contrary opinion, say 'no.'" If the President doubt, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

4. All motions (except to adjourn, postpone, or commit) shall be reduced to writing, if required by any member of the Senate. Any motion may be withdrawn by the mover, before it is amended by the Senate.

5. Every member present when a question is put, shall vote, unless he shall, for special cause, be excused by a vote of the Senate ; but no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is directly and personally interested, or in any case where he was not present when his name was called in the taking of the vote.

6. When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to Mr. President, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoid personalities, and the imputation of improper motives.

7. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named ; and no motion to postpone to a day certain to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

8. The previous question shall be in this form : " Shall the main question be now put ? " It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any ; then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

9. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, and all incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided—whether an appeal or otherwise—without debate.

10. Any member may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct, that one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall

remain for the decision of the Senate. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendments nor a motion to strike out and insert.

11. Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by leave. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage; but no bill shall have its second and third readings on the same day, without a suspension of this rule.

12. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objections be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objections be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

13. Upon the second reading of a bill or joint resolution, the President shall state it as ready for amendment, commitment or engrossment, and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a select, or standing committee, or a committee of the whole. If on a committee of the whole, the Senate shall determine on what day. But if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, it shall be in order for its third reading at any time after that day. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read.

14. When a question is lost on engrossing a bill for a third reading on a particular day, it shall not preclude a question to engross it for a third reading on a different day. After a third reading of a bill or joint resolution, no amendment (except to fill blanks) shall be received, except by unanimous consent of the members present; and the vote on its final passage shall be immediately taken without debate.

15. A bill or joint resolution may be committed at any time previous to its third reading.

16. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

17. When a motion or question has been decided in the affirmative or negative, any member, having voted with the majority, may move a re-consideration the same or on the next business day.

18. Before acting on executive business, the Senate Chamber

shall be cleared, by direction of the President, of all persons except members, the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms; the members enjoined to observe secrecy, and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms to be sworn.

19. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or suspended, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, except an order fixing the hour to which the Senate shall stand adjourned.

20. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules or orders of the Senate, and the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

21. The Senate shall, at its pleasure, elect a President, *pro tem*, who shall hold his office during the remaining portion of the time for which the President was elected; and when the President shall from any cause be absent, the President, *pro tem* shall preside, except when the chair is filled by appointment by the President.

22. On the return of a bill from the House, with an amendment, it shall be placed with the third reading of bills, unless the Senate shall otherwise order. On the question of adopting the amendment, the vote shall be taken as on the final passage of the bill; and if the amendment be adopted by a constitutional majority, no further vote is necessary.

23. It is in order for the Committee upon Engrossed and Enrolled bills, to report at any time when no question is before the Senate.

24. When any order of the day is not proceeded with on the day assigned, it shall stand as a general order on each succeeding day until disposed of, unless otherwise ordered, but its consideration can not be moved until that order of business is reached, when it shall be taken up in the order of its file.

25. When the pending question is interrupted by "a Special Order" it shall, upon the disposal of the special order, be before the Senate in the same stage, as if it had not been so interrupted.

26. A motion to print any paper presented to the Senate, may, on motion, be referred to the committee on printing, whose duty it shall be to report on the propriety of printing, and that it shall be in order for such committee to report at any time.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—Senators Larrabee, Couch, Hamilton, Newell, Smyth, Allen, Dysart, Wright, and Fellows.

Judiciary—Senators Bennett, Wolf, Donnan, Fairall, Traverse, Keller, McKean, Claussen, and Hurley.

Federal Relations—Senators Beardsley, Hawley, Moore, Havens, and Mitchell.

Constitutional Amendments—Senators Donnan, Hurley, Mulkern, Havens, Mitchell, Tuttle, and Bennett.

Schools.—Senators Wolf, Long, Dysart, Bill, Fellows, West, and Beardsley.

Agriculture—Senators Dixon, Griffith, Wright, McNutt, West, Vale, and Cathcart.

County and Township Organization—Senators Moore, Pierce, Murray, Knoll, Vermillion, Campbell, Lowry, and Patterson.

Railroads—Senators Patterson, Bulis, Hawley, Lowry, Griffith, Vermillion, Murray, Tuttle, Rice, Beardsley, McCulloch, Mitchell, and Campbell.

State University—Senators Bulis, Newell, Smyth, McKean, Keller Claussen, and Fairall.

Military—Senators Rice, Pierce, Donnan, Campbell, Traverse, Wolf, and Bennett.

Elections—Senators Keller, Hurley, Mulkern, Hawley, and McNutt.

Claims—Senators Hawley, Long, Smyth, Ireland, and Atkins.

Banks—Senators Smyth, Couch, Fellows, Hurley, and Moore.

Commerce—Senators Tuttle, Atkins, Rice, Campbell, and Larrabee

Public Buildings—Senators Griffith, Donnan, Grimes, Newell, McKean, and Casady.

Charitable Institutions—Senators Chapin, Long, Ireland, West, Casady, Allen, and Hamilton.

Medical Institutions—Senators Newell, Bulis, Ireland, Wright and Vermillion.

Incorporations—Senators Hamilton, Rice, Griffith, Knoll and Bennett.

Manufactures—Senators McNutt, Atkins, Knoll, Clarke and Larrabee.

Printing—Senators Traverse, Havens, Mulkern, Wolf and Beardsley.

Public Lands—Senators Hurley, McNutt, Fellows, Grimes and Hawley.

Internal Improvements—Senators Pierce, Bill, Lowry Mitchell and Patterson.

Roads—Senators McKean, Grimes, Clarke, McCulloch and Dixon.

New Counties—Senators Vermillion, Atkins, Bill, Dunham and Patterson.

County Boundaries—Senators Grimes, Cathcart, Clarke, McCulloch and Keller.

State Library—Senators Long, Claussen and Traverse.

Engrossed Bills—Senators Bill, Knoll and Dysart.

Enrolled Bills—Senators Mitchell, Havens and Murray.

Senatorial Districts—Senators Murray, Bulis, Casady, Lowry, Moore, Tuttle, Atkins, Dunham and Wolf.

Representative Districts—Senators Havens, Campbell, Ireland, Dunham, Tuttle, Clarke, McNutt, Vale and Fairall.

Orphans' Homes—Senators Couch, Chapin, Claussen, Allen, Hamilton, Dixon, Murray, Casady and Larrabee.

Horticultural and Forestry—Senators West, Cathcart, Vale, Dunham and Chapin.

Penitentiary—Senators Wright, McKean, Newell, Couch and McCulloch.

Reform School—Senators Lowry, West, Vale, Fairall and Pierce.

Suppression of Intemperance—Senators Allen, Dixon, Claussen, Couch and McCulloch.

Agricultural College—Senators Dysart, Cathcart, Wright, Chapin, and Mulkern.

Compensation of Public Officers—Senators Newell, Smyth, McKean, Havens, Atkins, Hawley and Mulkern.

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RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day ; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose ; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to wit : " As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) say Aye," and after the affirmative voice is expressed, " As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall be divided. Those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterward those in the negative.

5. The Speaker shall have a right to name any member to perform any duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except that in case of the absence of the regular Speaker, the House may proceed to elect a Speaker *pro tem.*, whose acts shall have the same validity as those of the Speaker.

6. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

7. In all cases of a call of the yeas and nays, the Speaker shall vote ; in other cases he shall not be required to vote unless the House is equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal, and in case of such equal division the question shall be lost.

8. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand, and attested by the Clerk.

9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, shall have the power to have the same cleared.

10.—ORDER OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

After the journal is read, the following order shall govern :

1. Petition or remonstrances to be offered.
2. Report of Committees.
3. Resolutions laid over under rule 34.
4. Bills to be introduced.
5. Resolutions.
6. Messages and communications on the Speaker's table.
7. Bills and resolutions read a second time.
8. Bills on their passage.
9. Reports in possession of the House which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up in order that the bill may be ordered in.
10. Bills or other matter before the House, and unfinished the preceding day.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

11. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to the presiding officer, by his title, saying, "Mr. Speaker," and shall not procede until he shall be recognized by the Chair, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and shall avoid personalities.

12. When any member is speaking, or otherwise transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, but may be permitted, with leave of the House to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to; if the decision be in favor of the

member so called to order, he is at liberty to proceed. If the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

13. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall designate the member entitled to speak.

14. No member shall speak more than once on the same question, without leave of the house, nor more than twice until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

15. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out or across the house, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse, nor while a member is speaking pass between him and the Chair.

16. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is personally interested; nor in case where he was not present when the question was put, unless the Speaker again states the question.

17. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

18. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him; but such member must ask to be excused before commencing to take the vote on the main question.

19. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

20. Every motion, except subsidiary or incidental motions, shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member desire it; but this exception shall not apply to motions to amend.

21. All bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, or other papers, shall be accompanied by the name of the member presenting the same, and also the name of the county.

22. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by leave of the House.

23. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lie on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a day certain; to commit or amend; to postpone

indefinitely ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit or postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

24. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: The Committee of the Whole House ; a Standing Committee ; a Select Committee.

25. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking or the House voting.

26. The previous question shall always be in this form: " Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments, and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the House shall be in order ; but after a majority shall have seconded such motion no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

27. Motions to lie on the table, to adjourn, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

28. When a question is postponed indefinitely, it shall not be again acted upon during the session.

29. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away, the rest may stand entire for the discussion of the House. A motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible.

30. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

31. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

32. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member in the majority, to move for the re-consideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn.

33. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or a member in his place ; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

34. A proposition requesting information from the Governor, Secretary, or any other State officer, shall lie on the table one day, for consideration, unless otherwise ordered by unanimous consent of the House ; and all such propositions shall be taken up for consideration in the order they were presented, immediately after reports are called for from Select Committees, and when adopted, the clerk shall cause the same to be delivered.

35. Any five members, if the speaker be in the chair, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. Upon calls of the House, or in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

37. No member shall absent himself from the services of the House without leave, unless he be sick, or unable to attend.

38. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the clerk, and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over, and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be directed by the speaker to compel their attendance.

39. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

40. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and upon demand of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be ordered.

41. The hour to which this House shall stand adjourned from day to day, shall be 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the House.

OF BILLS.

42. Every bill shall receive three several readings; but no bill shall have its second and third reading on the same day.

43. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and if opposition be made to it, the question is: "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

44. Upon a second reading of a bill, the speaker shall state that it is ready for commitment, amendment or engrossment; and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a Select or Standing Committee, or to a Committee of the Whole House. If to a Committee of the Whole House, the House shall determine on what day; but if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, the House shall appoint the day when it shall be read a third time.

45. After a bill has been committed and reported back, it shall be considered on its second reading after the amendments of committee have been read.

46. After the commitment and the report thereof to the House or at any time before its passage, a bill may be re-committed.

47. All bills ordered to be engrossed, shall be executed in a fair round hand.

48. No amendment unless by way of rider shall be received to any bill on its third reading, and no debate shall be allowed on the same.

49. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Clerk noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

50. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present; nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

51. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

52. No bill, memorial or joint resolution, shall be printed unless ordered by the House.

53. When any matter is referred to a standing committee by motion of any member, it shall be the duty of the chairman of such standing committee, to notify such member of the time of their sitting upon such matter so referred, and said member shall be permitted to confer with such committee during their consideration of such matter.

54. The Rules of Parliamentary Practice shall govern the House in all cases where they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules of this House and the Joint Rules of both Houses.

55. Joint Resolutions shall not be required to be framed or treated as a Bill, but shall be subject only to the Rules pertaining to ordinary and Concurrent Resolutions.

OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

56. In forming Committees of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a Chairman, to preside in Committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

57. Upon bills committed to the Committee of the Whole House the Bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk or Chairman, and then again read or debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. After report, the Bill shall be again subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

58. All amendments made to an original motion in Committee shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

59. All amendments made to a Report committed to a Committee of the Whole House, shall be noted and reported as is the case of Bills.

60. In filling up blanks in the Committee and in the House, the largest sum, and longest time, and the highest number, shall be first put.

61. The Rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House, so far as they are applicable.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Rowell, Parsons, Murdock, Mills, Stone, McCoun, Lacey, Elbert, O'Donnell, Miracle, Pratt, and Huff.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Traer, Kasson, Dudley, Wright of Allamakee, Green, Hartenbower, Miracle, Snow, Brown of Van Buren, and Stanchfield.

Schools—Messrs. Harper, Miles of Washington, Ketcham, Norris, Hood, Merritt, Gibbons, Kasson, Brown of Fayette, Marks, Arnold, and Rogers.

Agriculture—Messrs. Wilson, Spencer, Millard, Dumont, Dunne, Dickerson, Hopkins, Hartenbower, and Sater.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Murdock, Arnold, Jones, Lee, Bell Harrison, Hood, Beresheim, and Rohlf.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Kasson, Crawford, Haycock, Hobson, Gibbons, Rosser, Williams, Hunter, Noel, and Teale.

Constitutional Amendments—Messrs. Green, Hobson, Pratt, Stutsman, Toliver, Gibbons, Stanchfield, and Cutts.

State University—Messrs. Stanchfield, Irish, Hartshorn, Hunter, Parsons, and Harper.

Claims—Messrs. Dudley, Hopkins, Carpenter, Christoph, Keables, Hirechler, Campbell, and Tufts.

Railroads—Messrs. Cutts, Williams, Wilson, Day, Miles of Wayne, Mills, Millard, Satterthwait, Noel, De Groat, Wright of Sac, Irish, Keables, Rohlf, Faville, Beresheim, and Miles of Washington.

Commerce—Messrs. Rogers, Russell, Morrison, Sanborn, McGavren, Butler, Crawford, Butterfield, and Huff.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Brown of Fayette, Tait, Stutsman, Warner, Campbell, Newbold, Morrison, Toliver, McCoun, Pratt, and Marks.

Medical Institutions—Messrs. Keables, McGavren, Miles of Washington, Wasson, and Stewart.

Charitable Institutions.—Messrs. Brown of Van Buren, Lee, Bundy, Bonewitz, Lommen, Spencer, Christoph, Miles of Wayne and Evans.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Toliver and Hartshorn.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Campbell, Day and O'Donnell.

Expenditures.—Messrs. Noel, Miller, Harrington, De Groat, Warner, Bonewitz, Lommen, Harrison and Lee.

Library.—Messrs. Bundy, Elbert, Merritt, Hobson and Keables.

Compensation of Public Officers.—Messrs. Hunter, Stutsman, Faville, Newbold, Hood, Carpenter and Snow.

Banks and Banking.—Messrs. Arnold, Traer, Harrington, Wasson, De Groat, Hopkirk and Noel.

Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Wright of Sac, Taylor, Haycock, Butterfield, Warner, Harrison and Rosser.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Marks, Butler, Day, Bonewitz, Miller, Hirschler, Hopkins and Huff.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Rohlf, Wright of Allamakee, Gibbons, Swan, Christoph, Wood, Carver, Ketcham and Miles of Wayne.

Agricultural College.—Messrs. Russell, Wood, Durham, Ball, and Brown of Fayette.

Asylum for the Insane.—Messrs. Miles of Washington, Keables, McGavren, Newbold, Bell and Mahin.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.—Messrs. Beresheim, Stewart, Dunne, Bundy and Teale.

Penitentiary.—Messrs. Williams, Satterthwait, Carver, Ball and Murdock.

Institution for the Education of the Blind.—Messrs. Morrison, Wasson, Tait, Crawford and Hopkirk.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Messrs. Russell, Stone, Applegate, Carpenter, Christoph, Durham, Lommen and Conner.

Horticulture.—Messrs. Teale, Faville, Carver, Bell, Harrington and Tufts.

Reform School.—Messrs. Norris, Swan, Beatty, Pratt and Mills.

Rules.—Messrs. Huff, Hood, Hartshorn, Mahin and Traer.

New Counties.—Messrs. McCoun, McGavren, Hopkirk, Snow, Wasson, Evans, and Wright of Sac.

Police Regulations.—Messrs. Hartshorn, Ketcham, Butler, Hobson and Beatty.

Incorporations.—Messrs. Miracle, Taylor, Butterfield, Irish, Dumont, Wright of Allamakee, Wasson, Ball and Rowell.

County and Township Organization.—Messrs. Toliver, Haycock, Dickerson, Hartenbower, Sater, Spencer, Miller and Lacey.

Elections.—Messrs. Applegate, Harrison, Miles of Wayne, Bonewitz, Christoph and Butterfield.

Printing.—Messrs. Mahin, Jones, Hunter, Irish, Elbert, Stone and Green.

Suppression of Intemperance.—Messrs. Tufts, Merritt, Applegate, Sanborn, Crawford and Norris.

Roads and Highways.—Messrs. Evans, Teale, Dickerson, Hopkirk, Tait, Dumont and Applegate.

Judicial Districts.—Messrs. Stone, Butterfield, Dunne, Stewart, O'Donnell, Day, Millard, Conner, Wood, Rosser, Elbert and Harper.

Congressional Districts.—Messrs. Lacey, Sater, Christoph, McCoun, Beatty and Marks.

Senatorial and Representative Districts.—Messrs. Beatty, Hartshorn, Hirschler, Campbell and Wright of Sac.

Des Moines River Improvement.—Messrs. Rosser, Jones, Hartenbower, Durham, Hunter and Dudley.

JOINT RULES.

1. In every case of disagreement between the two Houses, if either House requests a conference, and appoints a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a committee to confer therewith upon the subject of their disagreement. They shall meet at a convenient time, to be agreed upon by their chairman, and having conferred freely, each shall report to their respective House the result of their conference. Should either House disagree to the report of the committee, such House shall appoint a second committee, and request a further conference, which shall be acceded to by the other House before adhering. The motion for a Committee of Conference, and the report of such committee, shall be in order at any time. When both Houses shall have *adhered* to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

2. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent by the door-keeper thereof, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

3. All messages between the two Houses shall be communicated by the Secretary or Chief Clerk, or their respective assistants.

4. When a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk of the House in which it originated, and the fact of its origin shall be certified by the indorsement of the Secretary or Clerk thereof.

5. When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a Joint Committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, who shall be a Standing Committee for that purpose, and who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the Houses, correct any errors therein, and make report thereof forthwith to their respective Houses.

6. After the report, each bill shall be signed, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the President of the Senate, in the presence of their respective Houses.

7. After the bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approval, and they shall forthwith report the day of presentation, which shall be entered upon the Journal of the House in which the bill originated.

8 All orders, resolutions, memorials, or other votes which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall be enrolled, examined, signed and presented in the same manner as bills.

9. When any bill, joint resolution, or memorial, which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice of said rejection shall be given to the House which passed the same.

10. When a bill, resolution, or memorial, which shall have passed one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again introduced during the session without five days' notice, and leave of two-thirds of the members voting thereon.

11. Each House shall transmit to the other, with any bill, resolution, or memorial, all papers upon which the same shall be founded.

12. When any report, bill, or resolution, shall be ordered printed, by either House, without stating the number, three hundred copies shall be printed for the use of both Houses; but when any bill or resolution which may have passed one House, is ordered to be printed by the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than the House making the order shall determine.

13. It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate, when any document, except bills and resolutions, is ordered to be printed in their respective Houses, forthwith to communicate such order to the other House.

14. In all elections in Joint Convention of the two Houses, the names of the members shall all be arranged in alphabetical order, and they shall be called upon to vote in the order in which they stand arranged.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE, 1870.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

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MEMBERS OF THE SENATE—CONTINUED.

NAME	P. O. ADDRESS	COUNTY	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE	SOCIAL STATE	RELIGION	REGIMENT AND RANK IN THE SERVICE	AGE	EDUCATION	BOARDING HOUSE
Long, Matthew	Stellapole	Iowa	Farmer	Ohio	Married	Con'gational	.....	7 45	150	Avenue House
Lowry, Robert	Davenport	Scott	Coal operator	Penna.	Married	Presbyterian	.....	16 58	180	Savery House
McCulloch, E. S.	Primrose	Lee	Farmer	Tenn.	Married	Presbyterian	.....	35 57	145	Pacific House
McKean, John	Anamosa	Jones	Lawyer	Penna.	Married	Presbyterian	.....	16 84	180	Mrs Montgomery's
McNutt, Samuel	Muscataine	Muscataine	Farmer	Ireland	Married	Presbyterian	.....	16 45	175	Mrs Montgomery's
	Boonsboro	Boone	Lawyer	Ohio	Married	Liberal	.....	15 40	124	.....
	B. Clarinda	Page	Banker	Ohio	Married	Methodist	.....	14 37	185	Mrs Washburn's
	B. Dubuque	Dubuque	Lawyer	Ireland	Married	R. Catholic	.....	16 40	140	Mrs Wheeler's
	Winterset	Madison	Lawyer	Ohio	Married	Liberal	.....	17 28	180	Des Moines House
E. McGregor	Clayton	Clayton	Merchant	N. Y.	Married	Liberal	.....	18 34	175	Mrs Washburn's
G. Charles City	Floyd	Floyd	Lawyer	Penna.	Married	Orthodox	.....	12 38	165	Dr. Shaw
	Fairfield	Jefferson	Farmer	Maine	Married	Liberal	.....	12 49	180	Settles
	Marshalltown	Marshall	Merchant	Ohio	Married	What is right	.....	18 47	202	Savery House
	Mt Vernon	Linn	Farmer	Ireland	Married	Ref'd Presby	.....	30 55	150	Major Rankin's
C. Bloomfield	Davis	Davis	Lawyer	Illinois	Married	Methodist	.....	22 30	140	Mrs Scott's
	Clear Lake	Cerro Gordo	Merchant	N. Y.	Married	Baptist	.....	15 39	153	Mr. Edmond's
	Bonaparte	Van Buren	Farmer	Penna.	Married	U. Presb.	.....	20 48	165	Mr. Mills
Vernillion, W. F.	Centerville	Appanoose	Lawyer	Indiana	Married	Liberal	.....	12 38	175	Dr. Shaw's
West, John P.	Mt. Pleasant	Henry	Farmer	Ireland	Married	Methodist	.....	18 44	185	Mrs. Hulls
Wolf, William P.	Tipton	Cedar	Lawyer	Ohio	Married	Quaker	.....	18 36	145	Ed Wright's
Wright, James D.	Chariton	Lucas	Farmer	Ohio	Married	Pura	.....	18 49	145	Wm. Matthews

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

President— M. M. Walden	Centerville	Appanoose	Printer	Ohio	Married	Methodist	{ Capt. 8th Ia. { Cavalry.	17 38	170	Mr. Bush's
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<i>Secretary—</i>	James M. Weart	Independence	Buchanan ...	Lawyer ...	N. J....	Married Baptist	Lieut. 31st N. J.	6 31 110
<i>1st Assistant—</i>	J. A. T. Hull....	Birmingham	Van Buren	Lawyer	Ohio ...	Married Methodist ..	Capt. 23 Iowa.	20 28 189	.....
<i>2d Assistant—</i>	C. V. Gardner...	Avoca	Potawat'm'e	Land Agent	Ohio ...	Married Methodist ...	Capt. 29 Iowa.	17 32 145	.....
<i>Engraving Clerk—</i>		Davenport...	Scott.....	Editor.....	N. Y....	Married Methodist ..	Priv. 1 Ia. In..	12 84 148	.....
		Anamosa....	Jones.....	Accountant	Mich ...	Single	Episcopallan	.....	.....
		Albia.....	Monroe.....	Editor.....	Va.....	Married Liberal.....	1st Serg't 6 Ia..	16 81 140	.....
<i>Val Mendel.....</i>							1st Ar.	.....	.....
<i>Clerk of Committees</i>									
Geo. B. Smeallee		Peosta	Dubuque	Book-keeper	N. Y....	Married Presbyterian	1st La. 7 N. Y.	1 23	Mrs Montgomery's

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1870.

NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.	SOCIAL STATE.	RELIGION.	REGIMENT AND RANK IN THE SERVICE.	AGE.	WEIGHT.	BOARDING HOUSE.
Applegate, O. C.	Le Claire.	Scott.	Pr'd'ce dealer.	N. Y.	Married	Universalist.	.....	14 64	160	Mrs. Applegate's.
Arnold, Delos	Marshalltown	Marshall.	Contractor & builder.	N. Y.	Married	Baptist	.....	16 39	180	Savery H., R. 90.
Ball, Joseph	Fairfield	Jefferson	Farmer.	Va.	Married	Christian.	.....	15 68	155	Mr. Gregg's.
	Clarence.	Cedar.	Farmer.	Ohio	Married	Independent.	.....	5 40	200	Sam. A. Ayres.
	Clinton, Henry Co.	Lee.	Farmer.	Penna.	Married	Presbyterian	.....	31 53	140	Pennsylvania H.
	Council Bluffs	Pot'w'm'e	Merchant.	Ger'm'y	Married	Naturalist	.....	13 39	150	Col. Hawkins.
Bonewitz, Peter G.	Langworthy.	Jones	Farmer.	Penna.	Married	Orthodox	.....	13 45	155	Mrs. Montgomery's
Brown, Aaron	Fayette	Fayette.	Farmer.	Miss	Married	.....	Col. 8d Ia. Inf.	17 47	170	N. H. Mills.
Brown, Joel	Birmingham	Van Buren	Blacksmith	Penna.	Married	Presbyterian, 10. s	Capt. 5th Ia. Inf.	14 37	143	N. H. Mills.
Bundy, Caleb	Prairie City.	Jasper	Farmer.	Va.	Married	Methodist.	.....	13 59	160	Sam. A. Ayres.
Butler, William	Clarinda	Page	Farmer.	Ind.	Married	Liberal	.....	14 42	177	Savery H., R. 95.
Butterfield, G. W.	Nashua.	Chickasaw	Mechanic	Vt.	Married	Universalist.	.....	12 59	200	Demoline H., R. 28
Campbell, Wm. H.	Panora	Guthrie	Student	Ind.	Single	Ungr'g'at'nal	Capt. 4th Ia. Inf.	16 29	175	Savery House.
Carpenter, T. B.	Cedar Falls.	Black Hawk	Merchant	Vt.	Married	.....	.....	15 48	150	Dr. Tisdale's.
Carver, John	Kirkville.	Wapello	Farmer.	Ohio	Married	Methodist.	.....	20 52	180	J. M. Carver's.
Christoph, John	Dyersville.	Dubuque	Farmer.	Bav'ria	Married	Catholic	[service.]	24 37	170	Mrs. Wheeler's.
Conner, Abijah	Washington.	Washington	Minister	Penna.	Married	Unit' Presbyterian	In 'Freedmen's	5 39	115	.....
Crawford, Theo.	Peosta.	Dubuque	Farmer.	Vt.	Married	Liberal	.....	30 62	240	Mrs. Wheeler's.
Cutts, M. E.	Oakaloon.	Mahaska	Lawyer	Vt.	Married	.....	.....	14 38	140	Savery H., R. 45.
Day, Harwood G.	Estherville.	Emmet	Lawyer	Vt.	Single	Spiritualist	.....	4 25	145	Mrs. Washburn's.
De Groat, Emory	Van Buren	Jackson	Drover	N. Y.	Married	.....	.....	4 26	143	Avenue House
Dickerson, David	Hardin	Allamakee	Farmer.	N. Y.	Married	Spiritualist	.....	22 47	120	Mr. Benedict's.
Dudley, Charles	Agency City.	Wapello.	Farmer.	Maine	Married	F. W. Baptist	.....	27 56	186	Mr. Mathews.
Dumont, Samuel B.	Union Ridge.	Butler	Farmer.	N. J.	Married	Methodist.	.....	14 46	160	Mr. Edmund's.
Dunne, James	Outer Creek.	Jackson.	Farmer.	Ireland	Married	R. Catholic	.....	16 46	206	Byron Grover's.
Durham, David T.	Iola.	Marion	Farmer.	Maine	Married	Methodist	.....	32 49	160	Sam. A. Ayres.
Elbert, Benjamin F.	Albia.	Monroe	Lawyer	Iowa	Single	Methodist	184th Ill. Inf.	24 24	145	Sam. A. Ayres.

Farmer.....	Farmer.....
Farmer.....	Farmer.....
Merchant...	Merchant...
Lawyer.....	Lawyer.....
Farmer.....	Farmer.....
Farmer.....	Farmer.....
Merchant...	Merchant...
Farmer.....	Farmer.....
Lawyer.....	Lawyer.....
Merchant...	Merchant...
Farmer.....	Farmer.....
Farmer.....	Farmer.....
Lawyer.....	Lawyer.....
Editor.....	Editor.....
Editor.....	Editor.....
R. E. Broker	R. E. Broker
Counsellor..	Counsellor..
Physician...	Physician...
Lum. Dealer	Lum. Dealer
Lawyer.....	Lawyer.....
Lawyer.....	Lawyer.....
Farmer.....	Farmer.....
Editor.....	Editor.....
Lawyer.....	Lawyer.....
Lawyer.....	Lawyer.....
Physician..	Physician..
Clergyman..	Clergyman..
Merchant...	Merchant...
Physician...	Physician...
Farmer.....	Farmer.....
Farmer.....	Farmer.....
Lawyer.....	Lawyer.....
Lawyer.....	Lawyer.....
Mechanic...	Mechanic...
Lawyer.....	Lawyer.....

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—CONTINUED.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

<i>Speaker—</i>					
A. R. Cotton....	Lyons	Clinton.....	Lawyer....	.....	Severy House...
<i>Chief Clerk—</i>					
Chas. A. Krich....	Marshalltown	Marshall.....	Editor.....	Adj't 83 Io. Inf.	Severy H., R. 90
<i>1st Assistant Clerk—</i>					
B. Van Steenburg	Andrew	Jackson . . .	Telegrapher	34th Iowa Inf.	Mrs. Montgomery's
<i>2d Assistant Clerk—</i>					
H. C. Ribbey....	Jefferson	Greene.....	Lawyer....	46th Iowa Inf.	Mr. Gifford's....
		Clinton.....	Teacher...	.....	J. G. Dimmick's..
		Floyd.....	Farmer....	.....	Mr. Bryan's.....
		Washington	Farmer....	Iowa Inf.	Maj. Rankin's...
		Jasper.....	Farmer....	Priv. Co. H, 2d	Mr. Gifford's....
		Muscantine ..	P. O. Clerk	C'pt 60 U. S. Col.	Mr. Gifford's....
				Q. M. Ser't 85 Io	L. W. Dennis...

